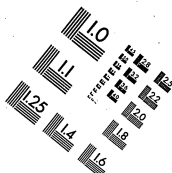
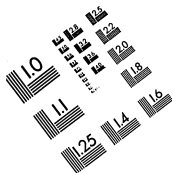




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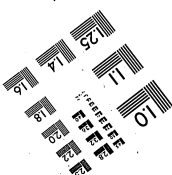
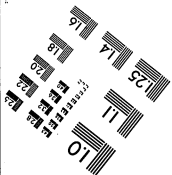
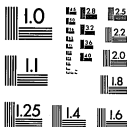
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Centimeter



Inches



Thomas A Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION

PART II (1879-1886)

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1987

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**Thomas A. Edison Papers
at
Rutgers, The State University
endorsed by
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18 June 1981**

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THOMAS A. EDISON PAPERS
A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION
PART II
(1879-1886)

REEL 89

MENLO PARK SCRAPBOOK SERIES (SBM-5)
MISCELLANEOUS SCRAPBOOK SERIES (SBK-2)

MENLO PARK SCRAPBOOK SERIES, 1879-1886

The Menlo Park Scrapbooks were begun in 1878 and 1879 by William Carman and Francis Upton. During the 1880s new books were added to the set, and older ones were periodically updated. The first fifty-seven scrapbooks (Volumes 1-40), which were indexed by Edison's staff, have been published in Thomas A. Edison Papers Microfilm Edition, Part 1, reels 23-26. The remaining scrapbooks (there were probably about 150 books at one time) contain clippings from the years 1880 and 1881, along with scattered clippings from the years 1882-1889. Most of the books are less than half full, and they relate primarily to technical and scientific matters that were peripheral to Edison's own work.

Only four books, which contain significant material pertaining to Edison's activities, have been filmed: (1) Volume 45 (Cat. 1062), which contains miscellaneous clippings about Edison; (2) Volume 51A (Cat. 1068) and (3) Volume 51B (Cat. 1069), both of which relate to the Edison exhibit at the Paris Electrical Exhibition of 1881; and (4) Volume 67 (Cat. 1085), which deals with Edison's patent litigation and with other patent-related matters.

Most of the clippings in the Menlo Park scrapbooks are from technical and scientific journals, although some are from popular magazines and newspapers. Immediately following is a list of volume numbers and titles, which provides some indication of the variety of subjects found in the scrapbooks. These titles and volume numbers appear on labels attached to the spine or to the inside cover of each book. For scrapbooks with missing or illegible labels, a title has been supplied (in brackets) based on the contents of the book. Volume numbers have also been supplied whenever the number appears on the clippings themselves or when the subject of an unnumbered volume matches that of other volumes at a point where there is a missing number.

<u>Book#</u>	<u>Cat.#</u>	<u>Title</u>
41	1058	Carbon
[42]	1059	[General Scrapbook - Generators]
43	1060	[Spectra and Spectroscopy]
44	1061	Gen. Elect. and Telegraphic Matters, Reviews
45	1062	[Miscellaneous Edison Clippings]
46	1063	Practical Receipts
47	1064	Chemistry (Organic, Technological, Agricultural, Physiological)
48	1065	Mining and Milling
49	1066	Smelting
50	1067	Geology
51A	1068	[Paris Electrical Exhibition]
51B	1069	[Paris Electrical Exhibition]
52	1070	Lamps and Attachments
53	1071	Metals
54	1072	Photometry
55	1073	Photography
56	1074	Meteorology
57	1075	[Biology]
58	1076	Biology
59	1077	[Microscopy; Yellow Fever]
60	1078	Engineering
61	1079	Mathematics
62	1080	Astronomy
63	1081	Mineralogy
64	1082	Zoology
65	1083	Botany
66	1084	Anthropology
67	1085	[Patents and Patent Law]
68	1086	Railroads
69	1087	Glass
70		[Missing]
71	1088	Draughting
72	1089	[Geography]
73	1090	[Telephone]
74	1091	Fibre
75-99		[Missing]
100	1092	General Notions
101	1093	Gen'l Properties of Bodies
102	1094	On Force, Equilibrium, & Motion
103	1095	[Laboratory Apparatus]
104	1096	Laws of Falling Bodies
105	1097	[Physics]
106	1098	[Metalworking]
107	1099	Hydrostatics
108	1100	[Fluids]
109	1101	[Chemistry]
110	1102	[Acoustics]
[111]	1133	Measurement of the Number of Vibrations
112	1103	Apparatus Founded on the Properties of Air
113A	1104	Production, Propagation and Reflection of Sound, Vol. 1
113B	1105	[Production, Propagation and Reflection of Sound, Vol. 2]
114		[Missing]

<u>Book#</u>	<u>Cat.#</u>	<u>Title</u>
115	1106	Vibrations of Stretched Strings and of Columns of Air
116	1107	Vibrations of Rods, Plates, & Membranes
[117]	1108	[Acoustics]
118	1109	Unclassified--Relating to Sound
119	1110	Expansion of Solids
120	1111	Expansion of Liquids
121	1112	[Engines]
[122]	1113	[Physics]
123	1114	Hygrometry
[124]	1115	[Physics]
[125]	1116	[Solar Radiation]
126	1117	Calorimetry
127	1118	Steam, Air, & Gas Engines
128	1119	[Heating and Refrigerating Apparatus]
129	1120	Mechanical Equivalents of Heat
130	1121	Transmission, Velocity, & Intensity of Light
131	1122	[Light]
132	1123	[Optics]
[133]	1124	Dispersion, Acromatism, Inducting Spectroscope
134	1125	Optical Instruments
135	1126	The Eye Considered as an Optical Instrument
136	1127	[Light]
137	1128	[Polarization of Sound]
138	1129	Properties of Magnets
139	1130	Terrestrial Magnetism
[140]	1132	Laws of Magnetic Attraction and Repulsion
141		[Missing]
142		[Missing]
143	1131	[Crystal Palace Exposition]
?	1136	Arc & Incandescent Lamps
?	1137	[Motors]

A Note on the Filming of the Menlo Park Scrapbooks

Although each scrapbook page is represented on the microfilm, the contents of the scrapbooks have not always been filmed in their entirety. Many scrapbooks contain oversize clippings that cannot be completely unfolded without obscuring other clippings. Moreover, it is not uncommon for many successive pages in a technical journal to be pasted onto a single scrapbook page. To have filmed the clippings in their entirety would have required several additional reels of microfilm.

Each scrapbook page has been filmed at least once, in such a manner as to convey the greatest amount of bibliographic and substantive information about the clippings on the page. Substantive clippings that are directly concerned with Edison and his inventive or business activities have been filmed in their entirety.

Menlo Park Scrapbook, Cat. 1062

This scrapbook covers the period August 1880-May 1885 and contains clippings relating to electric lighting, electric railways, and ore separation processes. Some of the clippings concern the rivalry between gas and electric illumination. There are also clippings pertaining to Edison's competitors, Hiram S. Maxim and William E. Sawyer. Some of the material is in French, German, and Spanish. The spine is labeled "T. A. Edison. No. 95." The book contains 133 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 25-26, 29-32, 55-133.

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RAILROADER.

VOL. III.—NO. 11.

TOLEDO, OHIO, NOVEMBER, 1880.

TEN CENTS PER COPY.

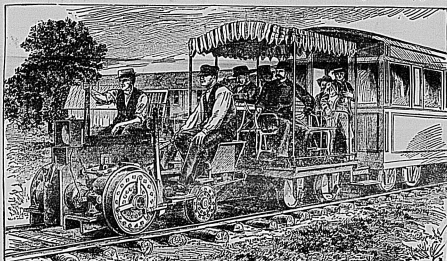
To Train-Joy THOMAS A. EDISON is the world indebted for many useful and wonderful inventions and scientific discoveries. To him does the American public owe the production of the first electric locomotive in practical operation in this country. We here present a spirited picture of the machine, with operators and passengers. On another page, under the head of "Communications," will be found a description of the apparatus, written by C. I. CLARK, assistant to Mr. EDISON. What part the electric locomotive will play in the railroading of the future is yet a matter of surmise, but that it will have its useful place, if it does not constitute to the revolutionizing of present systems, is most probable.

There are sent to Chicago from points east of Toledo ten loaded cars to one to Toledo. This is not simply an assertion. Reliable statistics show this to be the precise situation. No more empty cars of any consequence are handled west, as formerly, and, so Toledo is left without transportation during the season of closed navigation. The large wants of Chicago and tributary territory beyond, occupy all the facilities the existing Companies can, or at least all they do, furnish. Within ten years Toledo's situation has materially changed. Formerly large numbers of empty cars came here from the east; now the increased wants of far western trade take them

beyond the possibility of being checked in her present prosperous career.

The City's growth and past increase in business cannot continue unless this is done, because conditions have so changed. To these, or to the most important, brief reference only is necessary at this time.

The practical consolidation or extension of three lines from the seacoast to Chicago, one passing directly through Toledo, one passing fifty miles south and another ninety miles south, sweeps away a large trade, of which the City formerly had almost an entire monopoly. While it is true that this loss has been fully, perhaps more than compensated for by gains made in



EDISON'S ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.—See page 109.

True proposition to build a new line from Toledo to Buffalo, is one which deeply interests every owner of property here, and is probably the last that will afford a fair opportunity to successfully compete with Chicago and other western rivals. The great present want is more and better outlets to the East, to properly dispose of the large business now centering at Toledo, and if these are not provided the volume of business through this place will not, cannot, increase, but will pass through other points via other routes to the seaboard. The difficulty does not arise from the unwillingness of lines in operation to accommodate the trade, but from their inability to do so.

The reasons for this may be briefly stated:

nearly all through loaded. The west is using many articles in largely increased volume over what they formerly did, and this occupies all the transportation facilities, and tends all the while to more and more leave Toledo out of facilities for the eastern movement of her receipts. Toledo's weakness now consists in not being the terminal point of an eastern line, and, unless this is remedied, she need not indulge in any dreams of future greatness, because they will not be realized. Better look things in the face at once, and, admitting the seriousness of the situation, prepare to meet it in an effective and comprehensive manner; that is, by aiding in a substantial way, the building of a new and independent line to the east, thus placing the City

other directions, some turn in railway manipulations may divert the later acquisitions, leaving no chance open to make up for their loss.

We have nothing to say against these consolidations; they may have benefited the whole country, but they have wiped out many enterprises, and their effect in this way has hardly been felt compared with the way in which it will be within twenty years. Up to the present time they have largely benefited New York and Chicago, and they are slowly but surely grinding out the intermediate points. Toledo's last chance, perhaps, is now open, for self-defense; if she improves it, all may be well; if not she may yet meet the fate of the early cities of the Maumee Valley.

[illegible][illegible]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.
Circular to Gas Companies.

The expected Stock Exchange operations on gas stock, accompanying the renewed assurance that electric lighting is shortly to commence its universal reign, have been commenced, but without much prospect of equal success to that which attended the general "bearing" campaign of two years ago. A financial contemporary notices the recent fall in the value of a leading Gas Company's stock, followed immediately by a steady and impressive recovery, as a sign that, however vigorously the operators for the fall may have assailed the market, there has been no possibility of forcing on the partial panic, or, at least, permanent depre-

tion, which they sought to bring about, to *smoke out* the marriage and the distress of the holders of gas shares. If the authenticity in question is correct in this assumption, the dissemination of a gambling game is in fact subject for consideration by the courts. The fact that the dissemination of such information is the stability of investments in joint-stock enterprises. We cannot expect that gas property will be more exempt than any other from occasional raids of unprincipled speculators. The fact that the dissemination of such information is the stability of investments in joint-stock enterprises. We cannot expect that gas property will be more exempt than any other from occasional raids of unprincipled speculators. The fact that the dissemination of such information is the stability of investments in joint-stock enterprises. We cannot expect that gas property will be more exempt than any other from occasional raids of unprincipled speculators.

On Thursday last, at Newcastle, a most interesting lecture on electric lighting was delivered by Mr. J. W. Swan, who is Mr. T. A. Edison's rival in the production of a light from incandescent carbon in *vacuo*. We shall give an abstract of the lecture on an early date, and our readers will then be enabled to trace the extraordinary resemblances between the preceding and the present lecture, and to see how perfect independence of each other, Mr. Swan has slightly the priority in points of date, and therefore it cannot be said that the unintentional copying belongs to the worker on this side of the Atlantic. This is so far satisfactory, as precluding an otherwise inevitable controversy. No one here is likely to be misled by the fact that Mr. Swan's lecture was given in 1879, as it is not so certain that the friends of the latter gentleman would refrain from all imputations against Mr. Swan if caught imitating the *Memoirs* Plot luminosity. What may be

the true value of either the Swan or the Edison lamp can only be determined by experience, and the sanguine statements of either inventor are likely to be accepted without further proof of a convincing kind. It is noteworthy that Mr. Swan does not desire the total extinction of gas, even while preparing for it. He, unlike Mr. Edison, sees that the introduction of a new light into the world does not necessarily imply the abolition of any previously known light, unless it be notoriously inefficient, and that is a reservation which certainly cannot be held to apply to gas.

One of the permanent advantages to be conferred by electric lighting, when generally adopted, is to be the complete immunity from the loss of life and property by fire and explosion, which is such an objectionable accompaniment to the use of gas. Such, at least, is the contention of the proponents of the new lantern. Hitherto this daring promise is likely to be fulfilled we are slowly learning by the dispassionate testimony of facts. In February of the present year we had occasion to notice the death of a boatman at Aston, near Birmingham, by an electric shock, stated to have been the consequence of his grasping the connecting wire of an electric lamp while the current was passing. Another victim has now lost his life by the imprudence of touching an electric lamp with both hands. This time the "accident" happened at sea, on board the *Edisade*, the new yacht of the Emperor of Russia, on her passage from the Clyde to Havre. It appears that a stoker was told to hold an electric lamp while it was being swung for lighting the stoke-hole. He obeyed, but in such a manner as to divert the current from the caudex through his own body, and he was instantly struck dead, so by lightning the disintegration of the animal tissues by the current being such as to render it necessary to bury the body at sea within twenty-four hours from death. The daily papers remark on the impressive nature of the funeral service, but in our mind in the public generally the most impressive thing about the wretchedly commonplace is the confirmation it affords of the previously recorded fact that the incautious handling of an electric lamp may result in death of the awful character always attached to the popular mind to a lightning stroke. Death has often occurred in the past, and may at any time happen to persons who are exposed, by their own act or by the acts of others, to the effects of an explosion of gas, or of suffocation by an escape of gas unattended with any explosion; but great recklessness or ignorance used in such cases be exhibited by somebody, and in most instances of the kind there is sufficient warning given to be appreciated by sensible people. In the case of an apparatus which places portable lighting within the reach of an unskilled man who is only doing his duty in holding it, the utter absence of any intimation of the deadly power lying in ambush must be held sufficient to justify the prescription of any apparatus which is not so constructed as to render quite impossible such an accident as that on board the *Edisade*.

2. B. A.—It should advise you to watch your road and rate, and shall be glad to hear further from you when you have received our desired results respecting the working of your furnace as compared with the old system.

REMARKS.—"The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer: A Practical Treatise on the Principles of Internal Plumbing Work, or the Best Means for Effectually excluding Noxious Gases from our Houses," by Mr. Thomas Stottley. Second Edition. London, B. T. Delford, 1880. Numerous plates of diagrams, and a list of references for further information, must be collected by the owner and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE JOURNAL OF GAS LIGHTING, WATER SUPPLY, & SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1880.

Circular to Gas Companies.

THE expected Stock Exchange operations on gas stock, accompanying the renewed assurance that electric lighting is shortly to commence its universal reign, have been commenced, but without much prospect of equal success to that which attended the general "bearing" campaign of two years ago. A financial contemporary notices the recent fall in the value of a leading Gas Company's stock, followed immediately by a steady and irrepressible recovery, as a sign that, however vigorously the operators for the fall may have assailed the market, there has been no possibility of forcing on the partial panic, or, at least, permanent depression.

perennial, and are to secure out down than they reap, always to find some fresh believers, and always to be met with the same condemnation. It is due to the interest of the community no less than to their own credit, that gas men should be able to diminish old fallacies in the matter of artificial illumination, and detect the weak points of new ones. And besides the duty of dealing with individual and definite causes of disturbance such as we have indicated, the general confidence of gas proprietors in their investments is by all means to be maintained by instructing them, whenever occasion serves, in the nature and possibilities of gas in all its ramifications, so that whenever a few street-lamps are lit up by electricity the risk of a panic, or the inward perturbation which leads to a panic, and which is essentially a result of ignorance, may be much diminished, if not altogether removed.

On Thursday last, at Newcastle, a most interesting lecture on electric lighting was delivered by Mr. J. W. Swan, who in Mr. P. A. Edison's rival in the production of a light from incandescent carbon is correct. We shall give an abstract of the lecture on an early date, and our readers will then be enabled to trace the extraordinary resemblance between the proceedings of the two inventors, carried on, of course, in perfect independence of each other. Mr. Swan has slightly the priority in point of date, and therefore it cannot be said that the unintentional copying belongs to the worker on this side of the Atlantic. This is so far satisfactory, as preventing an otherwise inevitable controversy. No one here is likely to indulge in hard words at Mr. Edison's expense; but it is not so certain that the friends of the latter gentleman would refrain from all insinuations against Mr. Swan if caught imitating the Newb Park luminary. What may be

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adoption having made an error in fixing the assessment too low. The company further endeavored, while ascertaining the principle of assessment known as the value of the concern, to prove that the allowance which a person would request to be made from gross receipts, before he can validly carry on his business could be arrived at, may be much considerably higher than usual, in consequence of the manufacturing

prevalent, and are so fostered on down than they reap, and danger to that nation's peace, and always to be met with the nation's co-existence. It is due to the interest of the community no less than to their own credit, that gas men should be able to demolish old fallacies in the matter of artificial illumination, and detect the weak points of our ones. And besides the duty of dealing with individual and definite causes of disturbance such as we have indicated, the gasmen should be ever on the alert to detect the cause of the general disturbance of the public mind, and to meet it, if by all means to be maintained by instructing them, whenever occasion serves, in the nature and possibilities of gas in all its manifestations, so that whenever a few street-lamps are lit up by electricity the risk of a panic, or the inward perturbation which leads to a panic, and which is essentially a panic, may be much diminished, if not altogether removed.

for a recommendation to the Management Corporation that they should not supply gas not only as cheaply, but for bulk, as cheaply, as they could supply gas for any other public or private gas undertaking in the town of Birmingham, and to consider the power, advantage would certainly be taken of taking the distinction of management, and to endeavor to draw misleading comparisons, which are generally done to Newcastle, a most interesting lecture

EDISON'S WORK

GETTING READY FOR A BIG EXPERIMENT.
PREPARING TO OPERATE HUNDREDS OF LAMPS
THROUGH MILES OF WIRE—WIRES TO BE
Laid IN NEW-YORK IN JANUARY—CRITICISM

Don't be sure you will. And Mr. Edison up to the cemetery now," said the proprietor of the Hotel Newbold yesterday, turning to a reporter of The Evening Post, "I want down here for some arrests at 10 o'clock this morning, and that means that he was at the cemetery all night." At the office connected with the laboratory, the reporter was told that Mr. Edison was asleep; that he had worked all night on his electrical, chemical and several preceding studies, and that he had not explained that he was working day and night for some time. Mr. Edison did not appear surprised when he ascertained the reporter through the laboratory, marble shops and drafting room, and recovered freely about his labors, achievements and plans in the field of electric lighting and about his

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The World
The world
N.Y. Mon
1880.
HOW FAR EDIS

**Preposing a Test in a
Begin Operations in
January or February**

Mr. Edison is working very hard to develop himself a lamp that will be a success. He has told a woman reporter that he has something to show her. "I suppose," he said, "perhaps I know if I have been telling you a chance to judge for themselves any now," he continued as he took experimental carbon lamp in his hand. "From what I told you last time, you will see that I am not a man who can be easily deceived."

the actual working conditions were impossible. A little later, he described electric light work as they say now old, that is, 20 years ago. But he said he was ready to inflict a lot of English on them on a recreational day.

"Of what description?"

"I have never and a half already found about here. The lamps made a lot of noise and I shall show with how he looked. The engineers ran of the light and with the noise for themselves."

"Where have you landed, he?"

"Oh, a number of New York there are several times. English there who were engaged in his. They said he was a very

[illegible]

1. Nov 29 Scientific News
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K50
Edison's Polymers
Nov 29, 1980
The complexities of this case
the relief of human pain results
prescriptions we once saw prescribed
druggist's counter, in which the
were opium, laudanum and morphine
physician was presumably induced

He wrote the formula, and it is both for himself and the patient. The dose named was small enough not to be dangerous to her "taken as directed."

Mr. Edison's "greatest discovery" has been styled, somewhat paradoxically, on the principle that if it isn't another will, and to avoid the taint of experiment, he proposes three all at once. His formula may comprise every anæsthetic pharmacy.

ing is the recipe for polymers—Mr. "greatest discovery."

- "1 ounce hydrate of chloral.
- 4 ounces alcohol.
- 1 ounce chloroform.
- 2 ounces camphor.
- 2 minims oil of peppermint.
- 2 minims oil of cloves.
- 3 pennyweights of salicylic acid.
- 3 pennyweights nitrate of silver.
- 2 pennyweights of morphine base.
- 2 ounces of ether."

"But these proportions may be varied at the discretion of the chemist, and the nature of each substance and loss of

may be useful the amount of the
 whether I shall have to let the
 may be added to this comment that
 or more of those mentioned at
 with respect to meet all of the
 that the request should be con-
 shall appear immediately, as the
 (or more) across the whole world
 her relief, especially when the
 prefer to do otherwise. I shall
 position, of two circumstances
 it not continue to develop with
 legislation.

In other words, in any prap-
 risk that in any prapitition
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We suggest the ability to be
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15-1882 20

ture is permitted, all the other ingredients may be left out on occasion, and the dose regulated accordingly.

By the way, it would be a good exercise for the students of the College of Pharmacy to figure out from the above formula the proper dose for the greatest efficiency.

The number of ingredients in this remedy, also composition of matter, and the great

1385. IMPROVEMENTS IN DEVICES AND METHODS FOR TESTING FLUIDS AND ELECTRICAL MATERIALS. *W. J. KILPATRICK, New York, N. Y.* *U. S. Pat. Off.*

Mr. Edison would like to stop the handling of the armature, and make it of a number of very thin discs or rings. He has used discs from 1/16 inch to 1/2 inch thick, separated by sheets of thin paper. The induced currents and the

[illegible]

45 **Ellison's Carlin Lamps.**
Gift Lamps. News

We like to remind Mr. Ellison that he announced his plans some time ago that he had perfected his patent lamp and that he had a "demonstration" of it. He called it "his carbon jet" but the "demonstration" was then entangling the "demon" part of New York city; that the gas people "days" were "announced," and that his wire was to be held there "in December." This is December, and yet Mr. Ellison has been making lamps all winter long, and has demonstrated over one thousand of them, so true is it that the light a complete answer in December, according to promise. We will reveal him, however, in connection with his achievements; and so, Mr. Ellison has earned the reputation of being an exceedingly efficient kind of a "demonstration" lamp. He became enthusiastic, although he was not a "demonstration" of the "demon" of a lamp and a "demon" which proved him in January last. — *The Observer.*

The Sanitary Engineer, Aug. 18. 1887.

It is stated that the new steamship, City of Worcester, built for the Norwich line, is to be fitted up with 370 of the Edison electric lamps. As "entire dependence is not placed on the new system of lighting," the steamer will be fitted up for gas and oil in addition to the electric lamps.

Industrial News, Jan'y, 1887.

EDISON AGAIN IN THE FIELD

The editor of the *Manufactures & Builder* says: "Those who may have concluded, from the absence of any newspaper discussion of the subject, that the ingenious and versatile Mr. Edison had abandoned the problem of electric lighting for domestic purposes since the fiasco that followed the enthusiasm which his announcement of last winter aroused, may prove to have been mistaken. We know of this comment from having observed in the latest number of the eminently respectable *North American Review*, an article in which it is announced, on Mr. Edison's authority, that the method of electric lighting with which his name is associated has at length passed the experimental stage, and is now ready

Mr. Edison is said to have been quietly engaged for a number of months in overcoming the troubles and difficulties which the most public trials of his electric lighting system had developed. It seems to me he must have succeeded in doing so. We trust that Mr. Edison's confident expressions may be justified by the event, which we now most cordially wish the opportunity of passing judgment will be afforded. Mr. Edison is fortunate enough to possess the quality of perseverance, his originality and versatility may yet crown his attempts to produce a practical, domestic electric lighting system, with one

Mr. Edison has made application to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York for a permit to erect a large central electro-dynamo station and to stretch the necessary wires for the general illumination of the lower part of the city by night, and the supply of motive power by day. He is represented by a company, who declare themselves now in entire readiness to compete with the gas companies in the matter of general illumination.

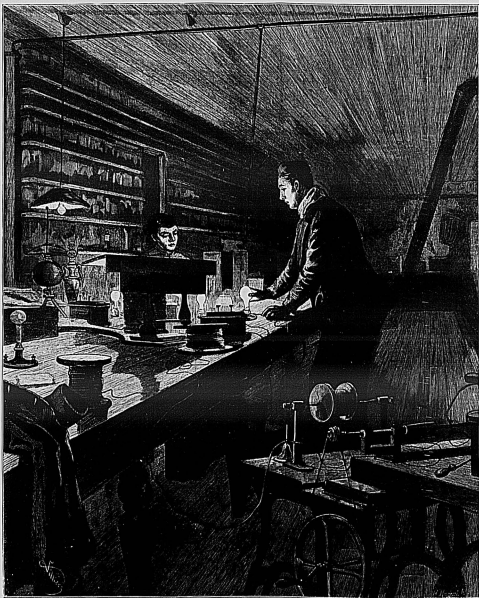
NOTES AND MEMORANDA

An instrument for measuring the amount of electric current flowing through a circuit, or the number of wires that have been supplied, is the subject of a patent issued by Mr. Wilson.

...in the course of the night in the ...

Electricians May 28, 91

EDISONIA.—The *Drick, Yale, and Metal Review* of March last makes Mr. Edison speak as follows:—“There are 300 towns in the United States, with ample capital, prepared to set to work as soon as I give the word ‘ready,’ and within three months 300 machine shops will be working exclusively on material for the Edison Light. Each one of these companies will want to be supplied with lamps and machines by the parent company first, and preparations are now being made, under my personal supervision, for rushing the manufacture of these articles.”



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT—MR. EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY: A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

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Mr. Edison presented the Town Council on the 20th December when he exhibited his lamps for domestic use and explained the production and distribution of light; the collection and re-lighting of incandescent, extending over any area. He made the witness by the witness of the Edison Park; the light desk at all the country houses except where on either side ran long lines of light glowing brightly and continuously like strings of stars. When the gas, a workman's finger pressed a key and in an instant, Edison Park was in darkness. Again the finger was applied and the lamp was illuminated in a twinkling. "That is far out of the lamp light!" sentimentally remarked Alderman Morris. Broadway was illuminated between 14th and 20th Street by the Edison light, and it was found that the smallest type of a newspaper could be read with ease. When the gas was turned on, no difference was noticed; the electric throwing the shadow of the gas on the pavement. The lamps were in circuit against the thousand feet of wire and were supplied by one large generator located at No. 414 West Twenty-fifth Street. Necessary to which has been stated, the wire used to furnish the current is only one size larger than common telegraph wire. The generating machine is driven by a reliable Corliss engine of 125 horse-power, and is capable of giving current enough to supply sixteen lamps of 3,000 candle power or fifty gas burners. The engine is also used in running other machines. From the station on Twenty-fifth Street the wires run on poles to Sixth Street, and thence to the "L" road and enter the Edison building at Twenty-fourth Street. The lamps, which are placed on posts twenty feet high, being located on each corner, consist of a large plain glass globe, slightly ground at the bottom, containing two pieces of carbon and the machinery for regulating them. The upper or positive carbon has a small cavity in the lower end, and produces all the light. Accounts come from all parts of the United States of the progress of the Electric Light.

Among the electric light lamps is the "Mason" similar to the Edison but having the globe filled with vapor of gasoline. It is said to give satisfactory results, the gasoline furnishing carbon with which to automatically repair work pieces in the carbon filament, and so preserve it from early destruction.

Jan 1. ELECTRIC LIGHT NOTES
The original Edison lamp with carbon loop, with which he made his experiment, and with it a copy of the original Edison lamp, now in the hands of the Patent Museum, South Kensington, where the lamp has been designated "Edison's apparatus."

American Business Journal
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 22, 1877

"The World Abate Amusement"—World's Amusement on the basis of wonder in this age of discovery, and at each new achievement of science the world doubts and questions until overwhelming evidence compels it to believe. When Edison built the first steamboat he lifted the world with awe and wonder; when Stephenson built the first railroad locomotive the public cried his lip contemptuously and said "No go." When Morse proposed to harness the lightning and annihilate time and space, the wisest cried "Impossible!" When Daguerre announced that he had made shadows independent of substance, and realized the old German legend in the photograph, everybody exclaimed "Absurd!" Yet everybody was wrong, and to day the less honest the slaves of commerce and of pleasure electricity "puts a globe round the world." In the shadows of our parlor walls. The inventions of to day almost baffle imagination. Among the greatest is Edison's electric light. J. Thompson & Co. have fully and separately won the prize at the head of the front ranks of his products.

The Suffolk Mechanical News
Oct. 15, 1877

Not long ago, says the newspaper correspondent, "Gosh," all the Examiners of the Electrical Department of the Patent Office were brought up to Edison Park and shown Edison's light. He gave them a dinner. Sometime ago Edison said there were but two things which would work him any injury. The first would be the gas companies in despair putting down their rates to fifty cents a thousand or less, so as to underbid even his electricity and try to force him off by the dull weight of capital. He said he could stand that as long as they could. The next was the possibility that some other inventor might make gas out of water or some cheaper material. "In that case," said Edison, "I have only to go back to my laboratory. I am a professional inventor, and the only problem presented to me is to go and make anything cheaper than it is now made, and I do it."

Electrician Jan 1 1877

said to be sufficient. *Electrician Jan 1 '76*
Edison.—Our comic American contemporary, Punch, quotes the following from the *N. Y. New Yorker*:—"Edison, the newspaper electrician, is at it again. This time he announces that he has hit the nail on the head, and the consequence will be a brilliant illumination of the entire earth at a cost not worth mentioning. As a means of producing the incandescence, he uses infinitesimal shreds of bamboo, procured at a great expense from Cuba. This new light should be patented under the title of 'Edison's Electric Bamboo.'" 45.

SPECTACLES DU 13 DÉCEMBRE

[illegible]

And is Shown Through
His Workshop.

Something About the Electrician's
Inventor—Reference to the
Brush Light.

fast maintenance or repair work as the Internal Representative might be called upon to do. The Internal Representative would be responsible for scheduling the work, and for seeing that the work was done promptly, and, if necessary, for seeing that the work was done in a satisfactory manner. The Internal Representative would also be responsible for seeing that the work was done in a satisfactory manner. The Internal Representative would also be responsible for seeing that the work was done in a satisfactory manner.

The casual observer walking past the stand that Mr. Edson, a white-haired, middle-aged man, occupies, would be surprised to find that he is a chemist, a very competent one, as his 16 personal appearance. "It is not the height and light in build, but the eyes," he says, "that give him the extraordinary air, which characterizes of itself most noble men conspicuous in a crowd." "The eyes of Mr. Edson, reflecting a tone of his eyes was noticed, and we explained it by saying that while experiencing the day's before a spark of electricity had been passing through the eye. Edson is well satisfied that the eye is not a safe repository for electricity, and the nature of our current having been made known to the electrician, he said that he had an appointment in New York City, and that he would be in Memphis Park in about one hour, but would gladly give his time until the afternoon, if desired. "The eyes," he said, "you have now observed, reflect sparks on your improved spectacles, and, of course, you will soon be able to stand them." "The eyes," he said, "you have now observed, reflect sparks on your improved spectacles, and, of course, you will soon be able to stand them."

There are already over 50,000 of these units in use in foreign countries, and in a few weeks I shall be installing them at the rate of 1,000 per day," he told the investor. Continuing, he said that he had a large plant in operation on Pearl street, New York, which gave employment to upwards of 100 men, and in a few months would have increased to 200. He then light up an entire district in New York City. The work of getting the units into the market, he said, was necessarily slow and tedious.

Your representative thanked Mr. Edison for the information he had given him, and said that there was a certain concern in the city of New York, the Edison Light Company, that was doing business upon an extensive business in the city, and that the use of electricity as an illuminant

"Oh, yes," said he, "that's so; but you know I am at work upon a different light. His (Brush's) is for street lighting, and I must say it is very good; but I am endeavoring to make it practical for the smallest rooms. I propose to have electricity take the place of gas in all places where that illuminator is

use in use." He said that his electrical knowledge had been tried the day before and worked nicely. This railway is about three miles in length and situated in the hills of the country. It has the latest modern fittings. He pointed out the gas engine, which he pointed out as being the best of its kind, and the pump which it is used to pump water from the ore in the mine. He also pointed out the large steam engine which he is at present using. He also pointed out the large steam engine which he is at present using. He also pointed out the large steam engine which he is at present using.

view the luxuriant vegetation, and taking his departure, left us in charge of Alfred Hald, Ph. D., who is his assistant and analytical chemist. We found Mr. Hald to be a very pleasant gentleman who escorted us through the several shops and described the various objects of interest. In a running conversation with him we learned that it was Edison's intention to use the electrical current as a motive power, for running machinery by day and for lighting purposes at night.

[illegible]

the grounds between the buildings and the people are pools, upon each of which are a number of small boats, in which the gay "burrers," none of which are used now.

In a brief conversation with the only son of Mr. Wagner, the skating car is service—who was killed at the recent disaster at Ryeview Dunes, we learned that the father of many that he should take his father's place as the New York "Beast." He said that the accident, which terminated his father's career as a skater, occurred when he had been in the first boat for some years ago. At that time he was caught by some of the frames of the car, and he was thrown out. He stated that he was compelled to pull his feet from his boots and leave them in the car. Mr. Wagner feels that the show deeply, especially the people.

holders that it was in no wise the fault of his father," he is not inclined to censure anyone, but feels that the bank-man might have averted the accident if he had gone farther back upon the track.

"AND WORLD OF APPLES"

Some one in New Zealand, Mr. Ellison on the possibility of shooting sheep in the risk of harming the animals, perhaps some electrical apparatus, the work being with higher beams, as a method of cutting has been suggested, but whether this would injure the animals by air, by ash, results to another destination, export of the *Graciosa* *laureola* the Great Western, *epiphyse* verities from scarcity of food, the elements of the abundance of nature will be the most that would apt to sell best or solidly, but certainly (as usual) here the *Pringle* lay in its present twisted by hand into knots.

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A New York correspondent writes to be in possession of reliable information that Edison is now far from being a rich man, and has very little authority in the company of which he is supposed to be the head. Like all inventors, he believed that there was no limit to his power, and although he got enough of the money out of the company to enable him to live comfortably, he took most of his pay in stock. Now, while the Edison company has done great amount of work in making the lamps, laying the mains and introducing the system, the expense have been enormous. The Edison company, therefore, is very dry and is more or less of a company which work had to be done, or, for those times, and many costly mistakes were made. The result has been that the stockholders have not seen much money in the profits of dividends, and Edison, now long dead, pays his stock for the company's losses. Still he works on as hopeful as ever, and plucky and full of schemes.

Menlo Park Scrapbook, Cat. 1068

This scrapbook covers the period April-December 1881 and contains newspaper clippings and other material relating to the Paris Electrical Exhibition of 1881. Many of the clippings describe the exhibits of Edison and his competitors. Also included are guide leaflets, information bulletins, and official notices concerning the exhibition. Much of the material is in French. The front cover is labeled "Paris Exposition Scrapbook." The spine is labeled "T. A. Edison. No. 51." The book contains 144 numbered pages.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY AT PARIS.

August 1 to November 15, 1881.

CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1881.

The President of the United States, in the absence of any special provision by Congress for the representation of the United States, has appointed an Honorary Commission, under the charge of a Commissioner General and an Executive Commissioner.

This Commission will be the official channel of communication between the American exhibitors and the French General Commission at Paris.

Exhibitors will have to bear all expenses of packing, shipping, and transportation, delivering their exhibits at the Palace of the Champs-Élysées at Paris between the 1st of July and the 1st of August; they will also defray all expenses of installation and immediate care of their exhibits. There will be no charge for space or flooring and but a limited charge will be made for motive power furnished to exhibitors. Insurance is at the option of exhibitors and at their expense. Objects exhibited will be protected against piracy of inventions or designs by complying with the French law of May 23, 1868, on the subject. (See Appendix II.)

The General Regulations for the Exhibition, prescribed by the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, are hereto annexed, and will supply intending exhibitors with all necessary information.

The time for receiving applications, formerly fixed for March 31, 1881, has been extended in the case of American applications, at the request of the United States Government, until the 15th of May, 1881. Applications for space should be filled up in accordance with the accompanying form, in either French or English, and sent to the Department of State at Washington not later than the 20th of April, 1881, to ensure transmission to the French Commissioner General at Paris in due season.

The shipment of articles for exhibition should be so conducted that they may be delivered at the Palace of the Champs-Élysées, in Paris, between the 1st and the 15th of July. The Acting Commissioner General will endeavor to effect some favorable arrangement with steamship lines for the transportation of goods at lessened expense to the exhibitors, and due notice thereof will be given to all exhibitors whose applications for space have been filed. Information in regard to the usual terms of shipment can be obtained from the United States Dispatch Agent at New York, Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, No. 63 Broadway. Letters of inquiry addressed to Mr. Baldwin should enclose stamps for pre-payment of return postage.

It is understood that a number of exhibitors have made direct application for space to the French Commissioner General, under the provision of Article 12 of the French Regulations. Care will be taken to ensure that such exhibitors shall be on an equal footing with other American exhibitors, and their interests in like manner protected by the United States Commission.

All communications in regard to the submission of applications and requests for forms, and generally all correspondence in relation to the preparation and exhibition of articles, should be addressed, postage paid, as under. Correspondence for the American Commission in Paris should be addressed to "Mr. George Walker, Executive Commissioner of the United States, United States Consulate General, Paris, France."

Requests for information on any points not covered by this circular or its annexes will be cheerfully answered by the undersigned.

The Assistant Secy of State
Acting U. S. Commissioner General,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, Acting Commissioner General,

GEORGE WALKER, Honorary Executive Commissioner,

GEORGE E. GOURAUD, Honorary Commissioner,

CHARLES R. GOODWIN, Honorary Commissioner,

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ELECTRICIANS—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY, PARIS, 1881.

Report to the President of the Republic.

MR. PRESIDENT: Important and unexpected discoveries have recently called public attention, very particularly, to whatever relates to electricity; and the progress of manufacturing industry have revealed phenomena of these scientific conquests and have, for several years past, multiplied their application in all branches of that industry; it seems, today, as if no science were destined to accomplish more rapid progress, to solve problems of greater interest to national economy, or to render more valuable services to all our relations, than that of electricity.

Electricity has remained a capricious and inconstant agent, elusive to master, and which could not possibly be utilized. Before Volta's time no action was observed, but it could neither be explained nor produced; but it could not be measured.

The discovery of the pile and the improvements which were soon made to it, the labors of Amperé and Arago and others and their magnetic action, and the investigations of Faraday in relation to induction, opened new and fertile channels in which progress has never ceased.

The pile and the magnetic action of currents created electricity. The development of telegraphy first electrical phenomena for the darkness which surrounded it. The submarine cable afforded the means of studying and discovering the laws which govern the development and propagation of electrical action.

Electricity is a force. As it has become known it has been found everywhere; sometimes as a cause, sometimes as an effect, in physical, chemical, mechanical and organic phenomena. Different names were given to the products concerned and applied as the most varied uses. It possesses the peculiar property, that, if it reflects matter, it can be transmitted by material conductors more easily and to a greater distance than can be transmitted by light.

It has further nearly infinite capacity to raise; it repulses matter, and even water; it increases the safety of rail way travel; architecture and navigation are indebted to it for meteorological information which is constantly becoming more useful; it lights cities, public squares, churches, and workshops. It is becoming a universal auxiliary to our needs and our industry.

Scientific men and manufacturers are now working, in every country, to improve the means of producing and utilizing the new force. The results obtained are already important and numerous, but still often insufficient or incomplete. It would be very interesting thoroughly to define the state of electrical science and its applications, and to bring together and compare the progress of investigation, in order to define the efforts which are everywhere being made with a direction that could facilitate them and secure their success.

The international exhibitions, and the scientific congresses which have so usefully supplemented them, have rendered it possible to draw the practical application of electricity together with everything. This has led us to propose to you the convocation of an international congress of electricians, and the celebration at the same time of an international electrical exhibition, which will be, as it were, the laboratory of the congress. This exhibition will comprise everything relating to electricity; it will include apparatuses of all kinds, and from every country, serving to produce, propagate, and utilize it.

The congress, controlled by the French Government, will bring the most renowned electricians to Paris. These representatives of the marvelous science which has scarcely yet revealed the immensity of its resources, and which involves the solid with its inconstant resources, will discuss the results obtained and the ideas that have been recently put forth; they will group and arrange their forces in order to utilize the observations made in every country and so afford assistance to each other in future investigations.

The foreign nations invited by France will thank the Government of the French Republic for having been the promoter of a scientific mission and to extend its display. They will thank the Government of the French Republic for having been the promoter of a scientific mission and to extend its display.

The congress must be the work of the government, for it alone can give to the enterprise the independent character which is the essential condition of success. As the exhibition, it will easily be organized by private enterprise. The patronage and the co-operation of the state will, however, be required; it is, and the palace of the Champs-Élysées will be placed generally at the disposal of its organizers.

The office of the government will be represented by the appointment of a Commissioner-General, whose duty it shall be to secure the working of the congress under one direction and to extend a general supervision over the exhibition. The government will designate the French members of the congress. Official science, the learned societies of Paris and the departments will be represented. As to the private members, they are to be designated by the guests of the exhibition.

The international exhibition of electricity will be opened on the 16th of August, 1881, and closed on the 10th of November following.

The bodies of the international congress of electricians will be convened on the 16th of September, 1881, in the halls of the Trocadéro palace.

The department which has charge of the telegraphic service is most directly interested in the question. It offers to take an important part in everything relating to electricity; they can make the various electrical discoveries and prepare the way for their application; they are in connection with all the departments of the national economy. Telegraphy itself will be greatly benefited, and may be greatly improved by the exhibition and the congress.

Extending these views, I have caused to be prepared the following draft of a decree, which I have the honor to submit to your approval.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest respect.

ADJ. COCHERY,
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The President of the French Republic, in pursuance of the report of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, hereby decrees as follows:

ARTICLE I. An international congress of electricians shall be held at Paris. It shall meet on the 16th of September, 1881, and shall be closed on the 10th of November following.

ART. II. Three vice-presidents shall be chosen from among the French members, and three from among the foreign members of the congress.

ART. III. The expenses of the Government of the French Republic, and the salaries of such foreign governments as shall take part in the international exhibition of electricity, shall be paid, gratuitously, at the disposal of the private commission established by November 15, 1881.

ART. IV. The regulations which shall be adopted for the government of the international exhibition of electricity shall be submitted to the approval of the government, which shall report thereon to the President of the Republic.

ART. V. The labors of posts and telegraphs, the ministry of foreign affairs, and the ministry of public works are hereby charged, in that which concerns them, with the execution of this decree.

By the President of the Republic:

ADJ. COCHERY,
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

R. SAUVY-ILLIARD,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Baron D'ARNO,
Minister of Public Works.

Paris, October 20, 1880.

By a decree dated October 20, 1880, issued in accordance with a suggestion of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. George Berger, who was the director general of the foreign sections at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, has been appointed Commissioner-General of the International Congress of Electricians and of the International Exhibition of Electricity.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY, PARIS, 1881.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE I. The International Exhibition of Electricity, authorized by a decree bearing date of October 23, 1880, shall be opened at Paris, at the Palace of the Champs-Élysées, on the 16th day of August, 1881, and closed on the 10th day of November, 1881.

ART. 2. The Commission organized by the decree of November 20, 1880, of which the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is to be the presiding officer, shall be constituted in regard to all measures connected with the general organization of the International Exhibition of Electricity.

ART. 3. The sum necessary for the organization and holding of the Exhibition shall be derived "from such pecuniary aid as may be granted by the State and by a guarantee association, the subscribing members of which have pledged themselves to cede no profits after the amount of their contributions shall have been repaid to them in full, and to interest at 4 per cent."

When the accounts of the Exhibition shall be settled, the net profits shall (after the payments due to the subscribers of the guarantee capital shall have been repaid to the State, which shall apply them, in accordance with the suggestions of the Commission of Organization, to the promotion of scientific enterprises of public interest.

ART. 4. A Technical Committee and a Financial Committee shall be appointed. The Technical Committee shall be composed of members of the Commission of Organization, to whom persons not belonging to that Commission may be added by ministerial order. The Committee on Finance shall be composed of members of the Commission of Organization and of members of the guarantee association.

ART. 5. The Commissioner General, appointed by the decree of October 24, 1880, shall have charge, under the authority of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, of the execution of the decisions adopted. The Commissioner General shall have the direction of the clerical force employed.

ART. 6. The Commissioner General, or, in his absence, his secretary, shall have the right to be present at the sessions of the Commission of Organization and of the committees, and shall have the right of discussing measures, but not that of voting upon them.

ART. 7. Foreign countries which shall have signified their intention to be represented at the International Exhibition of Electricity shall be requested to designate Special Commissioners. These latter shall correspond directly with the French Commissioner General.

II.

ADMISSION—CLASSIFICATION.

ART. 8. Requests from foreigners or French citizens for the admission of articles should be forwarded as far as possible according to the blank form appended to these regulations, and should be in the hands of the Commissioner General at Paris not later than the 31st day of March, 1881.

ART. 9. The Technical Committee shall decide, without appeal, concerning requests received from French citizens for the admission of articles.

ART. 10. The Commissioner General shall notify exhibitors previously to May 15, 1881, of the admission of their goods, and also of the extent and situation of the space allotted to each one of them.

ART. 11. Foreign Commissioners shall have the privilege of asking for and of receiving, in a lump, the space necessary for the exhibition of their articles. The Commissioner General shall be authorized to make the cumulative applications of Foreign Commissioners must be in the hands of the Commissioner General before March 31, 1881. The general plans for the allotment of the space granted in pursuance of these cumulative applications shall be submitted to the Technical Committee of the Commissioner General.

ART. 12. Exhibitors residing in countries which shall have designated no special commissioners may correspond directly with the French Commissioner General.

ART. 13. Private exhibitors whose application for the admission of goods shall be furnished, on application, to parties interested, at the following places:

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, No. 101 rue de Grenelle Saint Germain; the office of the Commissioner General, in the Palace of the Champs-Élysées, room No. 4; at the rooms of the Chambers of Commerce and of the Scientific Societies of Paris and of the Departments.

ART. 14. The principal articles which will be received for exhibition are the following: Apparatus for the generation and transmission of electricity; natural and artificial magnets; compasses; apparatus for the study of electricity; applications of electricity to telegraphy and the transmission of signals; to the generation of heat; to illumination and the generation of light; to the light-house and navigation; to the signaling apparatus; to mining, railways, and navigation; to military affairs; to the fine arts; to galvanoply, electro-chemistry, and the chemical sciences; to the generation and transmission of motive power; to the mechanical arts and clock making; to medicine and surgery; to astronomy, meteorology, and geology; to agriculture; to registering apparatus; to the working of the various kinds of machinery used in manufactures; to domestic uses; lighting; tools; collections of apparatus more antiquated than those now in use; and the manufacture of electrical instruments.

ART. 15. Articles which shall be received for exhibition shall be received in the inclosure of the Palace of the Champs-Élysées on and after July 1, 1881.

Boxes containing such articles should bear the addresses and the special labels furnished by the Commissioner General.

III.

PLACING AND ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED.

ART. 16. Exhibitors shall not be obliged to pay any rent for the occupation of the space allotted to them.

ART. 17. The management shall take charge of the preparation and general decoration of that portion of the Palace of the Champs-Élysées which is to be occupied by the exhibition. Exhibitors shall have their goods put in place and the space allotted to them decorated at their own expense.

Note.—In the case of application made by officers of the United States through the United States Consulate, the time has been extended to May 15, 1881.

The plans for the arrangement of the goods and the designs for the decorations shall be submitted to the approval of the Commissioner General.

Art. 18. Motive power shall be furnished, at a price hereafter to be agreed upon, to such exhibitors as may desire it.

Motive power may be furnished gratuitously for the experiments necessary for the labors of the International Congress of Electricians organized by the State at the time of the exhibition.

IV.

ADMISSION OF SPECTATORS.

Art. 19. The Exhibition shall be open to the public daily from 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 to 11 P. M.

Art. 20. Free tickets of admission, which shall be good for the entire exhibition and shall not be transferable, shall be furnished to members of the Commission of Organization, of the Technical Committee, and of the Committee on Finance; to members of the guarantee associations; to foreign commissioners; to members of the International Congress of Electricians; to the officers employed by the Commissioner General; to exhibitors and to those of their employees whose presence shall be deemed indispensable.

Art. 21. The collection of the prices of admission as fixed in Article 22 shall take place by means of tickets of admission of the value of fifty centimes each.

Art. 22. The ordinary prices of admission shall be as follows:

1st. On week days—	1 fr. 50c.
From 8½ to 11 A. M.-----	1 00
From 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.-----	1 50
From 8 to 11 P. M.-----	1 00
2d. On Sundays—	0 fr. 50c.
From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.-----	1 00
From 6 to 11 P. M.-----	1 00

V.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE—ORDER AND CLEANING.

Art. 23. A strict surveillance for the prevention of theft shall be organized by the officers in the employ of the Commissioner General, aided by the police. The most thorough precautions shall be taken against fire. Nevertheless, the management shall not be responsible for losses occasioned by theft or fire.

Art. 24. Articles placed on exhibition shall not be removed before the Exhibition is closed, except by special permission from the Commissioner General.

No drawing shall be made, nor shall any photograph be taken, of any article placed on exhibition, without the express permission of the exhibitor, voted by the Commissioner General.

Art. 25. Exhibitors shall themselves defray the expense of keeping in proper order and of cleaning the articles exhibited by them.

Art. 26. A special place shall be furnished to such exhibitors as may desire it for the storage of their boxes or cases during the whole time of the exhibition. Exhibitors shall be obliged to pay a charge of 6 francs per cubic metre. Any case whose dimensions are less than one cubic metre shall pay the price fixed for one metre. The expense of returning empty cases, and of putting them in proper order, shall be defrayed by the exhibitors.

Art. 27. Both French and foreign exhibitors shall enjoy the guarantees furnished by the law of May 23, 1868, to parties making invention entitled to a patent, or models and industrial designs that may be submitted to the board of experts. (Conseil des brevets d'invention.) It shall be sufficient for them to deposit at the office of the Prefect of the Seine, during the first month after the opening of the Exhibition at the latest, an application for a certificate of guaranty for the article exhibited. Such certificate, which shall be furnished gratuitously, shall be good from the day of admission until the end of the third month after the closing of the Exhibition.

VI.

CATALOGUE—PENUMS.

Art. 28. A general catalogue of the Exhibition shall be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner General. The contract for doing this work shall be awarded to the most satisfactory bidder. The party to whom the contract for the preparation of the general catalogue shall be awarded may communicate directly with exhibitors whose names are officially registered, for the insertion of advertisements, notices, and cuts relative to the articles sold or manufactured by them.

Art. 29. Diplomas of merit and medals of various classes shall be awarded in pursuance of the recommendation of a jury for whose composition provision shall be made hereafter.

Art. 30. All communications in relation to the International Exhibition must be addressed, post-paid, to the Commissioner General of the International Exhibition of Electricity, room No. 6, Palais des Champs-Élysées, Paris, (Au Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Internationale d'Électricité, au Palais des Champs-Élysées, porte No. IV, à Paris.)

The foregoing regulations have been adopted by the commission of organization are hereby approved, on this 6th day of December, 1880.

AD. COCHERY,

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

By the Minister:

GEORGES BERGER,

Commissioner General.

[APPENDIX II.—Translation.]

Law of the 22nd of May, 1868, relating to the protection of inventions capable of being patented, and of designs for fabrics admitted to public exhibitions authorized by the administration throughout the Empire.

ARTICLE 1. Every Frenchman or foreigner, being the author either of a discovery or an invention, which, according to the terms of the law of the 22nd of May, 1868, is capable of being patented, or of patterns for fabrics, (which must be registered in conformity with the law of the 22nd of May, 1868,) or the representative, can (if they are admitted to a public exhibition authorized by the law of the 22nd of May, 1868) require the deposit and safeguarding of the department or establishment in which such exhibition is held to deliver to him a certificate of deposit.

ART. 2. This certificate will insure to the person who obtains it the same rights as would be conferred on him by a patent or by a legal registration of a pattern for fabrics made after the day of admission to the end of the third month after the closing of the Exhibition, without prejudice to the patent which the exhibitor may take out, or to the registration in any other, before the expiration of this period.

ART. 3. The application for this certificate must be made at the latest within the first month from the opening of the Exhibition. It must be addressed to the prefecture or sub-prefecture and be accompanied by a casual description of the object to be protected, and, if necessary, by a plan or drawing of the object itself. All applications, as well as the decisions arrived at by the prefect or by the sub-prefect, will be entered in a special register, which will ultimately be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and will be communicated, without expense, to any applicant. The certificate will be granted gratuitously.

NOTE.—La présente demande doit être expédiée à l'adresse de Monsieur le Commissaire général de l'Exposition internationale, accrédité, au Palais des Champs-Élysées, Porte n° IV, à Paris; et reniée, sous pli, à M. THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE FAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTE.—La présente demande doit être expédiée à l'adresse de Monsieur le Commissaire général de l'Exposition internationale, accrédité, au Palais des Champs-Élysées, Porte n° IV, à Paris; et reniée, sous pli, à M. THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE FAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

and you will so designate it in the statements and on the labels.

4th. French Transportation. The French railways will charge regular tariff rates on goods for exhibition carried to Paris, but will take them back to the port of re-shipment gratis, thus practically offering a reduction of 50 per cent in favor of exhibitors. This reduction does not extend to registration fees, receipt stamps, etc., nor to cartage between the railway terminus in Paris and the Place of the Champs Elysees, or vice versa. The French railway companies will not be responsible for articles conveyed at reduced rates. No reduction will be allowed in the case of exceptionally heavy packages. The official label (see above, § 2nd) will be evidence of the right of the goods to these facilities of transportation.

5th. Customs formalities. The Place of the Champs Elysees, where the Exhibition is held, is made a bonded warehouse of the French government. All packages duly labeled will be passed at the frontier or port of entry without examination, sealed without charge, and sent directly to the Exhibition building. Articles will be inspected and catalogued by the Customs officers when unpacked. At the close of the Exhibition, all packages intended for re-shipment will undergo proper customs examination and certification in the Exhibition building, before removal. No dutiable articles shall be removed from the building before the close of the Exhibition, unless duties have been paid thereon.

6th. Time for receiving goods. Ordinary exhibits will be received on and after July 1st, and it is desired that all shall be delivered before July 15th. Heavy machinery, or articles of bulk involving delay in setting up, may be received at any time after May 1st, and it is desired that they be sent as soon as possible, in order to be set up in ample season for the opening day, August 1st, 1881.

7th. Catalogue. Each exhibitor will, at once, mail

to Mr. George Walker, the Executive Commissioner, at the address given above, the data necessary for the preparation of the official Catalogue of the American section. Each exhibitor will be entitled to one line in the general Catalogue for his name, one line for his address, and four lines for a concise designation of the articles exhibited by him. If the same exhibitor display articles in two or more separate classes, he shall have a separate entry in the Catalogue for each. Advertisements and displayed announcements in the Catalogue will be permitted on special arrangements with the contractor for printing the same.

8th. Motive Power, its supply and cost. Special application must be made to the French Commissioner General, through the U. S. Executive Commissioner, Mr. George Walker, addressed as above, for horse-power, or steam supply for motors, stating the number of horse-power required daily, and the number of hours, whether afternoon or evening or both, during which it is desired.

A distinction is drawn between those making continued use of motive power, or steam supply, and those using either or both at intervals only, as follows:

A. Continuous engagements for motive power must cover at least 100 consecutive days. The price will be one franc per horse-power per hour. Ten per cent. discount will be allowed when the total amount of the contract exceeds 1000 francs, twenty per cent. when it exceeds 5000 francs, and forty per cent. when it exceeds 10,000 francs.

B. Continuous engagements for steam supply, when the exhibitors have their own motors set up, must be for at least 100 consecutive days. The price will be 75 centimes per horse-power per hour. The same discounts will be allowed as above, on contracts in excess of 1000, 5000 and 10,000 francs.

C. When motive power or steam supply is required at intervals only, the price will be, for either, one franc per horse-power per hour, without discount.

Working days and hours will be fixed by agreement between the contractor and the exhibitors.

The

The contractor will furnish the main horizontal shafting, and run the same. Exhibitors will furnish, at their own expense and risk, their own connecting shafting and belting.

When steam supply only is contracted for, the exhibitors must furnish all necessary shafting and belting, and run their machines without mechanical help from the contractor beyond the steam supply.

The charges for power, and for steam supply, are regarded as reasonable by the French Commissioner General, M. Berger, and he advises all parties to resort thereto to the contractor, M. H. Fontaine, No 18, rue Kronot, Paris, through the French General Commission. If, however, exhibitors furnish their own boilers, as well as their own motors, certain facilities will be accorded to them, such as the remission of the municipal consumption tax on coal (which, it should be remembered, is generally bituminous in Europe), or, in the case of gas motors, a reduction in the cost of the gas amounting to 38 per cent, etc.

Steam or other motors, for exhibition, are not desired, unless they are expressly designed for running dynamo-electric or magneto-electric machines.

9th. Electrical currents. These cannot be supplied by contract. Exhibitors needing such currents, must supply their own batteries, or dynamo or magneto-electric generators. If they have none of their own, they will have to hire them.

I am,

your obedient servant,

W. H. Brown

Acting U.S. Commissioner General.

Scientific American, Oct. 1871.

THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

(Continued from first page.)

Two, five, ten, and twenty light machines are used in the Exhibitions to light the grand tables and other halls on the first floor. The machines are exhibited by Messrs. Baudet, Lemaître & Co., owners of the new Gramme patents in France; also by the Spanish Electrical Society and by the Gramme Company. The Gramme Company make four sizes of machines. No. 1, for 1 to 2 lamps; No. 2, for 2 to 3 lamps; No. 3, for 6 to 8 lamps; No. 4, for 12 to 18 lamps. Nos. 1 and 4 have not been experimented with as yet, but it is thought they will exceed Nos. 1 and 2.

The Weston dynamo machine exhibited differs only slightly from those already described in our columns. It will be observed by reference to the engraving that the field magnets is compound, being composed of a number of electro-magnets with cylindrical cores.

The Siemens steam dynamo used in connection with the electric railway is well represented by our engraving. The generator and steam motor are mounted on a common base, the motor being a rotary steam engine.

The car shown in Fig. 5 does not differ materially in appearance from an ordinary street car. The electric motor placed under the car floor is entirely inclosed. It receives its current from the rails, and the power is transferred to the car axle by means of pulleys and belts.

Other important exhibits in the various departments will be described in later issues. About one-third of the 1,600 exhibitors are from countries other than France. A list of the American exhibitors appears below. Many of them are represented in two or more classes. The Edison exhibits are naturally attracting much interest. They appear in each of the six general groups of exhibits, and represent fifteen different classes. They are shown in two salons, which contain a complete illustration of the Edison system of incandescent lighting, as well as representations of all his inventions and discoveries.

It is remarkable that the labors of a single inventor and inventor should cover so wide a field as broad almost as the entire scope of an international exhibition.

On the 25th of August an electric fire broke out in the reading room of the Exhibition. It was occasioned by a defect in the fitting up of some incandescent lamps. The alarm was quickly given, and the fire was extinguished before it had spread far. In attempting to tear out the wires with his hands a fireman received electric shocks and was twice knocked down. A scientific commission, headed by MM. Dumoulin and Breguet, afterward made an examination of the connection of the various exhibitors, and there is now no further danger to be feared.

PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION OF 1881—LIST OF AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

Those A. Edison, Menlo Park, New Jersey.
J. Morgan Edrington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Electric Dynamo Company, Philadelphia.
August Pater, Philadelphia.
Theodore Bennesser, Allegheny City, Pa.
U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
Joseph M. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.
Mills O. Kinsley, Chicago, Ill.
Standard Electric Light Co., New York.
U. S. Electric Light Co., New York.
Weston Electric Light Co., Lowell, Mass.
J. White House Mills, Houson, N. Y.
Wilcox P. Dolson, Philadelphia.
Alvin H. Egg, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Hosmer, Russell Trindling & Glynn Works, North Adams, Mass.

William A. Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. P. Bailey.
Alex. Graham Bell, Washington, D. C.
Benjamin Talbot, Washington, D. C.
Charles Williams, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Cowdrey Bros. & McFright, Washington.
George Cunningham, New York.
Electrographic Manufacturing Co., New York.
Edison Gray, Highland Park, Ill.
Paul Inlander Co., New York.
Chas. W. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.
A. E. Debarer, Somerville, Mass.
R. W. Carroll, Jr., New York.
Clifton M. Bell, Troy, N. Y.
Paton-Walker Co., New York.
W. G. A. Rowell, Philadelphia.
Electric Purifier Co., New York.
Robert Isaac, Indianapolis, Ind.
Volney W. Mason, Providence, R. I.
U. S. Patent Office, Washington.
John Nichols, New York.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Nature, August 17, 1881.

At the Exhibition of Electricity the completion of the English telegraphic department is progressing favorably. The series of solid red compact sounders used in the British service will contrast, not without advantage, with the quadruplex blades and other apparatus presented by the French administration. The Italian illustrated section is full of relics of instruments used by Galvani, Volta, &c. A large number of autographs will be exhibited, among which we may note a letter from Volta to Sir Joseph Banks, then president of the Royal Society. This document is stated to be the first description of the Voltaic battery ever written by its inventor. A small ungut, which Galvani armed with his own hand, is exhibited, as well as another ungut used by the acousticians "del Cluente" for their determination of the laws of the variation of the electric power according to distance. The Academy of Aeronautics of Paris exhibits a model of the electro-submarine, an electrical balloon constructed according to the principles advocated by Joseph de Lemoine, and the well-known aeronaut, has sent an electrical wireman when the latter is descending an electrical vibrator is set in operation; when it is ascending another bell rings. This effect is obtained very simply by a valve, which is in equilibrium when the balloon keeps its level, and is moved by a slight wind. The formal opening was to take place yesterday by a visit of the President of the Republic, and the doors will be thrown open to the public to-day, although much remains to be done for the completion of the display, which will be a great success.

The French Government has appointed a Committee, presided over by Jean-Baptiste Bréguet, to study the different applications of electricity to navigation.

PARIS, International Exhibition of Electricity, PARIS.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION

A. LAHURE, EDITOR

PARIS, 9, Rue de Fleuries, 9, PARIS

May 10th, 1881.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the General Printing Office of A. Lahure has obtained the right of printing the official catalogue of the International Exhibition of Electricity.

Electricity is occupying public attention; though it is a mysterious power, science will soon have unravelled its inmost secrets. Every body is preparing to follow with the greatest interest the important experiments which are going to be made in the Palais de l'Industrie.

Compiled with the greatest care from the documents furnished by the Administration or by the exhibitors themselves, the official catalogue will be a sort of exact, complete, historical and technical encyclopedia of every thing concerning Electricity. It will be an indispensable *Vade-mecum* for scientific and commercial men when on this subject interests and will be equally sought after by the general public. Its moderate price

L. By special appointment of the General Commissioner of the Exhibition the *Official catalogue* is the only one which will be published or sold in France.

(one franc) will place it within the reach of the smallest means. We are convinced by the above reasons that the circulation of the *Official catalogue* will attain a very high figure, and will constitute a source of publicity of unusual importance.

The rules of the Exhibition allow you as exhibitor to insert gratis in the body of the official catalogue, and in each class in which you exhibit, beside your name and address, *eight lines* of about twenty five letters each, containing particulars of your industry. We should be obliged to you if you would forward to us as soon as possible the text of this insertion.

To make up for the smallness of the space which is accorded gratis, exhibitors are kindly authorized to insert at their own expense in the official catalogue supplementary information concerning their business.

These insertions are of three kinds :

- 1^a A more or less abridged mention interpolated in the list of exhibitors which will be printed in two columns. — The line of 25 letters. Price, 6 fr.
 - 2^a A special mention more or less detailed interpolated in the descriptive and technical summary relative to each class. — The line of fifty letters. Price, 15 fr.
 - 3^a Advertisements in the strict sense of the word, with or without « clichés » printed on a special page at the end of the catalogue. — The page with or without engravings printed in black. Price, 400 fr.
- The page with or without engravings printed in two colors. P. 600 fr.

We will undertake, if needful, the composition of the notices of advertisements which, in any case, will be submitted to the approval of the General Commissioner.

We remain Sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. LAURE.

N. B. — The official catalogue will have the form of the present « circular » and the list of exhibitors will be as follows.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Renard (Vo), rue Bonaparte, 62.
— Fab. de jupes habillées et articles à mouvements, nœudettes, pantalons, folies et autres ; spés. de polichinelles, bobes et pantalons habillés, articles nouveaux, tonneaux de porcelaine en bois naturel et peint. Commission et expédition.</p> | <p>2. Renaud, rue Cassinière, 8, impasse Prévost, 1. — Spés. d'outils de jardinage, forges, poliss ou non poliss, poliss en bois et poliss anglois, cerceaux-limons, voitures d'enfants et de poupées, tombereaux, tonneaux, quilles, tapisseries habillées, articles de ménage, jouets en bois et en fer battu, jeux de toutes sortes.</p> |
|---|---|

The text and the « clichés » must be forwarded before the 5th of next June at the latest to M^r A. LAURE, editor, 9, rue de Valenciennes, à Paris.

The amount of the insertion to be paid before hand by a cheque on Paris, payable at the order of M. LAURE.

Reproduction or reduction and « clichés » of the engravings can be obtained by photography. It will be sufficient to send us a copy of the engraving.

Price for a « cliché » of a page (form of the present circular) 25 francs.

1881

Exposition internationale d'Electricité
PARIS

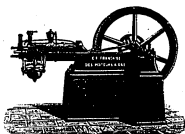
Catalogue Officiel

A. LAHURE

IMPRIMERIE FONDEUR

CONCESSIONNAIRE

9, rue de Fourcy, 9



SPÉCIMEN

d'une page d'annonce en deux couleurs

- PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1

"That same evening I had another evidence of the power and clearness of the electric light. London was dark as usual, and I had written a letter to England, and was anxious to learn how best to secure its transmission by the morning mail. I went to the branch post-office at Covent Garden, and after waiting found the office and all channels of communication by inquiry from clerks closed, but by the light of one of the dabbled electric lamps I saw my way to go up to the top floor, lit the magnificent length of the Avenue d'Opéra, and by such aid as spotlights are to stage eyes, took down my letter and placed outside the cover the small print and lower half of the words and figures which assured me that I had but them and there to drop my letter into the box for my friend to take to work-day in London.

[illegible]

As an addition to turning the electric light on or off by the ordinary thumb switch, where there is an accumulation of lights in a lecture hall or large room, all or any series may be turned on or extinguished by a handle in the wall of the building, as is done with the gas in any large building of public character. This handle should be placed in mind, most of the day, difficulty to be overcome by the emergency that occurs in lighting lecture hall and one of the few chambers and hallways where it is not accessible to the hand. The handle turned by Mr. Edison for the purpose of turning on or regulating the force of electricity and adjusting the light, but in the case of the electric incandescent light as it goes on means are provided for electric lighting. It is not done, but the mechanism would be complicated and expensive, and the use of electricity is more ready in commercial use, as it is both more or less, or it is not, as it is all in a bracket carrying a lamp or burner, or of reading light only.

The Edison lamp, like all the other lamps on the measurement system, is unlike that of the electric arc system in that it has a lower intrinsic radiance per unit of ground glass surface than the arc lamp. This feature, which can be said to be advantageously employed as with ordinary gas discharge lamps, for confining the light, and nothing can be prettier or more effective than the slender rods on Edison bracketed lamps to serve for this end, the lighting, tending, or working purposes. Similar shades are applicable with advantage to the table lamps and other lamps.

All this, and much more, may be seen shining through the accomplished facts in the Edison exhibit. The system of Mr. Edison, however, does not confine itself to the use of incandescent light, but extends itself to the supply of electric power for engine and motor purposes. But I must reserve a brief glance of this part of the system, as well as some of the other details, to the next section of the tour, and devote this to a survey of the lights, and the lamps, and methods of others who claim inventions in the incandescent system for use in the Edison

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Starlinger Review*, speaking of the electric exhibition at Paris, says: "Loving out of the question the fact that electricity as a science owes more to England than to any other nation, we cannot help stretching a point or two to claim for ourselves the highest places in its practical application. Cook and Weston are undoubtedly Englishmen, and Sir Wm. Thompson is a Scotchman. Bell, though a naturalized American citizen, was born in Scotland by parentage, and we claim him. Professor Hughes, though an American, is descended from English and Scotch ancestors, and we claim him also. Without wishing to disparage Edison's work, there is no doubt that Swan, who is an Englishman, is the originator of practical lighting by incandescence."

The seizure of the "*Maxim*" electric lamps at the Paris International Exhibition appears to have been directed in consequence of such a decision, and we can assure Mr. Edison that the public will heartily sympathize with him in his attempt to enforce his just rights.

Iron, Nov. 11, 1881

ELECTRICITY, TELEGRAPHY

[illegible]

Engineering & Mining Journal, July 11, 1937

[illegible]

A WEEKLY RECORD OF SCIENTIFIC
PROGRESS.

JOHN MICHELS, Editor.

TERMS:

PER YEAR,
6 MONTHS
3 "✓
SINGLE ✓

FOUR DOLLARS.
TWO " "
ONE " "

PUBLISHED AT
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK
R. O. BOX 2000

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1981

We are promised a very detailed report of this exhibition, so defer particulars until it arrives. England and Germany occupy the largest space of the foreign countries represented, America and Belgium coming next in order. All the departments on the day of opening were incomplete, the Americans complaining much of the dilatory behavior of the French workmen, who seemed to have no idea of the value of

We presume that the object of exhibitions of this character is to stimulate those engaged in electrical investigations, and to form landmarks in the history of electrical progress. In that light the Exhibition has many advantages, but Edison appears to have suffered from his generous permission to permit all comers to inspect the progress of his inventions.¹ Many misinterpreted what they saw, and came to false conclusions, while men of no mental endowment who were not clever mechanics, assiduously appropriated the ideas of the man of brain, and have since produced unworked copies. These men have so far proceeded uncheckered, but the time appears to have arrived when Edison has decided to enforce with vigor all those patent rights which he has secured after so

The seizure of the "Maxim" electric lamps at the Paris International Exhibition appears to have been directed in consequence of such a decision, and we can assure Mr. Edison that the public will heartily sympathize with him in his attempt to enforce his just rights.

Scientific Am. November 6. 1887

Gold medals are awarded to the Anglo-American and Nash Electric Light Companies, the United States Electric Lighting Company, Elsiea Gray, and Tainter. Silver medals to Bailey & Puskas, Connolly Brothers & Tighe, Dolbear, Ecard, Electric Purifier Company, Hubbard Pond Indicator Company, Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Weston Electric Light Company, and Electro-Dynamic Company. Bronze medals to Messrs. Chavet, Canning, and Dlea, Hoasca Tunnel Company, Trinitro-Glycerine Works, etc., Photo-Relievo Company, White House.

If the relatively small number of American exhibitors be considered it will be seen that they have carried off a very large number of prizes. The awards have been made for the ensemble of each exhibitor's contribution, not for any single invention exhibited, except, of course, where there was only one.

Nature, August 11th 1883

At the Exhibition of Electricity the completion of the English telephone equipment is progressing favourably. The service of telephone sounders used in the British service will be put on display in the form of a model of the standard apparatus, and after approval presented by the French administration, will be exhibited in the form of a model of the standard apparatus. The exhibition of the various types of telephones used in the French service will be put on display in the form of a model of the standard apparatus. The exhibition of the various types of telephones used in the French service will be put on display in the form of a model of the standard apparatus.

THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

To the Editor of "SCIENCE."

The late leaves Paris somewhat late considering the official opening of the Electrical Exhibition took place eight days ago, and that the opening to the public followed the next day, viz., the 17th of August, but in fact the exhibition is not opened even yet, although the public is admitted during some hours of the day to look at the half-finished structures and to inspect the discovered instruments.

The daily newspapers and some so-called scientific papers, which give to their readers sensational articles rather than correct information, have been for about ten days crowded with descriptions of the opening and the progress of the electrical exhibition, but the real good scientific papers have hitherto only given short notes, because it has, as yet, been impossible to study the value of the different instruments in the exhibition building, where everything is still in a half-finished state and where the noise of hammer and carpenter's instruments are still heard in every corner.

Notwithstanding this, I will endeavor to give you in this letter a description of the actual state of the exhibition, which will serve your readers as an introduction to the more special articles with which I will furnish your paper weekly.

When we first enter the Palais de l'Industrie through the principal pavilion, which is situated on the side of the Champs Elysees, we observe a series of beautiful salons which serve as "candelabras" for lamps of the Werdermann system, and when we approach the entrance to the great nave our eyes are attracted with two enormous figures representing a male and female lion, while we observe above our head a beautiful chandelier of iron wrought in tasteful style, furnished with Siemens lamps. This lustre will undoubtedly be very attractive if the arrangements for the light are made as carefully by the French firm of the well-known house of Siemens, as those in the German department, where some evenings ago the preliminary experiments made with the Siemens lamps attracted the general admiration of all those who had the privilege to witness them.

In the centre of the nave a light-house is erected, which is a copy of the light-house that guard the coasts of France. It is surrounded by a small water-basin, which, although it may be called ornamental, is perfectly useful for the purpose for which it is destined, on account of its limited dimensions basin is intended as a field of exercise for the boat of M. Trouw called the *Zigzag*, which is driven by an electric motor, in connection with a Dunsen battery, and the length of which nearly equals the radius of the circumference of the basin.

I may here say a few words about M. Trouw's boat, on account of which a good deal of nonsense has been published in European and American papers, one of the latter mentioning not long ago that M. Trouw's boat, with which he experimented upon the Seine, contained a battery of M. Faure but M. Trouw is too well acquainted with the value of scientific instruments to depreciate the merits of the Faure battery and to substitute for it Faure's modification, as long as the former is better.

Count Du Moncel, whose name is well known among all electricians, on account of his excellent work on the "Application of Electricity," which is the most complete work of its kind in existence, and also on account of his other numerous publications and inventions relating to this part of Science, presented on the 7th of July last a note to the Academy of Sciences, in which M. Trouw describes in a very precise manner the motor used by

SCIENCE. September 10, 1887.

him in propelling a little boat. This note will give to your readers exact and correct information regarding the merits and properties of the motor used in the little canoe which is now seen in the Electrical Exhibition, and I therefore quote this note verbatim:

"A motor having a weight of 5 kilograms and in connection with six elements of a secondary battery of Plante, which produces a labor of 7 kilogrammeters per second, was placed on the 10th of April upon a trolley, which, later, rider and battery included, had a weight of 165 kilogramms, and gave to the vehicle a velocity of 12 kilometers per hour."

"The same motor used on the 26th of May in a boat having a length of 550 meters and a breadth of 1.20 meters, having the following gave to this boat a velocity of 2.50 meters in descending the Seine at Pont-Royal in 100 meters in moving against the current. The batteries, consisting each of 6 elements of bicarbonate of potash, and the propeller was furnished with a coil having 3 branches."

"On the 26th of June I renewed the experiment upon the quiet waters of the upper lake of the Bois de Boulogne, using a coil with 4 branches having diameters of 0.30 meter and being in connection with 12 elements of Bunsen with flat plates such as are used in the Rakuhokoh battery. The liquid of these elements consisted of one part of hydrochloric acid, one part of nitric acid, and two parts of water in the porous vessel, in order to diminish the disengagement of hydrogenous vapors."

"The velocity of the little boat, which was measured with an ordinary log, rose in the commencement to 150 meters within 48 seconds, or a little more than 3 meters per second; but after three hours of working it had diminished to 150 meters during 55 seconds. After five hours of working the electricity was still 2.50 meters per second."

"So much about M. Trouw's boat, of which a number sent in the upper story of the Exposition building."

"At the left-hand side of the nave, nearest to the light-house, are the exhibitions of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The exhibition of Germany is that which has the most imposing appearance and is also that which was first completed. Two enormous "candelabras" in forged iron ornament the entrance of the department, and contain lamps of "Candelabra Siemens" of Berlin. Near them stand two trophies crowned with the Prussian eagle, and behind them, upon a large number of tables, may be seen a collection of electrical instruments of all kinds, which we will describe in our reports hereafter. At the right-hand side of the department we see the busts of five German pioneers in the field of Electrical Science, viz., Otto von Guericke, Ohm, Siemens, Schiell, and Leibniz."

"The historical collection of instruments in the German department is of the highest interest in the department. I will only mention an exact copy of the first machine for static electricity, which was made in the year 1609 by Otto von Guericke, consisting of a sulphur globe, which was electrified by turning it by means of a wheel and using the hand as a rubber; an electrical egg, so-called egg of Pirene from Germany; and a cat, constructed at the commencement of the 18th century; an electrochemical apparatus for telegraphing, constructed by Thomas Siemens in Munich in the year 1809; a decomposition of water. A magneto-electric telegraph was used in 1827 in order to keep up a telegraphic communication between the physical laboratory and the magnetic observatory in the University of Göttingen; the first of the first telephone ever constructed, and invented in the year 1856 by Reis, and a great many other apparatus of equal interest."

SCIENCE.



EXTERIOR.



INTERIOR.
ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION—PARIS, 1889.

[illegible]

Soleil.—One of the most interesting installations located at Paris—interesting on account of the distinctive character of both the lamp and the generator employed—is the *Générateur Béglé de Lumière* system, exhibited by the Comptoir d'Éclairage, 10, rue de Valenciennes, at Brussels. The *Soleil* lamp, which is the inverse of the *Éclair* lamp, consists of a small block composed of a material, the use of an insulating and supporting material, which serves the double purpose of an insulator and a support to a pair of carbon electrodes, which are held in position by a pair of carbon holes cut through the block, and which are connected to one another like the upper portion of the letter V. The carbon pencils, formed between the lower extremities of the face of the refractory block, which protrude through the holes, are held in position by a hollowed out portion of the block. The above is a general description of the *Soleil* lamp, from which its principle will be readily apparent.

La Exposición de electricidad

Paris es la sola ciudad del mundo donde d

Preciso es decir que las exposiciones parisienses se distinguen de las demás por las comodidades de comodidad y buen gusto que las acompañan. La que se abre hoy en el Palacio de la Industria es tanto mas oportuna cuanto que estos últimos años ha habido verdaderos flujos de invenciones eléctricas, de invenciones folicas algunas, que permitirán llamar al siglo XX el siglo de la Electricidad, como lo fué al siglo el de la Química.

Los aparatos que están en menor número en el Palacio de la Industria, porque sus aplicaciones son escasas todavía, reservados casi a los estudios clásicos, son los que se refieren a la electricidad estática.

Desde hace algunos años se han crendo diferentes paises máquinas que reemplazan el trabajo de la máquina de Ramodon, de platillo cristal, que no da mas que la electricidad positiva, y aun ha de estar bien acondicionada. Las máquinas nuevas, las de Holta, por ejemplo, dan las dos electricidades, positiva y negativa, en chispas considerables.

Creamos o el gran porvenir de la electricidad estática. Creamos que en ella se encuentra la solución de problemas tan aznosamente persistentes, y, por lo tanto, aplaudimos de veras el perfeccionamiento de los aparatos que la producen.

No nos explicamos bien, porque nuestra op
 ion es que no hay dos especies de electricidad
 es, dinámica y estática, sino una sola fuer
 eléctrica, cuyas manifestaciones varían segun
 los casos. No se produce electricidad estática
 con una pila y una botina de Ruhmkorff. Por
 preciso seguir la corriente y emplear, pa
 poder comprender, las denominaciones gen
 erales: electricidad dinámica y estática.

Los aparatos de la electricidad dinámica se dividen en dos categorías: el foco de la electricidad y la máquina de aplicación de la fuerza eléctrica.

Hoy es casi exclusivamente una ma-

La pila eléctrica es conocida desde hace mucho tiempo. Sabido es que su invención debe a Volta, y que desde entonces a hoy ha recorrido un inmenso camino. El fenómeno que produce es hacer nacer en un hilo de cobre una corriente eléctrica, efecto de una reacción

Paris Exposition.—In the United States, the only known electric light is that of Edison. Experience teaches that the other electric lights are generally produced by the illegal adaptation of some of that illustrious inventor's processes. Nobody has therefore been authorized to hear by cable that the Maxim system, now being manipulated as new by some electric financial companies, has been made the subject of a lawsuit at Paris, at the Exposition, and that, actually annoying during the last week, to observe the attempts made by the companies operating the Maxim process to mislead public opinion as to the grave significance of the judicial decision issued by the French courts. The Ameri-

to know how difficult it is to obtain an injunction from a French judge, which, in the case of the attachment of the Maxim process, is based solely on a court decision in a law of 1844, declaring that any patent may be annulled when the fact of the invention by the patentee is contested. Now, in the United States, the Maxim system has hardly any standing whatever, so that not a single electric lamp operated under that process, which is merely a bungling adaptation of Edison's method, has ever been sold. The American people have no faith in any other electric lighting system than that of Edison, and that is the only one in which they, as practical business men, seem inclined to employ for their own use. Almost all the stores in

the commercial quarter of New York have made arrangements for using Edison's electric light, and conducting wires have been placed in eleven hundred buildings in the lower part of the city. The New Yorkers have witnessed this week another illustration of the impracticability of the other systems, when, for the sixth time since January last, a part of Broadway has been darkened, which is lighted by some other system.

On the other hand, the Americans are well aware that those who, like Mr. Flint, President of the United States, have attempted to

people, but mere speculators, who hoped to make money by buying at a low price and manipulating the market. The so-called market patent, or any others which, according to the French law, are null and void if the fact of the original discovery by the patentee is contested. The total darkness, in which a portion of New York has several times been plunged, owing to the defective working of a system of electric lighting other than Edison's, has fully confirmed the American people in their opinion of the excellence of the system of the greatest inventor of the age.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

L'Exposition d'électricité est la grande actualité du moment; et l'on peut enfin y circuler sans se buter à chaque instant contre des caisses ébranlées et sans recevoir trop de madiers sur la tête. — Mais les personnes qui sont allées la visiter s'y sont certainement rendues trop tôt, car le grand intérêt d'une exposition, c'est la comparaison des divers systèmes qui servent à obtenir un même résultat industriel; et tel système domine l'électrolyse.

... l'inspiration est en retard peut être
l'un des plus mérités. Les vi-
sions trop pressées ne voient pas. — Ceci
soit dit, du reste, sans insinuer le moins du
monde que le fait d'être en retard implique
une supériorité quelconque en faveur de
ceux qui possèdent cette fâcheuse habitude.
Mais, enfin, il peut arriver que l'on soit
digne d'un grand succès comme constructeur
ou inventeur, alors même que, comme exposant
rétairdataire, on mérite un blâme sé-
vère. — N'allez donc pas voir les exposi-
tions trop tôt, si vous voulez les voir sérieu-
sement.

La première chose dont doit se préoccuper celui qui veut visiter une exposition avec fruit, c'est de procéder à son examen avec ordre et méthode. — C'est une grande erreur de croire que l'ordre est là une chose toute faite et qu'il suffit, pour procéder méthodiquement, de suivre une allée en regardant à droite, puis, de là, parcourir en sens inverse en regardant à gauche, puis d'enfilier les suivants et ainsi de suite. — Il faut audier les appareils, non pas toujours dans l'ordre où ils sont matériellement placés, mais dans la succession qu'exige l'enchaînement logique des ordres d'idées auxquels

Une exposition d'électricité n'est pas une affaire dans laquelle se vendent des piles, des lampes, des bougies quelconques, des régulateurs ou d'autres objets électriques ou solaires, mais tel et pouvant l'être dans une certaine mesure.

doit être l'exposé palpable de l'état
d'une branche importante de la phy-
sique; et, dans l'étude d'une science, on
commence par le commencement lorsque
l'on ne se propose pas simplement d'être
ou moins ébloui pendant un certain

nombre de jours. — L'ordre est d'autant plus nécessaire, du reste, dans le cas présent, que l'exposition renferme, en définitive, une foule de choses qui ne so rattachent à l'étude de l'électricité que de très loin et avec une forte dose de bonne volonté. — Il y a à des échantillons de métaux sous les formes, en fil et en barres rondes et plates. — On y aperçoit des courroies, des rateliers de dentistes, des plumes métalliques, de l'outillage, des tararés, des photographes, des sonnettes, des pompes. — Mauvaise affaire, donc, que de se promener au milieu de cela, sans programme et sans but. Erreur encore de croire que parce que l'on a acheté le catalogue général officiel (c'est vingt sous) on sera très ferré sur la meilleure conduite à tenir. Ce n'est pas de

La première chose que doit faire, à notre avis, l'ingénieur (ou même le simple citoyen) qui veut visiter l'exposition d'électricité, c'est d'acquiescer, sur la science des électriciens, quelques connaissances générales et s'être assez frotté de ces connaissances pour comprendre ce qu'il voit et saisir les explications que les exposants ne demanderont pas mieux que de lui donner.

[illegible]

sure, de constater que telle pile se trouve dans l'exposition française; telle autre, dans l'exposition anglaise, etc.

Qu'importent, en effet, ces détails au point de vue de l'étude générale de la science ? Qu'importent les médailles ou diplômes d'honneur qui pourraient être décernés ?

Avant d'entrer, toutefois, dans le vif du sujet, nous dirons, dans un prochain article, que quelques mots des systèmes de chaudières et de machines auxiliares à été demandé la production de la force motrice qui anime cet ensemble gigantesque. — Ce n'est pas qu'il se soit produit là aucune nouveauté extraordinaire depuis l'Exposition universelle de 1878. — Mais, enfin, tel système qui débutait en 1878 a gagné, depuis, énormément de terrain. — Tel autre, qui brillait d'un vif éclat, a continué à briller ; — tel autre s'est perfectionné ; — tel autre est resté stationnaire ou s'est éclipié.

Nous rendrons compte de cette situation avec une impartialité absolue, mais peut-être d'une façon moins complète que nous le voudrions parce que, dans la plupart des expositions, les données précises sur les Chaudières et les machines sont très difficiles à obtenir... Le service des renseignements ne se fait que peu ou point; et, loin de faire connaître leurs travaux aux visiteurs, il semble que les constructeurs visent à tenir leurs études secrètes. Nous ne savons s'il en sera ainsi cette fois et n'avons aucune fait d'expérience à cet égard, mais il serait étonnant qu'il en fût autrement, mais les autres années, car rien ne ressemble davantage à une exposition que l'exposition précédente, bien que chaque fois des novateurs hardis ou réputés tale parlent de tout réformer.

Les hommes changent et les errements restent.

L. POILLON,
r des Arts et Manufactures.

Le Progrès de l'Indre
Lundi 22 Août 1881

L'ÉLECTRICITÉ

AU BLANC

M. Gaston Sencier a reçu, de Paris, la dépêche suivante :

Paris, 20 août, 6 heures soir.
Gaston Sancier, Le Blanc,
Grâce à l'énergie de M. Sancier, le merveilleux système d'éclairage électrique de Edison va pouvoir être introduit dans le département de l'Indre, avant tout autre endroit en Europe. Aussitôt l'arrivée à Paris du représentant de M. Edison pour l'exposition électrique au Palais de l'Industrie, M. Sancier s'est empressé d'étudier le système pour s'assurer, s'il était possible de l'appliquer à des petites villes comme Le Blanc et Châteauroux.

cières de Paris est sur le point d'acquiescer le droit d'exploiter la lumière électrique de Edison à Paris et qu'ils doivent payer pour ce monopole la somme de 15,000,000 de francs.

M. Sancier a invité le représentant de M. Edison à aller au Blanc afin d'étudier la place et d'évaluer le coût de l'installation de la lumière électrique, cela a été fait. Dimanche, le 14 août, le docteur Moses, un des représentants de M. Edison, a visité à la hâte Le Blanc, retournant à Aqu-

Il a eu une conférence avec le maire et avec M. Sencier, et a visité toutes les rues de la ville. Il s'est fait donner tous les renseignements utiles, le nombre de kilomètres des rues, le nombre des lampes allumées dans ces rues et la proportion de maisons qui se serviraient de la lumière Edison, le coût de charbon et de la main-d'œuvre, prix de transport, l'avenir du Blanc, les chemins de fer, en un mot, tous les renseignements pour lui permettre d'établir un service public de villes.

Le plan pour éclairer une ville comme Le Blanc est d'établir une station centrale dans laquelle on fait produire la force électrique et d'où on la distribue par le moyen de conducteurs souterrains à des endroits éloignés des rues et des maisons. Cette force électrique est obtenue de machines dynamo-électriques d'environ 125 chevaux, montant à la vapeur.

«L'electricité qui doit être transformée pour lumbrer est ainsi garantie et emportée par les lampes. Le tout est aussi simple que ça. La distribution du gaz assure les grandes distilleries et les fers considérables s'y rattachent.

«Au lieu de se servir de tuyaux à gaz de 10 à 50 centimètres de diamètre, on peut tisser de 2 centimètres de diamètre, pour transporter la force électrique nécessaire pour deux petits fils. On se débarrasse ainsi de la grande tour à vapeur et on économise les longs des murs. A l'ingénieur, on ne désire pas.

Toute l'installation pour la ville de Blanc pourrait être faite pour 80,000 ou 100,000 francs et comme tous ces frais seraient faits par la société Edison, on voit qu'il y aurait avantage pour la ville de Blanc si le système était installé.

Pour cela nous avons à remercier
M. SENCIER.
PUSKAS ET BAILEY

PUSKAS ET BAILEY

elle remontait au moins à un siècle. Dès 1845, un Américain avait déjà produit la lumière par l'incandescence d'un secteur en charbon, et peut-être même il est devancé lui-même par un Américain, M. J. W. Starr. Tout cela, c'est-à-dire en 1873, un physicien, M. Lodyguine, avait repris l'idée et avait été lui-même suivi par d'autres. Malheureusement,

un travail prodigieusement finement fait, de ressembler au jourd'hui à une poire de vaselet présenter l'homogénéité parfaite, grosseur modérée, à peu près comme le nécessaire pour le passage régulier du courant, poing d'un enfant de huit ou neuf ans. D'ailleurs les œuvres de la nature. Enfin la partie la plus sauteuse de la étaient encore bonnes à quelque chose : fabrication des lampes, c'est la vidence un Américain lui-même, et non pas certes par la pompe à mercure. On commença le premier vent, était obligé de recon- par employer les pompes existantes, notamment que la technique humaine ne peut timent celles des systèmes Springleid pas encore tout faire à sa place. Gesler. Mais il fallait verser le mercure à

On s'occupa donc de réunir les bois ou la main, travail difficile et dangereux qui fibres naturelles de tous les pays qu'on empoisonna presque Edison et ses principaux collaborateurs, notamment MM. spéciaux furent envoyés en Chine et au Japon, qui le représentaient au Japon. Un botaniste nommé Ségador jourd'hui à Paris, et le pauvre Ségador parcourut le sud des Etats-Unis, puis qui allait mourir à la Havane d'un autre partit pour la Havane, où il mourut, hélas. Cela n'est pas étonnant, car presque on débarquant, de la fièvre dant presque tout l'hiver il fallut travailler, après avoir échappé peu de temps vailler dans une température de 130 degrés supravant à l'intoxication mercurielle de 30 degrés Fahrenheit, c'est-à-dire environ 55 dans les travaux du laboratoire de Menlo-degrés cénigraden, au milieu d'une forêt Park. Un quatrième, nommé Bronnan, table atmosphère mercurielle, car il ne se qui avait déjà suivi Louis Agassiz, quel-petit pas moins de 800 livres de merques années auparavant, dans les grandes dans les fissures de tout genre que voyage scientifique au Brésil, y retourna présenter les matériaux d'une maison, pour y recueillir des plantes de tout. Aujourd'hui les pompes sont simplifiées genre, et celui-là heureusement se porte comme le reste, mais après une centaine de encore fort bien.

Bientôt des myriades de bois ou de plants vinrent s'accumuler à Menlo-Park, trois plantes seulement triomphèrent de toutes les épreuves, et parmi elles on choisit le bambou comme la plus parfaite. Mais il y a encore bien des variétés de bambou, et les quelques unes pouvaient être, et il ne fallait la faire que connaître de cause. Un agent habile, M. Moore, fut envoyé en Chine pour visiter toutes les fabriques où on travaillait le bambou, toutes les plantations, tous les endroits où la plante avait pu subir une modification ; on eut même l'idée d'essayer les vieux morceaux de bambou provenant de constructions plusieurs fois centenaires. La variété qui l'emporta sur toutes les autres est une espèce de bambou du Japon qui s'y trouve d'ailleurs en quantité assez considérable de sorte qu'on n'a aucune crainte d'en manquer lors même que les lampes nouvelles remplaceraient partout les anciennes.

Les qualités qui déterminèrent principalement le choix sont la régularité des fibres et surtout la facilité de la division. Les fils, en effet, ne devaient avoir qu'un cinquième de millimètre d'épaisseur ou, si l'on veut, de section transversale. Autrement on les faisait carrés ; aujourd'hui ils sont plats et plus minces encore, car leur épaisseur ne dépasse pas 7 millièmes de pouce et leur largeur 13 millièmes.

Ce travail de division se fait maintenant tout entier à la mécanique avec une régularité parfaite, une promptitude remarquable et une économie remarquable, qualités qu'un bon industriel doit priser avant tout. Au lieu de la forme en spirale qu'étaient les fils de platine, on donne aujourd'hui aux fils de charbon la forme d'un demi-cercle un peu allongé parce que le charbon de bambou lui-même ne se prêtait pas aux mouvements capricieux que subit le platine.

La forme extérieure de la lampe s'est aussi un peu modifiée à la suite de tous les perfectionnements de son contenu. Elle

essais divers. Il y en a maintenant 500 à Menlo-Park qui fonctionnent automatiquement, sans émanation mercurielle, sans manipulation dangereuse ou désagréable, sans que leur présence se révèle autrement que par un bruit particulier qui ferait croire à une chute permanente de grêle. La perfection du vide est d'ailleurs une des principales qualités de l'appareil, car un fil de charbon qui donnerait une intensité de 10 bougies dans le vide de la machine pneumatique arrive à 16 bougies dans le vide de la pompe à mercure.

Nous avons tenu à raconter avec détail l'intéressante histoire de la lampe Edison parce qu'elle montre combien il faut d'efforts persévérants pour arriver aux résultats simples, c'est-à-dire vraiment pratiques ; et parce qu'elle met aussi en évidence le caractère tout particulier de l'union du capital et de l'intelligence permettant de mener à bonne fin des recherches qui seraient impossibles chez nous.

Dans un prochain article nous examinerons comment la lampe Edison se complète par une distribution d'électricité à domicile et des générateurs particuliers d'électricité.

F. A.

dans son générateur d'électricité, jusqu'à remplacer les gros fils qu'il fallait employer par des barres, des tiges en cuivre pur de large section. La bobine tournante est du genre Siemens, c'est-à-dire que les fils sont enroulés en long comme sur une navette.

À la place de chaque tête longitudinale de fil, on a mis une barre noire au bout du navette à la barre qui lui correspond sur l'autre côté par un diélectrique joliment construit, puis par paire, dans l'axe autour du cylindre-navette et dans chaque respectif séparé diélectriques des deux axes au moyen de rondelles de mica (2).

Le cylindre porteur des tiges tourne entre les pôles d'un puissant électro-aimant vertical, très massif. On aura l'idée de la machine en imaginant un petit-cylindre tournant entre les deux branches d'un diélectrique retourné. La réaction des qui est recueillit et envoyé dans le canal auxiliaire, qui élimine les spires sur le courant général.

Je fais plus haut le calcul de chaque lampes, et on voit tout de suite que, pour obtenir le maximum, il ne faut pas que la résistance dans la canalisation soit celle de la machine ni soit $r = r_0$. Donc plus on diminue d'abord la résistance des conducteurs d'au moins 10 fois, plus on aura de puissance à la machine. C'est pour cette raison que les machines à faible résistance laissent un peu de puissance à la machine.

(2) Ce n'est pas toujours la même chose, car on ne peut pas toujours avoir à sa disposition des conducteurs de la même section que ceux qui sont dans la machine. On peut alors augmenter la section des conducteurs en les enroulant autour d'un fil central, ce qui permet d'obtenir une faible résistance laissent un peu de puissance à la machine.

C'est le type primitif qui fonctionne cette machine. Une locomotive actionne la machine qui soulevé pour alimenter 100 lampes. Le type industriel, celui qui est en usage, est un peu différent. Les deux grosses colonnes de fer massif qui forment les branches de l'électro-aimant sont placées horizontalement et la bobine à tiges polaires, sous leurs extrémités, est soulevée, courroies, absorbant la force inutile, la machine à vapeur est installée sur la même section que l'électro-aimant et actionne directement la bobine. Ce type, très compact, véritable machine chaudière à vapeur par une machine économique du type Babcock & Wilcox encore inconnue en Europe, peut fonctionner, en dépassant 100 chevaux, avec de 6 bougies à la fois ou 4,000 lampes de 16 bougies. Il a été construit pour la ville de New-York.

On installe, en effet, en ce moment, l'éclairage souterrain qui permettra d'illuminer avec les lampes Edison tout le quartier de la grande ville américaine. Le travail est sous déjà fait. Les conducteurs, abandonnés se sont déjà fait inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine.

On peut aussi déjà faire inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine. On peut aussi déjà faire inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine.

On peut aussi déjà faire inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine. On peut aussi déjà faire inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine.

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On peut aussi déjà faire inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine. On peut aussi déjà faire inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine.

précisément partagés la force par lots, afin de ne mettre en mouvement que les machines strictement nécessaires aux services. On étendra ou l'on allimera les lots des chaudières selon l'accroissement de la consommation.

Celle usine, dans grand réservoir qui a 100 lampes, elle couverte au même jour la canalisation pour être utilisée électrique. Tout ce quartier de New-York est plein d'achats, d'objets, de tout genre, etc. On distribue ainsi d'autant les frais d'établissement de la canalisation, ce qui permet de vendre la lumière et le travail mécanique à prix.

Pour éclairer tout New-York et distribuer dans la ville la puissance mécanique, M. Edison admet qu'il faut 100 stations centrales disposant chacune, soit en tout 40,000 chevaux. On avait révisé qu'une seule source 2,000 chevaux, on ne trouve rien d'extraordinaire à voir grouper dans une seule la force de 2,000 chevaux-vapeur. Pour éclairer New-York, il ne faudrait, en définitive, que la force ne coule que des transports à vapeur!

Non, nous n'en exagérer l'électricité et nous avons comment on la rend dans les maisons. Il se présente immédiatement, la production, le courant circule et illumine les lampes d'un quartier. Il se fait tout, on voit d'ailleurs que le courant, 100, 200, 1000 lampes; naturellement nous ne pouvons pas tout faire, car il y a des limites. On a tout fait, car il y a des limites. On a tout fait, car il y a des limites.

Le type primitif qui fonctionne cette machine. Une locomotive actionne la machine qui soulevé pour alimenter 100 lampes. Le type industriel, celui qui est en usage, est un peu différent. Les deux grosses colonnes de fer massif qui forment les branches de l'électro-aimant sont placées horizontalement et la bobine à tiges polaires, sous leurs extrémités, est soulevée, courroies, absorbant la force inutile, la machine à vapeur est installée sur la même section que l'électro-aimant et actionne directement la bobine. Ce type, très compact, véritable machine chaudière à vapeur par une machine économique du type Babcock & Wilcox encore inconnue en Europe, peut fonctionner, en dépassant 100 chevaux, avec de 6 bougies à la fois ou 4,000 lampes de 16 bougies. Il a été construit pour la ville de New-York.

On installe, en effet, en ce moment, l'éclairage souterrain qui permettra d'illuminer avec les lampes Edison tout le quartier de la grande ville américaine. Le travail est sous déjà fait. Les conducteurs, abandonnés se sont déjà fait inscrire aux réseaux de la Compagnie américaine.

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intensités est immédiatement indiquée.

Il nous reste encore un dernier point à discuter, ou plutôt le gaz en raison de sa consommation journalière. Le réfrigérateur, comme on l'apprendra, est alimenté par Chaque maison, chaque appartement même aura des compteurs d'électricité comme aujourd'hui les compteurs à gaz. Ces petits appareils figurent dans la section d'édition au Palais; ils sont minces et de dimensions réduites.

On a sous les yeux une belle maquette d'éclairage 15 centimètres de hauteur sur 20 de largeur et 12 centimètres d'épaisseur. Placée verticalement, elle donne à deux étages comme les deux portes d'une armoire. Elle est partagée horizontalement par une cloison verticale en deux compartiments dans chacun desquels se trouve un petit fiasco plein d'une dissolution bleue de sulfate de cuivre. Chaque fiasco renferme en outre deux lampes incandescentes en relation avec les conducteurs du réseau à leur entrée dans la maison. Une petite fusible, toujours constante, du courant électrique pénètre par les lames au sein de la solution cuivrée et la décompose; du cuivre se dépose sur une des lames. L'autre, qui constitue effectivement exactement l'énergie du courant utilisée dans la maison, il suffit de porter le doigt de cuivre pour valoir la quantité d'électricité qu'on a dépensée. Telle est la maison à usage ouvert de la consommation de droite dont il a été parlé ci-dessus. Tout est, au contraire, d'installation complètement de gauche, tout est aussi à la fois et place où l'on dispose. Au sommet des pressés manœuvres du fil d'acier, comme ventilation, à la peste auvent.

En haut, quand le froid devient intense, l'atmosphère chimique pourrait être évacuée; il ne faut pas que les

variations de température dépassent une certaine limite pour que le procédé de mesure reste exact; aussi M. Edison a-t-il introduit dans chaque compartiment de ses petites lampes une ligne métallique à deux métaux insolublement diluables en court sous l'action du froid et établit un contact entre la lampe et une prise de courant. La lampe s'allume et chauffe le compteur à une température constamment constante. Tout, comme on voit, a été prévu et parfaitement résolu. On s'agissait de lumière ou de force transmise; tout était payé en raison de la production qu'il aura dépensée.

Tel est donc des grands traits le mode de production, de canalisation, de distribution et de mesure de l'électricité, imaginé par M. Edison.

Quel sera dans un pareil système d'éclairage le prix de revient ?

Il est incontestable que la lumière par incandescence est de beaucoup plus chère que la lumière par arc voltaïque. Chaque fois que l'on multiplie les chœurs, on accroît le nombre des charbons à chauffer, on augmente les pertes de chaleur, les surfaces de rayonnement, les résistances dans le circuit, etc.; on doit, forcément, avec la même force donneuse de lumière. Bien que la destination des lampes permette de mesurer une fois par une meilleure distribution de la lumière par arc voltaïque. Chaque fois que l'on multiplie les chœurs, on accroît le nombre des charbons à chauffer, on augmente les pertes de chaleur, les surfaces de rayonnement, les résistances dans le circuit, etc.; on doit, forcément, avec la même force donneuse de lumière. Bien que la destination des lampes permette de mesurer une fois par une meilleure distribution de la lumière par arc voltaïque.

Il en est de même pour le gaz. Un petit peu de combustible relativement beaucoup plus qu'un peu puissant.

Ainsi, le bon pavillon de la Villa donne 1 carcel et 10 dépense 140 litres. Le bon de la rue d'Orléans-Saint-Denis donne 12 carcel et ne dépense que 1 400 litres. Les bons intensifs Siemens fournissent

pour 300 litres 4 carcel; pour 500 litres, 14 carcel; pour 800 litres, 23 carcel; pour 1 600 litres, 47 carcel. On voit la dépense, diminue avec l'intensité du foyer.

Une lampe par incandescence donne, par cheval, et par heure, 30 carcel distribués en 80 foyers; tandis qu'un foyer électrique lui en permettrait de fournir par heure jusqu'à 300 carcel. On admet qu'un moyennement le rendement de la lumière par incandescence est plus de dix fois moindre.

Mais cet qui importe, ce n'est pas le prix relatif de la lumière par incandescence ni par arc, c'est le prix de revient comparé à celui du gaz. La lumière électrique est moins chère que celle du gaz, qu'il s'agisse de l'éclairage par arc ou même par incandescence.

En brûlant directement à brûler sous un regard d'un bec, on ne peut produire au delà de 40 carcel. Si l'on dépense cette même quantité de gaz pour faire la force dans un moteur Otto, on obtient quatre chœurs de force qui, transformés en électricité par une machine dynamo et en lumière par un régulateur Serin, donnent une puissance lumineuse de plus de 300 becs Carcel, en dépensant 195 fois moins de chaleur.

Le même volume de gaz peut donc donner à volonté 40 becs ou 300 becs, selon le mode d'utilisation. Il est vraisemblable que le meilleur gaz dans l'avenir, surtout de combustible, il donne sans 130 carcel, quand la houille n'en développe que 8,00.

Les foyers intensifs et minces ne peuvent pas être appliqués aux usages domestiques; mais, même avec les lampes à incandescence, on va voir qu'il y a avantage à transformer encore le gaz en électricité.

En effet, le particulier qui vou-

drant des malaises de la maison ne tient pas à sa maison avec les lampes à incandescence; sans atteindre l'établissement d'une canalisation générale, il n'aurait qu'à installer chez lui, dans le sous-sol, une machine à gaz de cui-doux Clouvier. La machine dépense par heure et par cheval 1 mètre cube. Ce mètre cube, transformé en électricité, fournit avec les lampes Edison 30 carcel et alimente 30 lampes de 1 carcel. Le mètre cube brûlé directement dans des becs de 1 carcel se fournirait que 7 à 8 carcel; on ne tenant pas compte de l'infériorité du prix du mètre et de la machine, et de l'amortissement en obtenant à Paris la lumière de 20 carcel pour 35 centimes, soit 1 centime et demi par carcel. Le bec carcel gaz coûte environ 4 centimes. Avec les intérêts et l'amortissement, pour le système mécanique revenant à peu près à 6,000 fr., et pour un éclairage de 5,000 heures par an, on trouve comme prix de revient environ 2 centimes par carcel et par heure.

Lorsqu'on produit l'électricité par des machines à vapeur puissantes, la dépense en charbon étant réduite par force de cheval à 1 kilogramme, et le kilogramme de houille coûtant 5 c., environ, si l'on ne tient pas compte des frais de canalisation, d'installation, etc., le prix d'une carcel devient généralement à peu près de centime.

Il est impossible en ce moment de préciser des chiffres définitifs parce que tout dépend évidemment de la longueur du réseau et de la densité, c'est-à-dire du nombre de lampes qui pourront être groupées sur le même conducteur par petit délongeur. Il est clair que les prix s'accroîtront en raison de la distance à laquelle il faudra porter la lumière ou la force. Tout dépend aussi de la nature du charbon de travail. Le chiffre d'intérêt, d'amortissement se répartit forcément sur

ce nombre d'heures. Et de plus, l'usage croissant de la force pendant toute la journée est évident que les frais sont réduits en proportion.

Exemple: Admettons un réseau de 30 kilomètres de développement alimentant 20,000 lampes ou moteurs, et nécessitant une force de 1,000 chevaux. C'est une densité de 20 lampes par 50 mètres, ce qui est loin d'être exagéré; il faudra 30 kilomètres de conducteurs doubles, c'est-à-dire 100 kilomètres de conducteurs simples. Supposons que les becs du réseau aient une densité de 10 kilomètres de conducteurs d'une section de 2 centimètres carrés et 80 centimètres de conducteurs de petite section de 1 centimètre carré. Le prix du kilogramme de cuivre par échantillon de 1 fr. 60 c., on peut estimer le kilomètre de gros conducteur, avec son isolant, son tuyau de fer enveloppé à près de 5,000 fr., et le petit conducteur à 3,000 fr. environ. Dépendance, environ 500,000 fr. Avec la canalisation supplémentaire, les machines, les régulateurs, etc., on peut doubler ce chiffre pour les frais d'installation, et aller au million en chiffres ronds, soit 1,000,000 fr. d'investissement annuel. Les frais d'exploitation, loyer, personnel, amortissement seront d'un million 100,000 fr. Total, 2,000,000 fr. Cette somme doit se répartir sur les 20,000 lampes. Ce qui fait par an et par lampe 10 fr. Si les lampes sont utilisées pendant 2,000 heures seulement, la dépense affectée à chaque foyer sera de 5 centimes. Si la lampe brûle pendant 2,000 heures, la dépense baissera à un système de centime.

Prenez le cas le plus défavorable: 2,000 heures. Le prix de revient sera d'un peu d'un demi-centime et de l'autre d'un quart de centime pour les frais de combustible, soit en tout moins de 8/10 de centime. Admettons encore que

nous n'ayons pas fait la part assez large à l'empreinte de nos dépenses du premier établissement. Au pire aller, doublons ce chiffre, nous arrivons à une dépense par carcel d'environ un centime et demi à deux centimes.

Il est clair qu'en vendant à Paris la lumière d'un bec trois centimes par carcel, on ferait encore de beaux bénéfices et le prix pour le consommateur serait, à peu près, d'un tiers moins cher que celui du gaz. Ces chiffres se rapprochent beaucoup de ceux qu'annonce M. Edison. Les physiciens américains prétendent, en effet, que sa lumière réalisera précisément une économie d'environ un lièvre sur le gaz.

Nous répétons, pour qu'il n'y ait pas de malentendu, que ces évaluations sont approximatives; l'exact estimation précise est nécessairement liée aux conditions particulières de la canalisation et de l'exploitation. Il va de soi que, s'il fallait prolonger de plusieurs kilomètres la canalisation pour desservir quelques douzaines de lampes, les prix généraux de revient monter en conséquence. Quel qu'il soit, même à prix égal, le nouvel éclairage présente tant d'avantages sur le système actuel, qu'il n'est pas dans la maison.

Nous avons beaucoup insisté sur les avantages énoncés par cet exposé au Palais de l'éclairage, à l'heure où les grandes villes et les administrations s'occupent de la question.

La loi a été expédiée à Paris pour la première fois en 1818 au passage des Pénitents pour l'administration de l'Éclairage. L'introduction en France de M. de Chabrol par incandescence dans le premier Exposition internationale d'électricité.

HENRI DE PARVILLE.

renferme les appareils dits *facteurs électriques*, permettant à tout locataire d'un immeuble d'être averti, immédiatement après qu'elle a été déposée dans la boîte destinée à cet usage, de l'arrivée de sa correspondance. Les trois autres catégories comprennent les appareils dits *guichets de sûreté*, ayant pour objet la protection de l'appartement même contre les incursions non intentionnelles de la barre du sûreté, et enfin les *sonneries* et même le *canon d'alarme*, suivant que l'habitant est situé dans un quartier fréquenté, ou à une distance appréciable des habitations voisines. Les appareils *avertisseurs* et *prévenisseurs* de M. Montclair nous ont semblé d'un remplissage compliqué, le but indiqué, et c'est à ce titre que nous les décrivons en détail.

1° **Facteur Électrique.** — Il est presque inutile de signaler les nombreux facteurs, dans les lieux des concierges, Ces derniers lettres sur une table ou dans un ciseau. Pour évier à cet inconvénient capital, M. Montclair a construit un petit-ouvert ou boîte posée en vue du concierge. Le facteur d'abord la barre du sûreté, et par la simple électrique, le locataire averti d'un contact correspondance est immédiatement averti menacé d'aucun retard dans sa réception, et sa curiosité. Ce dispositif forme le « facteur électrique », auquel est émis tout un avertissement au concierge qui une personne nait lettres qui y ont été déposées. Ce cas d'urgence, le locataire présente pour les boîtes publiques, la sonnerie placée chez le locataire, se donner averti le locataire continuellement descend lui-même.

M. Montclair expose encore, dans la catégorie du facteur électrique, un tableau qui, par le moyen de la présence des lettres R ou S, suit les visiteurs, qu'un locataire et présent R, ou absent S, de son appartement.

Facteur, avertisseur et tableau de présence assurent donc simplement et sûrement la régularité des courriers et des visites.

2° **Guichets de sûreté.** — Les guichets de sûreté permettent de communiquer à l'heure même pièce avec le guichet d'observation, on peut à l'heure d'homme, permettant de voir qui demande l'entrée du locataire.

3° **Un ouvre-voir** pour lettres, ne formant qu'une même pièce avec le guichet d'observation, permettant de recevoir les lettres, cartes et papiers.

4° **En un guichet disposé** dans le panneau inférieur de la porte, permettant de recevoir les paquets ou lettres d'un locataire d'approvisionnement, sans avoir à ouvrir la porte d'entrée du logis.

5° **Barre de sûreté.** — La barre de sûreté on le fer ne place sur la des deux barres d'acier, à l'intérieur, et déposé tout emploi de fusil ou de tout autre arme de la barre de sûreté. Cette barre ne distingue des autres volonté de la l'interdiction de l'entrée, de sorte que le propriétaire de l'appartement

peut, une fois la porte close, poser sa barre de sûreté.

6° **Sonnerie et Canon d'Alarme.** — Deux cas sont à prévoir, en cas de secours, suivant que la maison à préserver est située dans une localité habitée ou dans un endroit isolé.

Dans le premier cas, M. Montclair établit dans les logis ou en plusieurs habitations électriques communiées à autant de sonneries d'alarme disposées chez les concierges et dans les appartements voisins.

Dans le cas d'une habitation éloignée, M. Montclair installe un petit canon d'alarme avertisseur, dont la détonation est commandée par le jet d'un bouton correspondant à un alarme électrique placé au-dessus du locataire. Pour indiquer dans quelle direction d'alarme convertir à dix lire, il suffit de pousser un autre bouton pour allumer, si c'est la nuit, un fanal en verre installé sur le toit, ou devant les fenêtres de la maison, et sur les quatre côtés duquel est écrit, en grosses lettres le mot *secours*. Si c'est le jour, il suffit de faire tomber le rideau qui cache le mot « secours » et de laisser le fanal apparent.

Comme on le voit, la série des appareils de sécurité est complète. Nous ne saurions en faire un meilleur éloge qu'en reproduisant l'opinion du ministre des Postes et télégraphes, qui a vu M. Montclair qu'il applaudit à son invention. Nous n'avons donc pas besoin de recommander à nos lecteurs d'aller visiter l'installation entière du *facteur électrique*, des *guichets* et *barres de sûreté* et des *sonneries d'alarme*.

La réalisation pratique du service des appareils Montclair est de reste en pleine activité. Moyennant un abonnement annuel, l'installateur chacun de ses appareils de la série complète à des prix désignés. Nous complétons : il y a dans l'invention que nous signalons à nos lecteurs non-seulement un progrès marqué sur tout ce qui avait été proposé de simuler jusqu'à ce jour, mais un agencement absolument original, qui ne peut manquer d'être adopté par tous ceux qui ont soit souci de la régularité de leurs affaires ou de leur sécurité personnelle.

BREVETS

Arts chimiques.

- 133.685. 15 ans. SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DE CONSTRUCTIONS MÉCANIQUES. — Procédé de perfectionnement apporté dans la construction des lattes de bois destinées à l'extraction du sucre de betteraves, sucres et autres produits.
- 132.696. 15 ans. FOURNIEUX, COLNET et LÉON. — Nouveau composé dit : *Bersaline* ou *Cassidine* servant l'emploi pour le nettoyage, la peinture, etc.
- 132.465. 15 ans. MAHIEU. Nouveaux rouleaux pour blanchisseries et teintureries.

Arquibues

- 132.370 15 ans. Société Industrielle Suisse. Perfectionnement dans les armes à feu.
- 132.471. 15 ans. Société Industrielle Suisse. Perfectionnement dans les armes à feu.

Carosserie

- 132.121. 15 ans. FINEUX, WAGNON et MINISTRE. Perfectionnement apporté aux véhicules à deux roues par des manivelles, à être actionnés par l'axe de la roue de ces perfectionnements étant aussi applicables à la transmission du mouvement pour les autres véhicules.
- 132.225. 15 ans. TROVAT. Appareil de locomotion dit : *caractéristique*.
- 132.136. 15 ans. GONNET. Régulateur destiné à régler les courbes des voitures à toutes les formes qu'elles peuvent avoir.
- 132.291. 15 ans. BUREAU. Véhicule à traction électrique complète et guidée, applicable à l'attelage d'un ou deux véhicules.
- 132.686. 15 ans. GIBERT. Roulement de collier, système *Griffin*.

Céramique

- 132.587. 15 ans. GONNET. Système de four de verrerie avec injection d'air au-dessus des pots.

- 132.348. 15 ans. GONNET. Système de four à bauxite et à pot. Fourneaux applicables à la verrerie en général.

Chemins de fer et Tramways.

- 132.092. 15 ans. GARNIER. Perfectionnement dans les voitures ou wagons de transport, tels que ceux qui sont destinés à transporter les voyageurs le bétail, les chevaux et les autres animaux vivants, à des distances considérables.

Hydraulique

- 132.006. 15 ans. VITTE. Dispositif mécanique perfectionné à appliquer aux sonneries à flotteur et à vannes.
- 132.109. 15 ans. MATHIAS. Procédé d'assemblage d'un joint de tuyaux pour les conduites de liquides, gaz, vapeurs, etc.
- 132.100. 15 ans. MATHIAS. Procédé d'assemblage et de joints de tuyaux de conduites de vapeur, gaz, eaux, etc.
- 132.102. 15 ans. CATHIER. Capable de sûreté n'importe quel robinet à clé mobile, rendant tout moyen impossible de soulever le loquet.

Instrument de Précision.

- 132.116. 15 ans. JARY. Pendule ou horloge électrique d'appartement.
- 132.117. 15 ans. GAILLON DESCHAMPS. Système de montre à remonter et mine à l'heure, se remontant automatiquement par l'ouverture du bûche.
- 132.120. 15 ans. BROADWELL. Compensateur horaire et kilométrique perfectionnés, applicables aux voitures de voyage.
- 132.118 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
- 132.119. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
- 132.120. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
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- 132.122. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
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- 132.124. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
- 132.125. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
- 132.126. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
- 132.127. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
- 132.128. 15 ans. REYNIER. Moyens d'addition et fabrication des vases pour usages pharmaceutiques, médicaux, etc.
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EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'ELECTRICITÉ

Compte rendu des visites faites à l'Exposition par les Ingénieurs, anciens élèves de l'École centrale, et reproduction sténographique des conférences des exposants.

Le groupe de Paris de l'Association amicale des anciens élèves de l'École centrale des Arts et Manufactures a pris l'initiative de visiter aux différentes classes de l'Exposition internationale d'électricité. Ces visites ont lieu chaque samedi, à dix heures du matin, et sont précédées de conférences ou causeries destinées à exposer les principes des appareils exposés à la visite et connectés.

C'est un résumé sténographique de la causerie qui a précédé la visite du 3 septembre que nous reproduisons ci-dessous.

LES GÉNÉRATEURS MÉCANIQUES D'ÉLECTRICITÉ

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures.

M. HOSPIETALIER. — Messieurs et chers camarades :

On ne connaît rien de la nature intime de l'électricité, mais sans vouloir faire aucune hypothèse sur sa nature, on peut considérer l'électricité dynamique, la seule qui nous intéresse au point de vue industriel, comme un véritable écoulement électrique qui s'effectue à travers des conducteurs, sous l'action de causes diverses, actions dont le nombre se réduit pratiquement à trois :

1° L'action chimique, où il y a combustion du zinc dans un acide ;

2° L'action qui résulte du chauffage de la soudure de deux métaux hétérogènes et qui produit aussi un courant ; c'est la *thermo-électricité* ;

3° Le mode le plus employé, c'est la transformation du travail mécanique en électricité ; c'est de ce mode dont nous allons nous occuper aujourd'hui.

Avant de parler de cette transformation, je voudrais dire quelques mots des qualités spéciales du courant.

Dans une circulation électrique, il y a lieu de considérer l'intensité, le volume si on veut, de l'électricité qui traverse un conducteur ; la tension ou pression de l'électricité aux extrémités de ce conducteur et la résistance qui est offerte à l'écoulement de l'électricité en vertu de la nature du conducteur interposé.

Ces trois éléments se retrouvent en hydraulique, dans la chute d'eau capable de produire un travail déterminé. Nous avons le volume d'eau qui s'écoule dans l'unité de temps ; c'est le débit par seconde qui correspond à l'intensité électrique ; la pression qui représente la force électro-motrice et la résistance qui représente le frottement des conduites.

En électricité ces trois éléments ont reçu des noms et se mesurent à l'aide d'unités connues.

L'unité d'intensité, c'est-à-dire la quantité d'électricité qui s'écoule dans un conducteur, pendant l'unité de temps, se nomme le *weber* ; on compte l'électricité en *webers* ou en *milliwebers*, lorsqu'il s'agit de courants électriques faibles, tels, par exemple, que les courants télégraphiques.

L'unité de pression ou force électro-motrice, en vertu de laquelle s'établit le courant, se nomme *volt*. Cette force électro-motrice est comme de la pression en hydraulique qui varie avec la hauteur de la chute d'eau.

On compte par volta, comme on compte en mètres de hauteur d'eau.

La résistance offerte à l'électricité dans l'écoulement du conduit s'exprime en ohms ; un conducteur a tant d'ohms de résistance.

Les machines, au point de vue de l'ingénieur, peuvent se diviser en deux classes distinctes : les machines à grand volume et à petite chute. Ce sont celles que l'on utilise pour la galvanoplastie ; il y en a un bel exemple dans la section allemande.

Les machines Gramme employées par M. Jamain, pour ses bougies ont, au contraire, un petit volume et une haute pression ou tension. Il y a, pour une même somme de travail dépensé, deux facteurs qui varient pour donner un produit constant.

Telle est, au point de vue de l'ingénieur, la division qu'il faut établir : nous verrons qu'il y a là, au point de vue industriel, d'établir une autre classification.

Je tiens à faire cette distinction importante entre les deux facteurs d'une circulation électrique, parce qu'on enjoint souvent dire dans le langage ordinaire d'une façon inexacte : voilà une machine qui produit beaucoup d'électricité et une machine qui en produit peu.

Cette expression est absolument impropre, parce que l'intensité ou la quantité d'électricité produite par une machine ne représente qu'un des facteurs du produit ; c'est le produit qui détermine la puissance de la machine.

Examinons maintenant par quels moyens on transforme le travail mécanique en énergie électrique.

Jusqu'en 1829 on ne connaissait aucun rapport entre le magnétisme et l'électricité.

Ce n'est qu'en 1820, que (Ersted reconnut qu'il en place un conducteur traversé par un courant au-dessus d'une aiguille aimantée, dirigée vers le Nord, cette aiguille tend à se mettre en croix, avec le courant.

Telle fut la première relation, entre le magnétisme et l'électricité établie par (Ersted, qui montre qu'un courant a une action sur un aimant.

Cet action dont la découverte fit naître l'électromagnétisme, fut ensuite étudiée et développée par Ampère qui arriva à créer toute une science qu'on appelle l'*Electrodynamique*.

Les résultats des études d'Ampère et d'Arago établissent parfaitement les lois qui régissent les actions des aimants sur les courants et l'action des courants sur les aimants. Mais il n'y a pas encore production du courant par un aimant et ce n'est que de la découverte de Faraday que date l'industrie ; c'est lui qui découvrit qu'un déplacement une bobine de fil, ou un aimant, un simple fil, devant un aimant, ou bien en déplaçant un conducteur dans un champ magnétique, il se produisait dans ce conducteur un courant instantané, ou *courant d'induction*.

Mais pour faire passer le fil devant un aimant dans le champ magnétique, il y a dé-

placement d'énergie. Le champ magnétique est l'espace qui entoure l'aimant et n'a d'action que dans une sphère étroite autour de l'aimant.

Ainsi donc ce principe général : faire passer plus ou moins rapidement un fil devant un aimant, dans un champ magnétique, principe qui a été développé d'une façon remarquable, ce principe, dis-je, est l'origine de la transformation du travail mécanique en énergie électrique.

Si, au lieu de faire passer le fil dans un champ magnétique, on augmente le magnétisme du barreau, on change la répartition du magnétisme ; au point de vue absolu, cela équivaut au déplacement d'un conducteur dans un champ magnétique.

Nous allons voir par quels modes divers on réalise ces conditions dans les machines pour la production des courants.

La puissance des courants dépend de la puissance du champ magnétique, de la vitesse du déplacement, etc. Ces courants sont instantanés. On est donc obligé, pour les avoir continus, de faire une grande quantité de bobines qui se déplacent devant ou entre les pôles d'un aimant. Il y a, par chaque tour, deux courants qui traversent le fil en sens inverse. Si donc, vous faites tourner très vite la bobine, les intensités du courant dépendront à chaque instant des conditions dans lesquelles se trouve la bobine, de sa vitesse relative, de l'intensité du champ magnétique, etc.

Ces courants se propagent tantôt dans un sens tantôt dans un autre ; ils sont *alternatifs*. En traçant la courbe des intensités à chaque instant, on peut les représenter par une sinusoïde dont tous les points de rebroussement passent par l'axe des x.

Ces courants alternatifs n'ont plus aujourd'hui qu'une seule application, à la variété assez importante, pour la production de la lumière électrique.

Beaucoup d'inventeurs emploient ces courants pour l'éclairage électrique, parce qu'étant successivement positifs et négatifs, ils usent les charbons également et évitent ainsi le déplacement du point lumineux qui a lieu avec les courants continus dans lesquels le pôle négatif s'use environ deux fois moins vite que le pôle positif. En faisant passer une bobine devant un aimant on dépense un certain travail équivalent à l'énergie électrique produite ; la somme du travail dépensé déterminé par la loi de Lenz qui peut s'exprimer ainsi :

Lorsqu'un circuit traverse un champ magnétique, il se produit un courant tel qu'il tend à gêner le mouvement ; c'est le principe de la conservation de l'énergie que l'on retrouve ici exprimé sous une forme nouvelle.

En effet, puisque le courant tend à gêner le mouvement, c'est qu'il y a une dépense de travail équivalente pour la production d'une quantité équivalente d'énergie électrique dans le circuit, sous forme d'un certain volume d'électricité s'écoulant avec une certaine pression. Il y a analogie presque complète entre un pont, qui produirait une circulation dans

L'ACTUALITE

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et d'Algérie. — Revue des valeurs. — Assurances.

AVIS

En raison de la bonne fortune qui nous échoit d'un compte rendu spécial de l'Exposition internationale d'électricité, nous ferons paraître dorénavant le journal le jeudi.

Nous enissons cette occasion pour prier ceux de nos abonnés qui ne nous ont pas encore transmis le montant de leur abonnement, de le faire sans retard ; nous recommandons aussi à tous de nous adresser leurs réclamations, s'ils ont à se plaindre d'innocuité ou de retard dans la réception du journal.

N. B. Les abonnements peuvent être transmis par la poste, les frais à notre charge.

clos, nous avons décidé de consacrer à ces monographies toute notre feuille intermédiaire avec une pagination spéciale; il suffira de conserver soigneusement ces feuillets séparés auxquels nous adjointrons à la fin une table et un titre, pour avoir à un moment donné, un recueil du plus haut intérêt et de la plus grande valeur.

Heureux d'offrir à nos lecteurs, sans la moindre augmentation de prix, cet élément nouveau d'instruction et d'intérêt, nous nous empressons de transmettre à l'association amicale des anciens élèves de l'Ecole centrale (groupe de Paris), et à son digne Président, l'hommage de notre gratitude.

La Réfaction.

NOUVELLES DIVERSES

Bien que gratifiés périodiquement d'un travail technique important, nous continuerons à enregistrer les nouvelles accessoires se rapportant à la grande Exposition et à consigner et commenter aussi bien le résultat de nos visites que celui de nos lectures.

Signalons aujourd'hui la publication en brochure, chez Lahure, d'un *Exposé sommaire des notions de Notions sur les différents classes de l'Exposition*. Ces travaux courts et substantiels, par tant très faciles à lire et à assimiler, sont dus à des électriciens et à des savants du premier ordre. Nous remarquons parmi eux les noms de MM. Armengaud, Ed. et H. Becquerel, P. Bert, Ant. Breguet, Deprez, Hipp. Fon-

— Souhaitons aussi la bienvenue à un nouveau confrère, au *Moniteur officiel* de l'*Electricité*, qui, parmi les présentations approuvées par le Comité, a le privilège de se présenter en première ligne, et de déclarer de fait concurrent avec les autres journaux de l'industrie électrique. L'étude des questions relatives à l'*Electricité*. Dans le mouvement qui s'accroît de jour en jour, un journal comme lui est nécessaire et utile. Les deux autres journaux de l'industrie électrique, le *Moniteur officiel* et le *Revue électrique*, ont une tâche à accomplir. Le premier vise, en particulier, à la diffusion de la science, en particulier à la vulgarisation, et le second à la vulgarisation, en particulier à la vulgarisation.

tance de ses découvertes, il n'est que juste de le mettre en bonne place dans un recueil spécial.

Donc, bonne chance à notre nouveau confrère et espérons qu'il survivra à l'œuvre importante dont il se fait le moniteur.

Parallèlement les applications les plus remarquables de ces nouvelles techniques ont fait entrer celles qui n'ont pas en fait aujourd'hui pour exécuter des clichés photographiques quand la lumière solaire fait défaut. On a pu ainsi réaliser dans des conditions tout spécialement conçues les exécutés suivants :
 1° L'opérateur américain Pierre Pétit. Cet opérateur américain a exposé de nombreux spécimens des procédés d'agrandissement en lumière ultraviolette. On a pu voir, sous le nom de Lithographie, et qui sont bien dignes de fixer l'attention du visiteur. La lithographie est une technique qui permet de reproduire des images à l'échelle d'un centimètre. Elle est utilisée dans de nombreux domaines, notamment dans la fabrication de circuits intégrés et de composants électroniques.
 2° L'opérateur français Pierre Pétit. Cet opérateur français a exposé de nombreux spécimens des procédés d'agrandissement en lumière ultraviolette. On a pu voir, sous le nom de Lithographie, et qui sont bien dignes de fixer l'attention du visiteur. La lithographie est une technique qui permet de reproduire des images à l'échelle d'un centimètre. Elle est utilisée dans de nombreux domaines, notamment dans la fabrication de circuits intégrés et de composants électroniques.
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Quant à l'image obtenue, sa solidité est certaine. Une toile pareille à celle qu'emploient les peintres garantit la durée du tableau. Les moyens de confection n'en conservent pas moins leur rapidité qu'explique parfaitement la pulvérisation de la couleur mise en œuvre.

Comme application au portrait, la linographie fait tous les jours ses preuves à l'Exposition de l'avenue de l'Opéra et dans les ateliers de Pierre Petit, place Cadom. Comme adaptation aux reproductions de tout genre, elle offre un champ d'expériences à peu près sans limites. On conçoit qu'avec de tels avantages le procédé d'importation récente puisse prétendre obtenir une place importante dans le domaine de la photographie d'art. La linographie offre toutes les qualités requises pour devenir un excellent engin de vulgarisation.

Les visiteurs du soir, à l'Exposition de l'électricité, s'étonnent à juste titre que les communications téléphoniques ne soient pas encore établies avec le Théâtre-Français comme elles

ACTUALITÉ INDUSTRIELLE

L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE
D'ELECTRICITE

NOTRE NOUVEAU COMPTE RENDU

Ainsi que nous l'avions fait espérer dans notre dernier numéro, nous avons maintenant le moyen de donner à nos lecteurs le compte rendu le plus utile et le plus instructif de la grande exhibition scientifique des Olympes Elvages.

Les Ingénieurs, anciens élèves de l'Ecole centrale, toujours à la hauteur de leur mission et à la piste des découvertes et inventions, ne pouvaient se désintéresser du grand mouvement de progrès que l'Exposition d'Electricité va occasionner. Les membres réunis et l'association amicale du groupe de Paris ont décidé de faire chaque samedi une conférence sur un sujet donné, conférence suivie d'une visite dans les galeries où la théorie sera illustrée par les expérimentations pratiques.

Ce sont ces intéressantes causeries que l'Académie donnera chaque semaine; le compte rendu sténographique donne in extenso tout le contenu de ces séances.

Comme des travaux de ce genre ont une importance plus grande que les rubriques ordinaires du Journal et sont appelés à être consultés surtout plus tard, quand l'Exposition sera

MONITEUR OFFICIEL DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ

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COCHERY (LOUIS-ADOLPHE)

Ministre des Postes et Télégraphes

PRÉSIDENT DU CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'ÉLECTRICITÉ

COCHERY

Dans un journal destiné spécialement comme le nôtre à vulgariser les applications utiles de l'électricité, la place d'honneur revenait de droit au ministre des télégraphes, au président du congrès international des électriciens, au créateur de cette Exposition qui, par ses splendeurs et ses bienfaits, laissera dans toutes les mémoires un souvenir impérissable. D'autres titres encore recommandaient à nos premiers hommages l'honneur éminent dont nous allions retracer la laborieuse et si utile existence. Éminent, dévoué aux intérêts populaires, nous ne pouvions, en effet, oublier ni méconnaître les services rendus par l'honorable M. Cochery à la cause de la démocratie. Chansons obscures mais sincères du progrès, nous avions su apprécier la valeur des réformes proposées par l'ancien rapporteur général du budget, et l'importance des améliorations réalisées par le ministre. Mais des circonstances imprévues nous ont forcés d'ajouter le témoignage de haute estime et de profonde gratitude que nous sommes heureux de donner ici à l'un des plus fervents et des plus dignes serviteurs de l'idée républicaine. Notre satisfaction à nous acquiescer de ce que nous considérons comme une dette de conscience est d'autant plus vive, que M. Cochery appartient, lui aussi, à la phalange des luttés et des dédoublés pour la République, que nous avons vu dévoués à l'édification de laquelle ils ont fait tant de sacrifices... — arrivé au pouvoir, il a lui, du moins, exécuté loyalement, dans la limite de ses ressources, le programme du candidat à la présidence. Et, disons-le, la fidélité scrupuleuse avec laquelle le ministre des postes et télégraphes a tenu ses promesses est une solide garantie de sa persévérance à poursuivre dans l'avenir l'accomplissement des innovations libérales dont il a été l'initiateur.

M. Cochery est, sans contredit, le plus sympathique et le moins critiqué des membres du gouvernement. D'une surveillance vigilante paternelle envers les employés de sa vaste administration ; toujours prêt à accueillir avec bonté et grâce les réclamations légitimes ; sans cesse en quête des modifications propres à faciliter le service et à procurer au commerce de nouveaux avantages ; très versé dans les questions économiques et les questions de la pratique des affaires, facilement abordable et sans morgue aucune, M. Cochery offre le type, malheureusement trop rare, de l'homme d'État dans une vraie République. M. Cochery (Louis-Aldophe) est né à Paris en 1820. Il appartient à une honorable et riche famille de la bourgeoisie. Père d'un collègue et bon, il fit d'excellentes études et fut remarqué par son assiduité au travail et la vivacité de son intelligence. Il quitta le collège pour entrer à l'école de droit, d'où il sortait, à peine âgé de vingt ans, avec le titre de licencié en droit. La profession d'avocat et avait déjà obtenu un barreau des succès sérieux, lorsqu'éclata la révolution de février. Nommé chef du cabinet du ministre de la justice, il fut chargé, dans la nuit même du 24 au 25 février, d'être venu de finir, d'organiser la manifestation militaire pour subvenir aux besoins urgents de la population. Dans cette circonstance, Cochery donna une preuve remarquable d'activité et d'esprit pratique, qualités qui distinguent éminemment

notre ministre des postes et télégraphes. En quelques heures, il réussit à faire confectionner soixante mille rations, dont la distribution, on se l'imagine, fut accueillie avec des transports d'enthousiasme.

Les jourées de juin ayant provoqué des changements dans le personnel gouvernemental, Cochery abandonna le ministère de la justice et revint prendre sa place au barreau, malgré les offres brillantes qui lui étaient faites et les sollicitations de protecteurs puissants pour le lancer soit dans la magistrature, soit dans l'Administration. Dès ce moment, le futur ministre commença la lutte qu'il continua avec persévérance et un dévouement à toute épreuve, sous la présidence et pendant la durée de l'Empire, pour le triomphe des idées démocratiques. Il s'adonna spécialement aux procès politiques et défendit avec autant de talent que de courage un grand nombre de journaux et de citoyens. Il fut le *Voix du peuple* et la *Réforme* contre lesquelles l'autorité exerçait les plus violentes persécutions.

À partir de 1856, Cochery, qui comprenait que, dans la situation présente, la plume serait plus efficace que la parole, se voua presque exclusivement au journalisme militant, et lorsque, en 1868, « l'Essai loyal » de l'Empire constitutionnel et libéral relâcha les liens dans lesquels la presse avait été ensermée jusqu'alors, il profita de l'occasion pour fonder l'*Indépendance de Montargis* dont il eut fait bientôt un des meilleurs organes de l'opposition parmi le journaux de province. Son ardeur et son habileté au combat lui valurent une grande popularité, et l'opposition démocratique le récompensa de ses généreux efforts en l'envoyant à la Chambre des députés, aux élections de mai 1869, en dépit des attaques acharnées de l'administration impériale qui avait mis à ses trousses deux candidatures agréables.

Aussitôt entré à la Chambre, le nouveau député prit une part active aux discussions d'affaires, bien qu'appartenant aux rangs de l'opposition avancée. Il fit partie de la commission du budget, où il donna de nombreuses preuves de ses remarquables aptitudes.

Lors des douloureux et instructifs événements de 1870-1871, Cochery fut envoyé en qualité de commissaire de la défense nationale dans le département du Loiret, et l'invasion prussienne l'ayant contraint d'abandonner son poste, il l'accompagna à Versailles M. Thiers dans l'inutile voyage qu'il entreprenait pour arriver à des négociations pacifiques.

Aux élections du 8 février, Cochery arriva le premier sur la liste avec soixante mille voix sur soixante-cinq mille votants. Son prestige, comme on le voit, ne s'était pas amoindri dans ce département resté fidèle jusqu'au bout à son dignitaire et infatigable représentant. À l'Assemblée nationale, il n'eut cessé de s'occuper d'une manière assidue des questions d'affaires. Membre, constitutionnellement régit, de la commission du budget, il eut été choisi à plusieurs reprises comme rapporteur des budgets de la guerre et l'intérieur.

Aux élections du 20 février 1876, Cochery a été élu par plus de quatorze mille voix. Aucune candidature n'aurait osé s'élever en face de la sienne.

La commission du budget de 1876, présidée par M. Gambetta, le désigna comme son premier vice-président et rapporteur général du budget de 1877. C'est sur son rapport qu'inaugurant une nouvelle ère financière par le dégrèvement des

impôts, la Chambre réduisit de 7 millions pour l'année 1877 le taux du qu'il s'agit de « l'impôt traditionnellement impopulaire ». Il se qualifiait en même temps les grands traits d'une situation ou d'une politique qui allait permettre de larges dégrèvements. Les incrédules d'alors doivent s'indigner aujourd'hui en présence des dégrèvements qu'il ont été réalisés et que, dans sa sagesse et sa prévoyance, Cochery annonçait depuis plus de dix ans. La commission du budget de 1878 le choisit encore comme rapporteur général, et c'est, en cette qualité qu'il refusa le vote du budget, au nom de la commission, aux applaudissements de la Chambre et du pays.

Rapporteur général des budgets de 1877 et de 1878, président de deux grandes commissions de chemins et de la commission parlementaire qui s'est occupée de l'Exposition universelle, membre élu par la Chambre du conseil de surveillance de la Caisse des dépôts et consignations, M. Cochery s'est placé au premier rang des travailleurs de l'Assemblée.

Nous ne pouvons énumérer tous ses rapports. Il est tout particulièrement de rappeler que, le 1^{er} trimestre de 1876, s'expliquant dans un rapport sur le projet du gouvernement de revenir aux anciennes taxes postales de vingt centimes, il proposait à la Chambre de frapper de plus grands coups et d'adopter la taxe uniforme de quinze centimes. En même temps, il réclamait au sein de la commission du budget la réduction de nos taxes télégraphiques. C'est sur ces entrefaites qu'arrivèrent le 10 Mai et la dissolution de l'Assemblée. Bien entendu, il signa le manifeste des 391 et, comme membre du bureau de la gauche, les autres manifestes adressés au pays par les bureaux des groupes républicains.

Pendant la période électorale, M. Cochery, représentant de l'arrondissement habitué par le maréchal de Mac-Mahon, se trouva en butte aux mêmes procédés qui avaient été employés contre lui en 1869. Mais toutes les menaces de l'administration ne purent intimider ni tromper ses conclusions. Son concurrent échoua pitoyablement.

Nous terminerons dans notre prochain numéro cette étude de la vie parlementaire si bien occupée, comme on en peut juger, de l'honorable ministre des postes et télégraphes.

THOMAS-ALVA EDISON

SON ŒUVRE

II

Dans le numéro précédent, nous avons raconté la vie d'Edison. Peut-être aura-t-on trouvé que nous nous attardions avec un peu trop de complaisance dans ce petit des faits mémorables à divers titres qui jalonnent la carrière du jeune inventeur ? Que de détails dignes d'être cités, pourtant ! Il nous a fallu négativer dans ce manuscrit de documents précieux et sincères où l'obligance de son premier biographe et l'usage trop de nous a permis de fouiller et d'extraire. Combien d'épisodes curieux, d'anecdotes et de traits caractéristiques nous avons dû taire, et craint, afin de rester à peu près dans les limites assignées par les dimensions de cette feuille à l'expansion de notre enthousiasme. Ne serions-nous pas, d'ailleurs, bien excusable d'avoir cru que le lecteur ne resterait pas indifférent à

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sous toutes ses faces ce prodigieux, non parvenu
encore à la maturité de l'âge, qui déjà accompli
une œuvre gigantesque et dont la gloire fera
pâlir bientôt les renommées les plus éclatantes.

Et puis, on le comprendra, naufragés d'autant
plus de peine à nous séparer de notre "sujet",
que le sympathique pour l'homme s'accroissait en
même temps que l'admiration pour le savant
à chaque pas dans cette double étude d'une des
individualités les plus originales et les plus
puissantes des temps modernes. Rarement "l'accord
d'un beau talent et d'un beau caractère"
s'est rencontré aussi parfait; et après avoir vu
Edison tel qu'il est réellement, simple, bien-
veillant, toujours accessible à ses généraux et
dévot à l'excès, brave jusqu'à la folie, insouciant
de la richesse et de la gloire, sans la plus
légère dose de vanité ou de jalousie, en un mot,
si simple à la fois et si grand! nous a été
difficile, nous l'avons, de contenir l'émotion
dont notre cœur était rempli et que nous serions
heureux de communiquer à tous ceux qui ne
connaissent encore que l'inventeur de génie.
Mais il est temps d'examiner son œuvre, au
frontispice duquel on pourrait graver: «LE VRAI
PRODIGE D'UN HOMME N'ÊTRE PAS VAINEMENT AL-
JAMIS le vers de Boileau n'aurait été mieux
en situation.

Par une coïncidence assez bizarre, Edison, ce
missionnaire du progrès, destiné à provoquer
d'abord tant de protestations et de défiances,
a été placé à sa naissance sous le patronage
du saint apôtre de l'Éruditité: *Vide Thomas,
vide Iulus*, etc. À la nouveauté de chacune de
ses découvertes, il semble, en effet, que l'on écoute
une conte imaginaire pour émerveiller des enfants.

En pouvait-il être autrement, et notre ex-
train-boy espérail-il échapper à la loi com-
mune? Le bon homme imagine que l'apparition
du phonographe faisait faire à la science, sans
avertissement, à l'improviste, ne devait-il pas
frapper de surprise et désorienter, pour ainsi
dire, jusqu'à ses adeptes le mieux préparés?
Aujourd'hui même qu'il est loisible au premier
venu de "mettre le doigt dans la plaie" et de
mesurer avec une certitude mathématique l'éten-
due des résultats acquis, nombre de gens sus-
pectent encore le témoignage de leurs sens et
s'insurgent d'avance contre la réalité d'inventions
annoncées et dont l'application tombera demain
dans le domaine public.

Qu'on ne se hâte pas de nous accuser d'ex-
clusivisme et de parti-pris. Si nous exaltions
Edison et si nous le plaçons à la tête des physi-
ciens de l'époque, nous ne méconnaissons pas
pour cela l'importance des travaux de ses con-
currents, et la suite de cette publication pro-
veira à l'évidence que nous n'hésitions pas à
signaler les services rendus et à décerner au
mérite, partout où il se trouve, le légitime hom-
mage qui lui est dû. Certes, les inventions
grandioses ou ingénieuses ont été à l'Exposi-
tion des Champs-Élysées. Mais l'on y rencontre
une foule d'objets d'une utilité pratique incontestable.
Les adaptations de l'électricité comme
agent de force et de lumière, les nombreux sys-
tèmes de télégraphie, notamment, vaudront à
leurs auteurs de chaleureux éloges et de légitimes
récompenses.

Sur ce terrain, Edison a des rivaux dignes
de la plus grande considération; mais ce qui le dis-
tingue et le classe hors de pair, c'est le téléphone,
l'électro-motopie et par dessus tout, le
phonographe. Là, il est original, incomparable,
unique. Dans cette voie, il n'a ni pré-
curseurs, ni imitateurs, ni possesseurs. C'est une

véritable révélation. Devant les prodiges de cet
instrument fantastique, auprès desquels tous les
miracles des thymaturges ne sont que naîs-
sances et jeux d'écolier, l'esprit reste comme épu-
vante. On en arrive presque à croire aux "pa-
pilles gélées en l'air" de l'abbé et à la stelli-
sation des hypothèses physiologiques de Balzac
considérant la pensée comme un fluide qui se
projette au dehors et que l'on pourrait saisir
sur la physiologie comme le daguerstypage
saisit dans l'espace le spectre lumineux des
corps. Avec une organisation aussi extraordi-
naire que celle d'Edison, rien ne semble plus im-
possible.

Il faudrait un gros volume pour contenir l'é-
numération de toutes les inventions dont nous
essayerons de raconter l'histoire. La seule liste des
brevets qu'il a pris, et il en a pris, chaque jour
de nouveaux, occuperait plusieurs colonnes de
ce journal. On a vu, dans notre premier article,
qu'il en comptait-trente huit pour les perfection-
nements apportés par lui au système Morse
seulement. Ses brevets relatifs aux télégraphes
automatiques et chimiques sont maintenant au
nombre de trente-cinq, et il en a huit pour ses
systèmes duplex, quadriplex et multiplex dont
nous avons déjà dit quelques mots et qui fonc-
tionnent au Palais de l'Industrie où ils partagent
l'admiration générale avec le téléphone, le pho-
nographie, l'électro-motopie et la plume
électrique dont l'usage s'est généralisé depuis
l'Exposition Universelle de 1878.

Nous ne nous arrêtons pas au téléphone,
répandu partout en Amérique ainsi que l'électro-
motopie, et qui a reçu prochainement
en France la plus large application, et nous
allons indiquer en quoi consiste ce merveilleux
phonographe, qui, une fois perfectionné, est
appelé à jouer un rôle considérable. C'est un
simple disque vibrant, muni d'une pointe
métallique qui trace sur une feuille d'étain
adaptée à un rouleau qu'on fait tourner soit avec
la main, soit par un mouvement d'horlogerie,
une série de points représentant exactement les
vibrations du disque, sous l'impression de la
parole humaine. Lorsqu'on a cessé de parler, on
replace le rouleau à son point de départ, et on
le fait tourner de nouveau. La pointe métallique
repasse par la série des points qu'elle a tracés
dans la feuille d'étain, le disque subit des vibra-
tions identiques aux premières et reproduit avec
une exactitude mathématique les sons qu'il a
enregistrés. L'effet de la première expérience à
laquelle on assiste est vraiment indescriptible,
et c'est à faire douter si l'on n'est pas dupe de
quelque enchantement. Devient-on les consi-
quences de cette merveilleuse invention, alors
qu'il sera permis d'expédier à des milliers de
lieues, non plus une lettre ordinaire, mais une
feuille d'étain portant à l'absence la parole vivante
des êtres qui lui sont chers.

Avec la plume électrique, employée depuis
quelque temps déjà dans plusieurs grandes ad-
ministrations de Paris pour les circulaires, un
dessin, une page de musique, une lettre écrite
sur du papier blanc peuvent être reportés sur
une pierre lithographique et tirés à un nombre in-
fini d'exemplaires.

Quant au téléphone et à l'électro-motopie,
leur succès pratique est assuré désormais. Les
expériences faites récemment par la Société des
télégraphes-Edison, de l'Avenue de l'Opéra, dans
les bureaux du ministère des postes ont dé-
montré que l'électricité peut parcourir de longues
distances. On a correspondu de Paris à
Rouen, c'est-à-dire à une distance de cent
quarante kilomètres, et bien qu'à cette distance

le son arrivât un peu confus, la conversation
était possible. Jusqu'à quatre-vingt kilomètres,
les communications sont parfaitement nettes,
résultat que l'on n'obtient pas à beaucoup près
avec les téléphones magnéto-électriques. Le télé-
phone Edison qui n'exige que l'emploi de deux
dépôts d'acier à l'extrémité de fils très fins
supérieurs, quoique l'essai ait été fait dans
des conditions défectueuses. N'est-ce pas un
avantage que l'essai ait été fait dans
l'air et placé à son orifice, on puisse entendre
la voix d'une personne éloignée de plus de vingt
lieues, comme si l'on se trouvait en sa présence.
Ça n'est pas tout, cependant. Grâce à l'électro-
motopie, le correspondant vous répond à
haute et intelligible voix dans le lieu même où
vous l'interrogez.

Petit appareil qui restitue aux vibrations
transmises par l'électricité l'amplitude qu'elles
avaient au départ, est basé sur une découverte
qui recorra des applications variées dans l'Indus-
trie. Le premier, Edison a constaté que lorsqu'on
fait passer un courant électrique dans deux
corps qui frottent l'un sur l'autre, ce courant
agit à la face d'un corps grossier et dur presque
le frottement. Ainsi, en remplaçant les brosses
de graissage par des courants électriques dans les
machines lourdes ou à mouvement rapide, on
éviterait une notable déperdition de force, moins
d'usure et un travail plus régulier.

N'oublions pas de mentionner qu'avec le
téléphone les communications sont bien plus
rapides et complètes qu'avec le télégraphe.

Edison a commencé il y a déjà longtemps, et il
poursuit avec son opiniâtreté infatigable, une
série d'expériences du plus haut intérêt sur le
son. Il prétend le reproduire comme on a décom-
posé la lumière et découvrir ses constituants
constitutives. C'est ainsi qu'il a construit l'aé-
rophone qui grossit deux cent cinquante fois la
voix humaine. L'instrument consiste en une em-
boîture semblable à celle du téléphone ou du
phonographe, et le disque vibrant fait jouer la
valve d'une trompette qui reproduit en amplifiant
le son de la voix. Il a trouvé également le
méga-phone, formé d'un porte-voix et de deux
cornes acoustiques, au moyen duquel on cor-
respond en parlant à voix basse à plusieurs kilo-
mètres de distance. On a même construit le télé-
phone qui transmettra la parole, le phonographe
qui l'enregistrera et l'aérophone qui la
fera entendre au public.

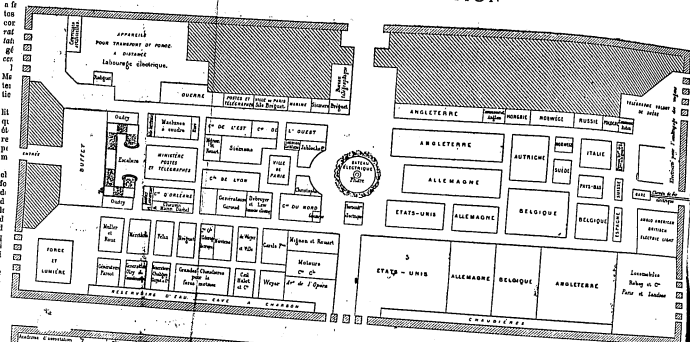
Il nous reste à parler, pour nous en tenir aux
inventions principales d'Edison, du progrès im-
mense qu'il a fait faire à l'électricité, au point de
vue si important de l'éclairage. Il a réussi d'a-
bord à distribuer un courant électrique comme
celui à la déperdition était tel que ce qui res-
tait au valait pas la peine d'être utilisé. Cette
découverte tend à remplacer la lumière électrique
aux usages domestiques. Le plan de la nouvelle
lampe imaginée par Edison est d'une extrême
simplicité. Un petit globe de verre dans lequel
le vide est opéré, deux fils de platine et une lige
de charbon de l'anneau recourbé en forme de fer
à cheval, voilà tout. Le générateur de l'électricité
est aussi simple que celui du gaz, les fils de
distribution plus maniables que les conduites du
gaz et d'installation moins incommodes. La lu-
mière produite est aussi blanche et brillante que
celle du meilleur gaz. Elle est conforme, et fixe,
ne consume pas, ne donne pas de chaleur, ne
développe aucun gaz nuisible et coûte moins cher
que le gaz d'éclairage. Par la méthode d'Edison,
plusieurs foyers de lumière peuvent être alimentés
par le même fil. Chacun d'eux est indépendant et

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Une surveillance rigoureuse contre le vol a été organisée par les agents du Commissariat général avec le concours de la police. — Les précautions les plus minutieuses sont prises contre le feu.

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1^{re} ANNÉE — N° 1

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25 Août 1881

MONITEUR OFFICIEL DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ

REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE ILLUSTRÉE DES ARTS, DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

RÉDACTION & ADMINISTRATION

18, Passage de l'Opéra, — Paris

Rédacteur en Chef

A. BARBIEUX

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THOMAS-ALVA EDISON

NOTRE BUT

En fondant ce journal dont nous publions aujourd'hui le premier numéro, nous n'avons nullement songé à venir faire concurrence aux feuilles périodiques, rédigées avec autant de talent que de compétence, qui, à Paris, se consacrent exclusivement à l'étude des questions relatives à l'électricité. Notre prétention est moins élevée. Mais si nous n'aspirons qu'à occuper une place modeste parmi les confrères de la presse spéciale dont nous allons grossir les rangs, encore peu épais d'ailleurs, nous avons néanmoins la conviction que notre œuvre n'en sera ni moins utile ni moins féconde en bons résultats. Notre principal but est, en effet, de vulgariser dans les rangs, et surtout de répandre parmi les classes encore peu éclairées des villes et des campagnes la connaissance des découvertes et des inventions dont les poursuivants du magique fluide allongent sans cesse la glorieuse série; et sans négliger, d'une manière absolue les côtés théoriques du sujet, d'en exposer aussi clairement que possible et dans un langage accessible aux moins initiés les applications et les avantages pratiques.

En même temps, nous avons voulu mettre à la disposition des électriciens, savants, artistes, industriels, un organe particulier où ils fussent toujours assurés de trouver pour leurs communications ou leurs controverses une large et gratuite hospitalité, bornant notre intervention à un simple rôle d'enregistrement.

Nous avons pensé aussi à faire connaître et apprécier, par des portraits et des biographies d'une fidélité entière, les hommes les plus remarquables entre ces chercheurs du vaux ou déjà modeste sésamite dont les travaux ont déjà modifié sensiblement et transformeront de fond en comble les traditions économiques, et opposeront aux traditions ouvrières, des sociétés actuelles.

Des dessins nombreux et exacts accompagneront, en outre, une idée nette des instruments, des appareils, des objets divers qui plus viv et le plus général.

Enfin, nous espérons que par ces quelques-uns des savants et des praticiens les plus éminents dont la solution des problèmes d'électricité est, en Europe et en Amérique, journal et constante préoccupation, signaler au public les notions trop complètes dans cette branche devenue la plus scientifique et la plus attrayante de la science, et, d'une autre part, nous recueillons avec un soin scrupuleux partout où nous les rencontrons les renseignements,

les nouvelles, les faits dignes de quelque attention.

Tel est, succinctement exposé, le programme que nous nous sommes tracé dans une vue de propagande essentiellement démocratique.

Hélas! maladroite à ses débuts, le *Moniteur officiel de l'électricité* paraîtra deux fois par semaine, si les circonstances réclamant un surcroît de publication et dans le cas, bien entendu, où les succès favoriseraient nos efforts. Qu'il nous soit permis, toutefois, d'avouer sans vanité ni fausse modestie, nous croyons fermement à la réussite complète de notre tentative. Les adhésions précieuses que nous avons rencontrées dans le monde savant et industriel suffiraient à autoriser nos espérances; mais ce qui nous inspire pleine confiance dans l'avenir, c'est l'intérêt passionné avec lequel le public sans exception suit le développement prodigieux et continu des applications de l'électricité, ce terrible agent de la nature réduit désormais par les conquêtes de la science à remplir docilement les plus humbles fonctions de la vie domestique. L'exposition ouverte en ce moment au Palais de l'Industrie présente à cet égard un spectacle curieux et instructif; et en voyant les foules si avides de voir et d'apprendre les secrets merveilleux qui recèlent ces machines, ces appareils, ces instruments de toute grandeur et d'une forme, nous croyons sincèrement qu'un journal comme celui dont nous entreprenons la publication répond à un besoin réel et est appelé à rendre d'importants services.

A. BARREUX.

THOMAS-ALVA EDISON

SA VIE

Quel est donc cet homme dont le nom absolument ignoré hier, déjà célèbre aujourd'hui, aura bientôt sans doute une illustration et une popularité universelles? D'où procède ce prince de la science devant lequel chacun s'incline avec respect, et qui, de tout de son installation splendide, semble dominer en maître dans ce Palais des Champs-Élysées où le monde physique chimique a envoyé ses chercheurs les plus intrépides et les plus distingués? Voilà des questions, posées bien des fois, que la curiosité des visiteurs de l'Exposition internationale d'électricité va renouveler, avec une insistance croissante à mesure que l'on aura mieux compris l'importance actuelle et les conséquences certaines des conquêtes réalisées dès à présent par le « César de l'invention », comme l'ont surnommé ses contemporains.

En bien, ce potentat de l'industrie, dont les usines et les établissements multiples, pourvus d'un matériel immense et répandus partout en Amérique et en Europe, représentent une fortune énorme; cet archi-millionnaire, en mesure, quand

il le voudra, de disputer la palme des richesses à l'ombre d'oro lui-même; ce héros américain doit le jour à un humble travailleur qui, égaré pas de pain à lui donner, invitait, sans âge, de douze ans à peine, à aller en chercher hors du logis paternel.

Ce savant prodigieux dont les découvertes déconcertent les spécialistes les plus érudits, et dont chaque invention, reçue d'abord comme une de ces mystifications gigantesques que les Yankees se plaisent à lancer de temps en temps sur le vieux monde, devient bientôt l'objet d'une admiration mêlée d'une sorte de stupeur; ce maître glorieux entre tous, que l'histoire prendra peut-être pour un des parrains du dix-neuvième siècle; cet oracle incontesté et suivi à jamais été à l'école.

Il a reçu de sa mère, femme intelligente et assez instruite, quelques notions rudimentaires de lecture, d'écriture et de calcul, et c'est là tout ce qu'il a appris des autres. Le reste, ce serait le cas de dire avec l'ossini : « excessus du peu », il le doit à lui-même, à l'enquête incessante de son génie. Sans maître aucun, sans direction officielle; au milieu de toute méthode, de tout plan, de toute règle; au hasard, pour ainsi dire, et au seul gré de son imagination insatiable de connaissances quelconques, cet indiscipliné sublime est dans l'essence de la science, et il a eu la gravi victorieusement les sommets les plus élevés par routes où nul n'aurait passé avant lui.

Cette similitude entre les commencements d'Edison et les débuts dans la vie de la plupart des hommes qui, dans les sciences, les arts, l'industrie — ajoutez-nous la littérature — ont brisé d'un clat extraordinaire, provoqué de curieuses réactions et mérité l'attention des hauts personnages chargés de préparer les programmes pédagogiques des sciences d'imitation de l'avenir. Comme le remarque un des biographes à qui nous empruntons les éléments de cette notice, les inventeurs ne sortent généralement pas des classes riches et élevées. Mais ils ne sortent guère davantage des écoles supérieures officielles, et font des plus profonds penseurs de notre temps constatant naître, en d'autres observations intéressantes sur les résultats de l'instruction donnée par l'État, que tous les grands travaux pratiques exécutés en Europe dans le courant du siècle étaient dus à des techniciens privés de diplôme et de toute attache gouvernementale. N'insistons pas sur cette matière assez délicate, et revenons à notre héros dont nous allons parcourir à longues enjambées la carrière singulièrement laborieuse et accidentée.

Thomas-Alva Edison; dont l'enfance s'est déroulée dans la triste ville de Port-Huron dans le Michigan, est né à Milan, comté d'Érie, État de l'Ohio, le 11 février 1847. Son père, d'origine hollandaise, et qui, à l'heure de son mariage, était un pauvre ouvrier, était un homme d'un caractère énergique et d'une grande énergie; mais, malgré son intelligence, dans l'exercice de ses fonctions de professeur, il n'avait pas pu se procurer un fils utile à l'agriculture, son père, par conséquent, se contentait de le faire travailler à la ferme, et de le laisser aller à l'école primaire. Le caractère concupiscent et même un peu sauvage, recherchant la solitude où il pouvait s'adonner à sa passion effrénée pour la lecture, devant avec une égale ardeur et avec une égale ferveur ce tout ce qui lui tombait sous la main, l'ivi

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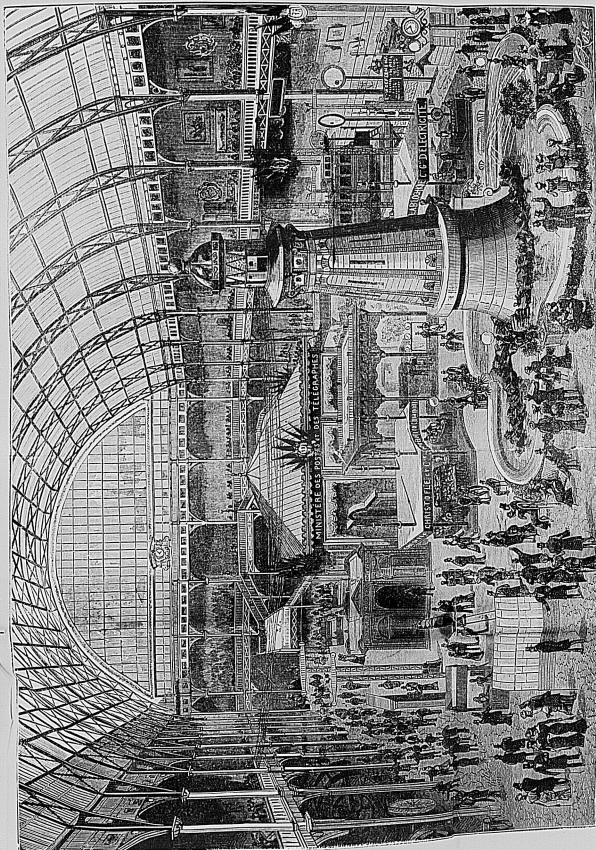
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Palais : Vue perspective de l'Exposition d'Electricité, au Palais de l'Exposition, (Voir le plan à la dernière page).

L.A

Correspondance de Paris

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ÉDITION FRANÇAISE

Nous prions les lecteurs qui ne voudraient pas s'abonner, de nous renvoyer le journal sans défaire la bande; dans le cas contraire, nous considérons leur silence comme une marque d'adhésion.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ

L'EXPOSITION DE M. EDISON

La gravure que nous publions aujourd'hui représente l'un des salons où sont exposés les appareils de M. Edison, au Palais de l'Industrie. Ses télégraphes, ses téléphones, ses phonographes, ses instruments de précision, ses aimants diviseurs de minerais, etc., tiennent une large place, mais la plus importante est occupée par son système d'éclairage. La savant américain a pourvu sa lampe d'organes si pratiques, si ingénieusement appropriés à tous nos usages domestiques, que l'attention publique se vivement suscitée par l'exposition de ce système, dont la prochaine mise en pratique va modifier profondément nos habitudes.

C'est la lampe Edison qui brille dans les lustres de ses salons et sur les branches de toutes formes disposées autour des murs. C'est elle que les curieux examinent sur les chandeliers portatifs des trois tables placés au premier plan de notre dessin. Elle donne une lumière douce, fixe, d'une couleur et d'une intensité semblables à celle du gaz. Comme elle brille autour d'un filament de charbon recourbé en U et renfermé dans un globe dans lequel la vide est opérée, elle ne dégage ni odeur, ni fumée, et si peu de chaleur qu'on peut la presser dans sa main sans ressentir aucune sensation brûlante.

M. Edison, au lieu de la pourvoir d'armatures délicates et encombrantes pour amener l'électricité à l'intérieur, a simplement formé la partie inférieure du globe par un tampon en plâtre dans lequel deux anneaux en cuivre sont scellés. Chacun de ces deux anneaux est soudé à l'un des deux fils de platine du filament de charbon. Le contact avec le circuit électrique de l'extérieur s'établit par les anneaux. L'un d'eux est pourvu d'un pas de vis, de sorte qu'on peut poser la lampe sur un support quelconque où un pas de vis semblable aura été ménagé.

Cette courte description suffit pour mettre en relief ce qu'on de commode le maniement de la lampe et les combinaisons variées des candélabres, des supports, des chandeliers auxquels elle se prête. On peut voir, dans les salons de M. Edison, des branches pivotantes, en deux ou trois parties semblables à celles communément employées pour le gaz dans les ateliers ou dans les bureaux.

Les lustres, les appliques où ses lampes resplendent aussi, indiquent suffisamment que le temps des bougies et des lampes à huile est passé pour l'éclairage de nos appartements les plus élégants, de même que ses chandeliers seront bientôt dans toutes les demeures délaissés encore avec pétrole ou avec d'autres essences non moins incommodes et dangereuses.

Ce qui permet à la lampe Edison de se propager ainsi c'est d'abord les avantages que nous venons d'énumérer. Ensuite et surtout, c'est la canalisation merveilleuse dont son illustre inventeur l'a pourvue.

Elle se compose de trois parties: 1° la canalisation des rues; 2° la canalisation des immeubles; 3° la canalisation des appartements. On peut voir sur des tables, à droite et au fond de la salle que nous représentons, des échantillons de canalisation: celle des rues, formée de tuyaux en fer de 5 centimètres de diamètre, remplis d'une matière isolante, traversée par deux conducteurs

en cuivre reliés à la machine dynamo-électrique, les boîtes de jonction, d'où les tuyaux rayonnent en trois ou quatre directions différentes; les formes cintrées qu'elles peuvent prendre.

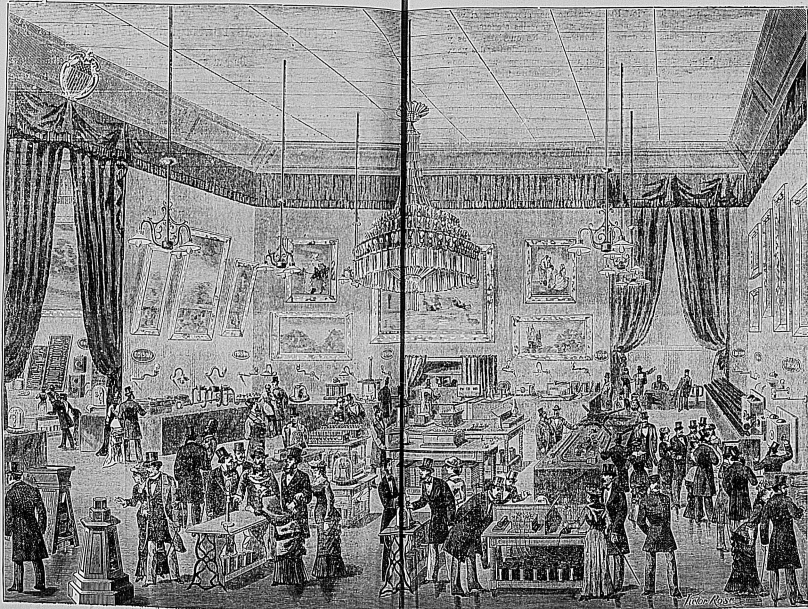
La canalisation des immeubles a la même forme que celle des rues, avec un diamètre plus petit, puisqu'elle a moins d'électricité à transporter; celle des maisons est composée de deux fils parés d'une enveloppe de coton inflammable.

Les conducteurs de toutes ces canalisations sont reliés les uns aux autres par dérivation, dans des boîtes de jonction, dont la grandeur est proportionnée à l'importance de leurs fonctions. M. Edison opère ces jonctions à l'aide d'armatures qui conservent sur les fils une indépendance telle qu'un accident, un écoulement, une rupture peuvent se produire sur un point sans que cela ait aucune conséquence fâcheuse pour les autres parties du système.

Il a interposé, aussi, dans toutes les boîtes, des fils de plomb pour neutraliser les dangers d'incendie; si, par suite d'une trop forte tension électrique, la température des fils devenait trop élevée, le plomb fondrait et le courant serait interrompu.

C'est là un accident qui ne peut guère se produire dans le système Edison, car son régulateur

VUE GÉNÉRALE DE LA SALLE EDISON À L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ



tour de tension, qu'on peut voir sur une table au milieu de notre dessin, permet de régulariser, suivant les besoins de la consommation, la quantité d'électricité à envoyer dans les conducteurs.

La lumière Edison est livrée au prix du gaz en Amérique, où elle éclaire nombre d'industries et d'habitations. Chaque particulier possède un compteur d'électricité Edison. C'est un instrument fort simple, construit d'après ce principe qu'un courant électrique, traversant une solution métallique, décompose cette solution: la décomposition s'opère en proportion de la durée du courant. Le compteur Edison se compose donc d'un vase plein d'une solution semblable traversée par les fils. Le métal descend au fond et recueille à la fin de chaque mois et les dépenses sont calculées en conséquence.

Il est aisé de juger, par ces détails, jusqu'à quel point l'illustre solitaire de Menlo-Park a, aussi que nous le disons en commençant, pourvu son système d'éclairage d'organes appropriés à toutes ses exigences. Nous ne faisons ici que relever ce qui se dit couramment parmi les visiteurs du Palais de l'Industrie, en désignant le système d'éclairage Edison comme appelé à remplacer très prochainement tous les systèmes en usage.

l'ère que les canalisations et l'incapacité de la quantité d'humanité qui y circule. Si pas, avec cette certaine dépendance qu'elles nécessitent, est telle qu'il enregistre toutes sont plus simples, qu'elles exigent moins des oscillations du courant, permettant ainsi travaux, qu'elles sont moins coûteuses et de distribuer ou de restreindre volontairement l'électricité, moins dangereuses.

Il est aisé de s'en rendre compte dans l'ordonnement de M. Edison d'un des fragments. Quand nous aurons dit encore que les de canalisation de tout grosseau sont exposés des appartements sont entourés d'un grand nombre de branches, de enveloppes de ces canaux incombustibles, nous enverraient et de supports de lampes. En outre, nous ajoutons une preuve à celles déjà si abondamment l'aspect est celui d'appareils nombreux, que nous avons examinés, du système de canalisation ou des caractères éminemment industriels des débouchés. Les figures de laboratoire, mais pour une application, ayant permis à M. Edison de former l'installation immédiate de la lumière électrique un système d'éclairage complet, conservant nos suppositions comme dans nos ateliers, dans toutes ses parties une telle homogénéité, que l'une d'elles s'en pourrait être détachée.

« Un danger d'incendie dans la canalisation, que le système fit rendre d'une application, gerait. « Allons-nous plus haut, celui-ci nous est difficile, alors impossible, occasionné par les fuites. Les canalisations. Nous devons donc nous attendre à voir, électriques en offrent un aussi, et la preuve dans un bref délai, les bords de gaz de nos canaux ont été donnée dans une installation d'un atelier avec leurs abat-jour brulés, noircis, voire investeur, dans la salle de la bibliothèque, transformés plus souvent en réflecteurs de laque du Palais de l'Industrie. Lorsque l'éclairage qu'en réflecteurs de lumière, cette tension du courant est fort forte dans les leur place à la lampe Edison. Cette révolution, c'est-à-dire que l'électricité s'y accoutume pacifique, féconde dans ses conséquences économiques et sociales, trouve, dans nos ateliers de typographie, un champ déjà préparé pour son accomplissement.

Dans la plupart, les moteurs actionnant les presses disposent d'une quantité de travail plus que suffisante pour actionner aussi la machine d'auto-électrique de M. Et' ». On dit que le système d'éclairage nécessaire à l'éclairage des ateliers et des autres salles de l'immense. Si le travail total de la machine motrice est utilisé pour l'impression, il se fait d'un moteur une seconde, ou de coupler, si elle ne l'est pas, celle qui existe déjà. La dépense faite pour de semblables travaux est facile à fructifier, car les propriétaires ou les imprimeurs auront rarement l'occasion de placer leurs capitaux aussi avantageusement, puisqu'ils se seront mis dans les conditions des autres producteurs de lumière. Ils réaliseront donc tous les bénéfices d'une installation qui leur appartient.

« Si les habitants à chercher quelques capitaux dans leur propre industrie, ils pourraient, comme les autres consommateurs, offrir la canalisation de leur système, à celle des rues, appartenant à la Compagnie concessionnaire du système Edison, et passer avec elle un contrat semblable à celui qui lie la Compagnie du gaz.

M. Hachet, qui s'est mis à notre disposition au Palais de l'Industrie, pour nous faciliter l'examen des détails du système Edison, affirme que la lumière électrique, à l'éclairage égal, sera livrée au même prix que le gaz. Il ne dispose à faire des expériences économiques à l'exposition d'électricité, auxquelles seront convoqués des savants et des ingénieurs. Les quantités de charbon brûlées sous un générateur tubulaire qu'il fait monter au moment, et dont le vapeur allumera la machine motrice actionnant le générateur d'électricité Edison, seront comparées

avec celles livrées pour une production égale de lumière de gaz. M. Hachet, qui s'est livré à des expériences semblables en Amérique, affirme que leurs résultats économiques seront en faveur du système Edison.

« Il y aurait donc un intérêt incontestable pour les imprimeurs à se servir de leur force motrice pour éclairer leurs ateliers, leurs magasins, leurs bureaux, si tous ces locaux sont réunis dans le même immeuble.

La presse française s'est déjà beaucoup occupée de cette révolution de l'éclairage, qui, on peut l'affirmer, est à nos portes. Le Journal des Débats du 8 septembre dernier a constaté, comme nous, les avantages de la lumière Edison, dans les appartements et dans les ateliers. Voici ce qu'il dit à propos d'une installation réalisée depuis un an, à New-York, dans un atelier de lithographie :

« Nous avons sous les yeux une lettre d'une importante maison de lithographie de New-York, dans laquelle le système Edison fonctionne depuis une année. On sait qu'il est difficile de faire le travail lithographique avec la lumière du gaz, surtout depuis les applications nombreuses des couleurs à la lithographie. Ces difficultés ont disparu depuis le remplacement du gaz par la lumière Edison. Voici comment le directeur de cet atelier, consulté sur les résultats de la lumière électrique, s'exprime : »

« Nos pointures nous travaient avec une latitude assez en ce qui concerne les couleurs, les couleurs difficiles que nous employons. Les écritures exécutées avec autant de facilité qu'en plein jour. Nous prenons la force motrice nécessaire pour faire nos lampes Edison qui équivalent à nos bords de gaz. La lumière n'a pas été défectueuse et les travaux n'ont pas été interrompus un seul instant pendant l'année. « L'ouvrier qui dirige les machines se livre à l'ouvrage, prend sur ses moteurs le travail s'adresse pour allumer ses lampes, qui s'éteignent sans dérangement depuis leur installation, et la lumière Edison nous donne à un prix inférieur à celui du gaz. »

Ces indications, relativement à une installation qui touche à la prise l'impression, nous paraissent une conclusion suffisante de notre examen du système Edison.

Le Gérant : ALBERT ACHARDIN.
Paris. — Imp. A. Lohere, rue de Valenciennes, 9.

le platine; la capacité adhésive du charbon, c'est-à-dire son pouvoir de véhiculer pour attirer le même degré de température, est beaucoup moindre, de telle sorte que la même quantité de chaleur, élevée au charbon, ou une température plus élevée qu'elle, diviserait le platine. Donc moindre dépense d'électricité pour la même lumière. De plus, la résistance qu'oppose le charbon au passage du courant est environ 20 fois celle du platine. Donc encore un petit avantage de côté la température, c'est-à-dire l'électricité. Enfin le platine présente l'inconvénient d'être fondre facilement. Le charbon est infusible aux plus hautes températures d'usage.

Il n'en fallait pas davantage, pour que l'inventeur américain commençât de nouvelles recherches. Mais, comment obtenir un filament de charbon, aussi défilé et aussi résistant que le platine, sans ductile pour être courbé sur lui-même? On prit du graphène, ou le « nêta » du japonais; les individus le mélange dans un canon de fusil, et lui chauffa à l'abri du feu. Le charbon produit ainsi était très malléable, mais se décomposait mal. On raconte qu'un jour, en affirmant sa supériorité avec du papier carbonisé, Edison remarqua que le papier, débarrassé de ses contrées, produisit un filament de charbon assez résistant. Il eut l'idée d'expérimenter du papier carbonisé. Il essaya méthodiquement de tous les papiers possibles; il en fabriqua même avec des matières spéciales, notamment avec un coton soyeux que l'on récolte dans certaines filés, près de Charleston. Le charbon végétal obtenu avec ce papier est très homogène et assez rigide. Débarrassé comme le platine des gaz contenus dans et à sa surface, il se comporte comme et à la tension. Cependant, quand le courant passait, il arrivait souvent que le fil de la lumière variât; l'incandescence manquait de fixité.

« Pourquoi? Edison en rechercha la raison. Dans le papier, le feuillage des fibres est large; le filament est plus dense; la plus clairement, souvent les fibres sont coupées; aussi le courant traversait-elles les différentes portions sans charbon; la résistance changeait; à travers la masse la lumière avait, masquer d'homogénéité. Conclusion: abandonner le papier et tout feuillage artificiel obtenu et adopter une fabrication des fibres naturelles ou du travail, en quelque sorte géométrique de la nature, fabrique des filons réguliers et d'une texture absolument symétrique.

On ne mit en doute de toutes les essences de bois, de toutes les écorces que l'on put réunir; on envoya des experts, en Chine, au Japon, aux Indes, au Brésil. Un botaniste de valeur, M. Ségraud, explorateur des états-Unis, il arrivait à l'époque quand il fut emporté par la fièvre jaune. Un autre prit sa place. Ces expériences, poussées vigoureusement et comme de vive force pour trouver simplement des écorces à carboniser convenablement, semblaient appartenir aux romans; elles sont très réelles cependant et donnent fort bien la mesure de l'énergie déployée par l'inventeur américain. Il le faut le lire!

Des monceaux de bois, de plantes encombrées bientôt le laboratoire de Menlo-Park. Les premières expériences finirent à écorcer beaucoup d'essences, et par éliminations successives, on finit par considérer comme parfaite la fibre de bambou. M. Moore partit pour la Chine avec la mission de rapporter tous les spécimens de bambou qu'on a l'habitude de travailler. Il en fit une collection considérable et Edison, après de nombreux essais, donna la préférence à une espèce particulière de bambou du Japon. Sa fibre est extrêmement régulière et se découpe facilement. On voit à l'exposition,

à Paris, un grand carton, les nombreux échantillons de bambou soumis aux expériences; et les filaments tels qu'ils sont coupés avant d'être carbonisés. De tout des machines spécialement le bambou, défilant les fibres et les fait enlever pour une épaisseur convenable, avec une régularité, une densité merveilleuse.

En général, pour les applications courantes, le filament mesure 5/8 de millimètre de diamètre et 1/2 de millimètre de largeur. Il est recouvert sur lui-même de matière à pyrolyse la forme d'un fil très allongé. On introduit ensuite délicatement ce filament courbé dans un petit creuset de fer; on l'échauffe dans une nature qui épouse au fil. On met ainsi les filaments par milliers dans des sortes de petites hottes en fer; on empile les creusets les uns sur les autres au milieu d'un tour. Le chauffage est vite obtenu, à mesure que l'on creusait du feu, quand la se sont refroidis, on trouve dans chaque creusette les points des filaments de bambou, un fil de charbon végétal extrêmement solide, dur et d'une finesse remarquable; le filament est réduit. A la grosseur d'un crin de cheval.

Il faut procéder, comme à la mise en place de fil de charbon dans le globe de verre. La forme, en courbe allongée, du conducteur carbonisé a été déterminée la forme allongée du globe transparent. Cet usage expérimental comme aspect qu'a pu, on l'a vu, venir un tube brisé terminé par une portion sphérique.

Deux fils de platine destinés à faire, contre le courant dans la lampe sont enfilés dans un tube de verre; ils sont électriquement reliés au fil de charbon par deux petits doigtés obtenus galvaniquement et de section relativement large pour pouvoir servir de supports à des charbons plus petits; cette disposition ingénieuse évite les ruptures qui se produisent lorsqu'on a fait le platine, et les

distinctions sont assez réduites pour que tout le système conserve sa solidité. Le tube-support des fils et du charbon est introduit après coup dans le point en verre, soudé à part. On soude toute et globe, et la lampe est prête à être vidée d'air. Pour cela, on a laissé un orifice sur le sommet du petit globe. On fixe cet orifice sur une pompe à mercurie destinée à enlever l'air.

Au début, M. Edison employa les pompes Geisler ou Sprigland dans lesquelles du mercure en tombant chasse l'air devant lui et fait le vide derrière. On peut passer ainsi la nardation très loin. On versait le mercure à la main dans l'appareil; manipulation pénible et dangereuse qui amenait une fatigable incertitude grave chez plusieurs des aides de M. Edison et chez M. Edison lui-même. MM. Barlow et Morse, les deux collaborateurs les habiles du physicien américain, nous disent dernièrement qu'il avait fallu travailler pendant tout un hiver à la température de 50 degrés au zéro d'une atmosphère saturée de vapeurs de mercure. Edison modifica les pompes, les simplifia et parvint à se mettre à l'abri des émanations mercurelles. Tout se fait aujourd'hui commodément, indistinctement. Plus de 500 pompes travaillent automatiquement, régulièrement, produisant le vide le plus parfait qui ait été obtenu encore; il est très supérieur en effet à celui que donne la meilleure machine pneumatique. Une lampe vidée d'air avec la machine, présente à deux fois moins d'éclair que lorsqu'elle est vidée par la pompe Edison.

Pendant que la pompe retire l'air, on fait passer le courant dans les charbons pour les porter à l'incandescence et chasser les gaz qui pourraient rester emprisonnés dans leurs pores. Ces gaz sont enlevés les uns par l'air. Cette opération a pour but, comme nous l'avons dit, de communiquer une résistance, que solidité et une homogénéité

considérables au filament charbonné. Autrement il ne supporterait que peu de temps l'incandescence. Le charbon devient rigide et tendue comme un fil de platine. Nous avons jeté plusieurs lampes à terre sans les briser... Verre et fil résistent à un choc assez grand. Il faut que la lampe tombe du côté de son support en verre, pour que le charbon se rompe un point de contact avec les fils de platine.

Le vide bien fait, on ferme l'orifice du globe à la flamme et l'on suspend le passage du courant. La lampe est prête à fonctionner.

A Menlo-Park, maintenant, les ateliers de fabrication sont en pleine activité. Une soixantaine d'ouvriers travaillent sans relâche jusqu'à 1,000 lampes par jour. La durée du charbon n'est pas limitée; il suffit de la loger une note de cristallisation, qui antise en creux la rupture latérale; mais en moyenne, un fil de charbon végétal peut servir pendant 1,000 ou 1,200 heures. A ces heures d'éclairage par jour, le même lampes peut donc fonctionner pendant un moyen de 6 à 7 mois. Or, elle revient à peu près à fr. 50 c. Quand elle est usée, on se en est quitte pour la remplacer, comme on en comment on remplace les verres de lampe. On dépense bien plus de verres par an qu'on n'en dépensera de lampes!

Le charbon en forme de b, cheval très allongé éclaire dans toutes les directions; on peut par conséquent disposer la lampe par un gros lustre, ou par la torquella est vidée par la pompe Edison. Pendant que la pompe retire l'air, on fait passer le courant dans les charbons pour les porter à l'incandescence et chasser les gaz qui pourraient rester emprisonnés dans leurs pores. Ces gaz sont enlevés les uns par l'air. Cette opération a pour but, comme nous l'avons dit, de communiquer une résistance, que solidité et une homogénéité

durée du fil est diminuée. M. Edison a combiné les notions des fils et la force du courant, de façon que chaque petit globe donne une intensité lumineuse à laquelle nos yeux sont habitués. Il a pris pour type, comme toujours, l'éclairage au gaz. Les lampes donnent 8 ou 10 bougies, c'est-à-dire 1 ou 2 bougies Candel de type réglementaire. C'est suffisant. La lumière est douce et la température de l'incandescence poussée seulement jusqu'à une radiation plane jaune; comme toutes, c'est presqu'un tiers des bougies de gaz. Au premier essai d'essai, on aurait pu le d'induire contre les deux lumières. A côté des foyers électriques par arc voltaïque, les nouvelles lampes semblent donner par contraste une lumière jaune. Autant l'air voltige jette des ténébristes à nos yeux, autant les lampes à incandescence projettent une lumière douce, agréable aux regards. Les promeneurs expriment un rayonnement de l'air présent une plus exquise; le visage est libre. Cet incandescence disparaît absolument avec les radiations émanées par l'incandescence.

Telle est la nouvelle lampe. Il n'est pas à avoir inventé un bon foyer lumineux. A de rares exceptions près, personne pour le plaisir de s'éclairer à la lumière électrique ne s'avisera d'installer dans sa maison des machines à vapeur ou à gaz, des machines dynamo-électriques, etc. Il faut encore loi se rapprocher du gaz, d'indiquer les prix du vert, comme une canalisation pour les rues, une distribution à domicile, etc. problèmes complexes s'il en fut jamais. Nous dirons dans un prochain article par quels moyens M. Edison est parvenu à résoudre comment cette fois encore à réaliser ses projets, et fait passer ce qui était encore cet état de guerre, dans le domaine des réalités!

HENRI DE PAVILLÉ.

[illegible]

Sud, qui fait face au port. Ce grand quadrilatère a environ un kilomètre carré. Vers le centre du quartier se trouve établie la station centrale. On doit y grouper 12 chaudières à vapeur et 12 machines dynamo-électriques avec leurs moteurs, soit au total environ 1,000 chevaux. Tout ce matériel ne fonctionnera qu'au fur et à mesure des besoins.

Nous avons vu engendrer l'électricité, nous savons comment on la conduit dans les maisons. Il se présente immédiatement une difficulté. L'usine est en pleine production, le courant circule et allume les lampes d'un quartier. Il se fait tout à coup un violent détonnement, on vient d'éteindre coup sur coup, 500, 1000 lampes ; naturellement ces

M. Edison a combiné sur ce principe une régulateur, très pratique, il a gravé sur une table toute une collection de billes de résistance convenablement graduées et répondant aux variations; on bles l'intensité dans la cellule ou dans la même table se trouve une machine

L'opérateur ne peut, du reste, se pencher sous la main; tout près de l'œil, un appareil révélateur des menus détails du courant de la liaison, c'est un galvanomètre, qui projette sur une règle horizon-

opaque de la caverne, et l'autre, l'ap-
parie d'autant plus près de la
son éolait est plus affaibli. Com-
tensités des deux sources lumi-
rien en raison inverse du carré
distance, on déduit d'avance les
tés respectives pour chaque dis-
chariot à la lampe et, la gradu-

amplitude que
comme les in-
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EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ
CHAUDIÈRES & MACHINES A VAPEUR

(Suite)

En dehors des chaudières De Naeyer et de quelques chaudières de locomotives qui n'offrent rien de particulier, nous ne trouvons en fonction à l'Exposition d'électricité qu'une chaudière Collet, variante peu intéressante des chaudières du type tubulaire général auquel appartiennent les chaudières Belleville, Rool, De Naeyer, etc. Nous devons citer aussi la chaudière de MM. Babcock et Wolecock, qui doit activer la puissante machine dynamo-électrique d'Edison; mais nous croyons devoir attendre, avant de nous en occuper, que cette intéressante installation soit en fonction; nous en ferons l'objet d'une étude spéciale.

Il nous reste à passer en revue les différentes machines motrices qui donnent la vie et la lumière à cette belle Exposition d'électricité.

Machines Compound type Sulzer, de MM. CARELS frères, de Gand. — En tête se présente une machine belge : la machine Compound à soupapes du type Sulzer, exposée par MM. Carels frères, de Gand. Cette machine se compose de deux machines horizontales séparées attaquant le même arbre moteur à l'aide de leurs manivelles enclées à angle droit sur cet arbre. Les cylindres de ces machines ont l'un 150^{mm} de diamètre, 900^{mm} de course, l'autre 700^{mm} de diamètre et 900^{mm} de course. La vitesse de marche est de 65 tours par minute.

Les deux cylindres sont à enveloppe de vapeur. Le petit cylindre du type ordinaire de MM. Sulzer, de Winterthur, est à détente réglée par le régulateur, la vapeur d'échappement se rend dans un réservoir tubulaire intermédiaire, où elle est réchauffée par de la vapeur venant directement des chaudières; de là elle passe dans le grand cylindre au bout duquel se trouve le condenseur commandé par le prolongement de la tige du piston.

Tout est ensemble à ce caractère de parfaite élégance qui distingue les machines Sulzer et d'admirable fini qui caractérise les bons constructeurs gantois.

La marche ne laisse rien à désirer; malgré la haute pression (7 atmosphères) et la grande vitesse de rotation, on n'entend d'autre bruit que celui des dé clics. Les diagrammes sont remarquables : la compression dans le petit cylindre ramène la pression dans l'espace nuisible, au point de départ de la course, exactement à la pression dans la chaudière.

Les proportions du réservoir intermédiaire sont telles que la ligne d'échappement du petit cylindre est à peu près parallèle à la ligne atmosphérique.

Des expériences faites à l'Exposition montrent que la consommation de vapeur est de 7,3 par cheval indiqué et par heure, sans aucune déduction pour la condensation considérable qui se fait dans de longues conduites et dans les enveloppes. C'est certainement un des plus beaux

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4^e ANNÉE. - N° 2.

BRUXELLES ET PARIS

18 Octobre 1891.

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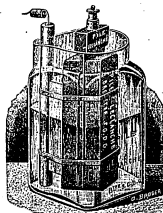
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NOTICE

REV. LA

LAMPE-SOLEIL

et les avantages de ce mode d'éclairage

1° Fixité et stabilité.

La Lampe-Soleil est une lampe électrique à arc voltaïque, dans laquelle les points lumineux des crayons de charbon sont cachés, ceux-ci étant noyés dans la matière réfractaire. Elle a l'avantage de la portée centrale, la plus résistante et par conséquent la plus chère, de l'arc voltaïque, laquelle produit une incandescence extraordinaire de la matière réfractaire. C'est cette incandescence qui donne la lumière chaude et dorée qui caractérise la Lampe-Soleil.

D'un autre côté, l'arc voltaïque, essentiellement vagabond par nature, étant guidé par deux orifices et noyé dans l'incandescence de la matière réfractaire, la lumière produite est d'une fixité aussi complète qu'on peut le désirer.

Tous les journaux scientifiques et autres ont reconnu ces qualités spéciales de la Lampe-Soleil, ainsi que la nouveauté et la simplicité du procédé employé par M^{rs}. Clerc et Bureau.

La coloration chaude et dorée a pour avantage de rendre la lumière plus agréable et plus hygiénique pour la vue, que les rayons bleus fulgurants et paralysants; enfin elle la rend entièrement propre à l'éclairage des théâtres, des cafés et de tous les endroits de plaisir, sans lui ôter aucune de ses qualités au point de vue de l'éclairage industriel.

2° Faculté de faire varier la lumière et de l'envoyer à de longues distances.

La Lampe-Soleil, malgré la longueur de l'arc voltaïque qu'elle emploie, ne nécessite que des courants électriques d'une intensité très faible. Cette particularité, qui, au premier moment, fait dire aux spécialistes que la Lampe-Soleil, exigeant des arcs longs, n'est par elle-même ni pratique ni économique et doit nécessiter une dépense considérable de force motrice, provient de ce que l'arc étant enveloppé dans la matière réfractaire parvenue au rouge obscur, celle-ci le protège, conserve au charbon, diminue considérablement sa résistance, facilite sa production et permet d'employer des courants de faible intensité. D'un autre côté, la même matière réfractaire, en noyant les crayons de charbon, conseille pour leurs points une sorte de cornue où la transformation en graphite s'opère, ce qui facilite encore la formation de l'arc et rend possible, avec une faible intensité de courant, ce que si long qu'on ne peut produire dans l'espace qu'à l'aide de cou-

raints intenses et d'une tension considérable, et qui, à l'appartenance de la Lampe-Soleil, ont effrayé les électriciens. C'est tellement vrai qu'on peut supprimer le courant pendant trois secondes dans une Lampe-Soleil ayant un arc de 40 millimètres, et être sûr que le courant ne recommence pas à recommencer dans la Lampe.

La faible quantité de courant nécessaire pour alimenter la Lampe permet de produire la lumière à de grandes distances du générateur de l'électricité, et, par suite, d'éclairer les vastes étendues où la lumière sera exigée à tout, une ville ou à de grandes quantités. De là, diminution énorme dans le coût de la force motrice et dans les frais généraux.

Des expériences nombreuses, faites à l'usine de la Compagnie, ont démontré qu'un besoin en peut aller jusqu'à 10 kilomètres des générateurs d'électricité.

La Lampe-Soleil pourra éclairer tous les endroits publics ou une certaine quantité de lumière est nécessaire, comme les théâtres, les cafés, les grands magasins, etc., à un prix égal ou inférieur au gaz, tout en donnant une intensité lumineuse triple, quadruple et, dans certains cas (les théâtres, par exemple), décuple, de celle qu'ils ont aujourd'hui par le gaz.

D'un autre côté, si la Lampe-Soleil ne nécessite que peu de quantité de courant, elle supporte parfaitement les courants intenses et donne une lumière qui leur est proportionnelle.

Sous ce rapport elle est aussi élastique que possible, et, sans y toucher, on peut la faire varier de 50 à 1,000 carcelles, suivant la force du courant et les résistances qu'on y interpose. Il suffit de spécifier quels avantages réalisèrent de cette élasticité de l'appareil pour la distribution de la lumière par de grandes usines centrales, notamment pour les jeux de scène dans les théâtres.

3° Simplicité de l'appareil et perfectionnement et appariement.

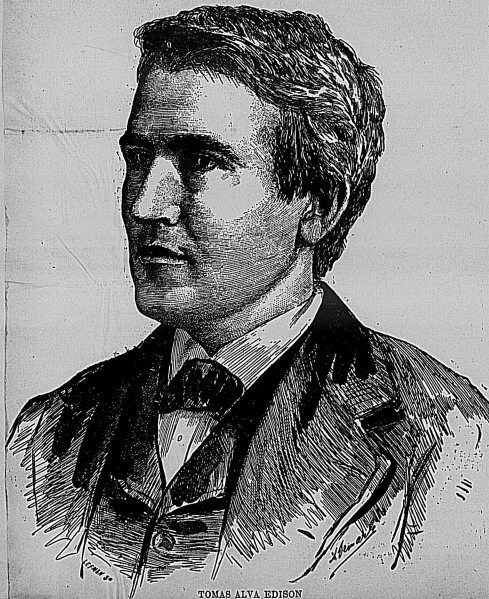
L'appareil même qui constitue la Lampe-Soleil consiste en un bloc gros comme la poignée d'un enfant, composé de petits cubes de pierre blanche et de calcaire, dans lequel glissent, par leur propre poids, les deux crayons taillés dans du charbon de cornue ou moulés en charbon artificiel. Ces crayons peuvent être de diverses grosseurs, homogènes ou non, dans toute leur masse, il n'y a qu'à la lumière reste égale et fixe.

Les premiers électriciens qui ont vu la Lampe ont dit que c'était un bel objet grossier. C'est le plus bel objet qu'ils aient jamais vu.

Depuis sa première apparition, les études faites par la Compagnie de la Lampe-Soleil ont mené un grand progrès au point de vue pratique et économique. On est arrivé à produire artificiellement des cubes moulés en matière réfractaire dont la ténacité est supérieure, et qui supporteraient, par la régularité de leur fabrication, les causes technologiques d'entretien qui proviennent souvent de l'ajustement irrégulier des matériaux primitifs.

De plus, on est parvenu à conformer l'arrangement de la Lampe dans des lanternes qui peuvent être aussi laquées qu'on le voudra. Ainsi conformée, la Lampe est absolument silencieuse, comme tout le monde peut le constater.

LA
Correspondencia de Paris
ILUSTRADA

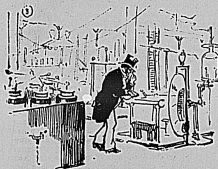
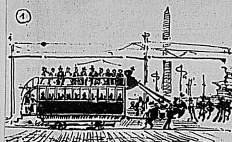


TOMAS ALVA EDISON

LA CORRESPONDENCIA DE PARIS

VIAGE CÓMICO

A LA
Exposición Internacional de Electricidad.



1.º Superintendente del Tránsito eléctrico. — 2.º Un día de entrada libre. — 3.º Un día de entrada de pago. — 4.º La Sala de Telegrafía. — 5.º Un Camarero de cultura. — 6.º Elección del alumbrado eléctrico.

95 *L'Espresso di Napoli, del 1887.*

L'Italia all'Esposizione d'elettricità

L'Italia pareva dovesse presentarsi a questa mostra, tanto ricca di gloria del passato, quanto povera nelle applicazioni scientifiche del presente. Infatti, la esposizione storica italiana, ricca degli apparecchi ri- guardanti i tentativi dell'Accademia del Cimento e del Galileo, e degli apparecchi concorrenti gli studi e le investigazioni del Volta, del Galvani, del Matteucci, dei Nobili, del Mariani e di tanti altri illu- stri defunti, che portarono un largo con- tributo al progresso dell'elettricità, l'ope-razione storica della ammirazione ed il più vivo interesse degli studiosi e del pub- blico che si affollava a venerare le pre- ziose reliquie.

Non così l'esposizione moderna che pa- reva senza interesse; ma a poco per volta si fa strada la voce, che anche in questa vi fosse del buono, che talune invenzioni saro degne di nota, e che una fra tutte potesse confermare all'Italia il primato che nei progressi moderni delle appli- cazioni elettriche. Il Pacinotti, gallico di via e modesto professore a Cagliari, gio- vine ancora, fin dal 1860 aveva ideato ed a' prototipo costruito la macchina alla quale nel 1872 la francese Gramme diede il suo nome. Come si può intendere la cosa ha fatto rumore e destato gran rumo- re fra gli scienziati; la lotta si è im- pegnata naturalmente nei giuri. I giurati italiani, sostenuti validamente dagli inglesi, dai tedeschi e dagli americani, han- no propugnato la concessione al Pacinotti di un diploma d'onore; ma la proposta è stata combattuta da alcuni francesi, ai quali pareva di veder conferita una così alta ricompensa ad un vittorioso competi- tore del Gramme; e loro giudicio al Pacinotti avrebbe dovuto esser conferita una medaglia d'oro.

Al voto, la maggioranza fu a favore del Pacinotti, e contribuirono: — « giova dirlo ad onore del vero, — a fornirli anche buon numero di francesi ragionevoli ed equi. Così il Pacinotti ha ottenuto la più alta ricompensa, cioè il diploma d'onore, e non più una medaglia d'oro, come na- turalmente la vince. Un diploma d'onore è stato pure conferito all'ufficio delle car- tavelieri in Torino ed all'istituto tipografico militare di Firenze per bellissimi lavori in galvanoplastica. Agli italiani di Pisa di Bologna, di Pavia, di Napoli, di Padova, di Torino, di Genova e di Pisa, al mureto Berra di Milano, che prese per parte all'Esposi- zione retrospettiva, sono stati destinati parti-

colari titoli di ringraziamento. Dopprima erano stati conferiti dei diplomi d'onore ad alcuni fra i dotti italiani; ma poi, essendo osservato che il numero era tro- po grande, e che ciò poteva dar luogo a delle gelosie di nazionalità, il giuri cessò tutti gli italiani dal diploma e decretò delle semplici lettere. Agli espositori italiani si- no stato conferito parecchie medaglie d'ar- gento o parecchie altre di bronzo.

Diploma d'onore: Ministero di agricul- tura, industria e commercio; Ministero del- l'istruzione pubblica; Stabilimento governa- tivo per la fabbricazione delle carte-valo- ri; Istituto reale topografico militare; pro- fessore Pacinotti, di Cagliari, il primo in- ventore della macchina magneto-elettrica che poi prese il nome di Gramme.

Diploma di cooperazione: Istituto delle scienze e lettere di Milano; Museo di Fi- renze; Università di Genova, Modena, Na- poli, Padova, Pavia, Pisa, Torino; Liceo Spallanzani di Modena; Liceo Volta di Co- mo; Liceo Volta di Verona.

Medaglia d'oro: Gullarelli, Ceradini, Giusti, Pierucci, colonnello Rucagaj, R. A. Guglielmini, Richard.

Medaglia di bronzo: Bandieri, Cavignato, Panderi, Carrozzi, Mignin, Vigor, Serravallo, Sommati, Di Mombello.

N° 20.

25 CENTIMES LE NUMÉRO

Dimanche 4 Septembre 1887

LE PAPILLON

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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Translation from Journal
des Électriciens, Sept. 8, 1887.
The International Electric Exposition

We shall soon begin to study thoroughly the discoveries in the field of electricity as exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie, but with not delay in speaking of the marvellous applications of electricity to the illumination of our dwellings of facts realized with the incandescent lamps whose action, so complete, is due to the illustrious Scientist of Menlo Park.

His name is inscribed on a placard over the door of Salon 24 "Edison". On visiting his exhibition and observing the various and numerous products of his genius the words of Bacon are recalled to our minds "To give a new invention to the world seems truly to be the finest act a man may perform. Every new invention may become a benefit to mankind, whilst the works of politicians only benefit individuals of some countries. The duration of the latter is of but a few centuries - that of the former is eternal. Inventions benefit all without causing pain or damage to any."

If there is an innovation which merits these words, it is certainly that of the American Scientist, for it alone presents in all its parts that admirable characteristic of completeness, and enables us immediately to realize a great progress to the advantage of all.

Other incandescent lamps ingeniously constructed are exposed in the salons adjoining Edison's, but none of them give that soft and pure light and steady flame, nor are they attached to any really practical system of installation.

Let it be said in the interest of truth, progress and

and general welfare, that Edison's system constitutes a complete revolution in domestic illumination, and he will very shortly be called upon to supplant all other systems in use.

This opinion may at first seem suggested to those who have not examined Edison's illuminating apparatus.

We are apt naturally to distrust new things, an excellent precaution, which we in France carry perhaps to excess, but when the evidence of facts are so convincing it is but just to recognize it. It is even a pleasure to a sensible man to

do so, especially when the way has already been pointed out to him by those whose science and competence in matters submitted to their judgment have never been questioned.

Such is the case with Mr Edison; an interesting case as ever existed.

Our readers will recollect the furor raised among scientific men of France by the news of the discovery of his system of illumination.

It first caused enthusiasm even modified by the criticisms of competent scientists, and particularly, M du Moncel, the eminent electrician manifested an opposition to Edison's system in an article that caused a great sensation among the most celebrated electricians and denied its practicability.

To be sure, an ocean lay between the laboratory of the hermit of Menlo Park and the study of M du Moncel; but since Edison's system has crossed the sea, M du Moncel has changed his opinion, for, in a letter which has been published, he welcomes the new arrival after enumerating the experiments with other incandescent lamps in these words:

"All these experiments achieved but moderate success to say no more, and when in 1879 the new Edison incandescent carbon lamp was

was renowned among the scientists, and I particularly, doubted the accuracy of the reports which came from America. This horizon of carbonized paper seemed incapable to resist mechanical shocks and to maintain incandescence for any considerable length of time. Nevertheless Mr Edison was not discouraged, and despite the active opposition made to his lamp; despite the polemic acerbity of which he was the object, he did not cease to perfect it in a practical view, and he succeeded in producing the lamps which now wholly exhibit at the Exposition and are admired by all for their perfect standing.

There are declarations which certainly cannot be suspected and which do honor at the same time to their authors and to him who is the subject of them.

We have before us a letter from an important Lithographic house of New York who have used Edison's system of light during the past year. They know what difficulties they had to contend with whilst using gas, above all in the application of numerous colors in lithography. The clear delicate shade changing easily under the glimmer of oil or gas lamps; and a workman must be familiar with the light of his shop to enable him to avoid mistakes. These inconveniences have disappeared since gas has been supplanted by Edison's electric light. There is the expressed result of the superintendent of the printing works on the electric light.

"We have prosecuted our work with entire certainty when shade and the different colors in copy are concerned. The workmen operate with as much facility as in full daylight. We have the necessary motive power to light 100 Edison lamps which are equivalent to 100 gas burners. The light has not been extinguished nor the work interrupted in the least during the year. The Engineer who directs the

machines of our factory apply the light to the lamps from our motive power at no sacrifice to our regular workmen that is not allowed and the Edison light costs less than that of gas."

The electric light is already employed in various industries. In addition, it is being introduced in New York with astonishing rapidity as a domestic light. It penetrates not only where gas exists but where it never was before, that is to say, in elegant apartments, in the saloons where it replaces the lustres, the chandeliers and the ancient candles.

After a while we shall recall the inconvenience of these as we recall the joys of our diligences, formerly, the badly made candles melted and dripping upon dresses and faces, the chandelier rings broken and falling on the shoulders of dancers, the cry of fire to which the burning of the bed curtains gave rise and the noxious odor of the wax candle and a smoking wick. None of these with the Edison light. It burns safely and pure enclosed in its globe and produces a better heat than the most delicate hand can hold it without fear of being burnt.

Then we say that the Edison system is on the road to produce a complete revolution in our habits we only draw a conclusion from a series of observations, and this conclusion is more strongly confirmed when we compare the light of gas to that of this abundant light of the American scientist.

M. Siemens in a lecture lately delivered before some engineers upon the gas in use at London expressed the opinion that in consequence of the application of electric lighting, that gas utilized 90 per cent of heat and only 10 per cent of illuminating power is destined to become the natural agent of heat. We absolutely share this opinion. Gas will follow the destiny of all terrestrial things.

which encounter another better organization. It will be vanquished. It is the destiny of the weak: it is the eternal law of combat for existence, a law, the development of which is equally fatal in the economical phenomena as in the phenomena of life.

On one side the system of Edison with his lamp; on the other gas and its analogous products will develop: themselves in the sphere better adapted to their nature. Rich in heat, gas may be usefully employed in the production of steam for limited power.

Thus the peaceful revolution introduced by Edison's system will procure benefits not only in a direct and immediate shape in relieving the manual labor of workmen, where the industry will not admit the use of steam and who will find that gas will assume its true sphere as an economical auxiliary.

(If the record is reliable, it says that gas light was discovered by Lebon in 1786 and was applied for the first time in 1817 at Paris in the Passage des Panoramas by an English company.

The discovery of Edison in 1879 will, we have good reason to believe require less time to become popular.

A French company is formed and we may hope they will push their works so rapidly that before the end of the year the Edison system will not only be operated in the Passage des Panoramas but also in a great number of our dwellings.

The Exhibition of J. A. Edison

On leaving the hall of Congress the eyes are struck by a movement of belts and pulleys.

One finds himself in the centre of Edison's system. It is from this point that the operator controls and distributes his light and power. A crank is turned; in an instant the hall is plunged into darkness and but one simple light burns. This unique light is extinguished in its ^{turn} and instantly relighted.

Another object is touched, suddenly and ^{the} entire wall is resplendent with fire.

This same takes place with the second and with the third. The candlelamps project a brilliant flash which is repeated every ten times in a minute.

Such is the manner in which Mr. Edison has ^{entirely} furnished us the means to set in motion by electricity all the instruments destined for domestic use, the tools of our workshops. No mills to be turned, no more fatigue of body and spirit for the workmen of our industrial towns. Edison has contrived multiple forms of applications for our use.

One machine of the power of one man or of 1 to 5 horses as you will can be used in your dwellings without any danger to health and by whose action no fatigue results to your limbs. It requires no attendance and no personal energy to aid the machine but works by itself. We can use as much power as we require without the necessity of paying for more than we need.

At night the great electric light bearing the name of Edison is started and one cannot fail to admire it in all its splendor.

The incandescence is produced by a common piece of charcoal and assuredly promises the most surprising results. We can hereafter hold in our hands an electric chandelier of 16 arms. Marvellous thing: it is possible to burn this radiating light, render water nor can it be extinguished by a block of fire.

There is no flickering, no fatigue to the eyes. It produces no disagreeable odor nor noise.

It is a pure simple gold tinted light.

With what purity this delicious light sets off the colors of the fine tableaux which ornament the first salon of Edison's tableaux, the finest ornament of which is from the salon of Messieurs Arnold & Srip, whose value is estimated at \$250,000.

With what perfection it exhibits the tints so pure, so fresh the artistic colors which are exposed against the walls and which imitate with perfect fidelity the marvellous Gobelin tapestries and other most celebrated fabrics

The two salons of Edison's are in themselves a complete and unique exhibition. The quadruplex telegraph one of the glories of this celebrated inventor a system which permits many despatches to be sent through one single and the same wire and these despatches can be crossed in different directions; the carbon telephone of Edison actually in use in every country and which is accompanied by models of every form of this instrument from the first experiment to the compact carbon transmitter employed to reproduce the sounds of the human voice: all these apparatus are exposed in a historian's collection which shows to what point the subject has been studied by Mr Edison.

Mr Edison was the first to avail himself of this particular property of carbon to vary the resistance of telegraphic circuits and before any other person had approached this question, he had already ^{been} employed in the construction of a great variety of scientific ^{practical} instruments among which are found the Micro-tasimeter, the telegraphic relay and the Carbon Rheostat.

One may see many forms of Magneto-telephones constructed by Mr Edison much before this inventor had made his first essay of the speaking telephone.

Here is the Phonograph which registers the human voice ^{divers} ~~their~~ reproduced and which by altogether new ~~dispositions~~ ^{devices} which Mr Edison seems only to preserve the sent, transmitted moreover at a distance by means of the telephone. Further on is the Electric pen which permits of the reproduction of a letter,

designs and a considerable number of copies taken from them.

Next comes the Electro-motograph of Edison the best invention perhaps of this incomparable inventor, an astonishing apparatus by which ^{words} may be transmitted to a distance as in the telephone but in reproducing it with its natural intensity.

The Electro-motograph consists of a cylinder of chalk, of hydrate of potash and a small quantity of acetate of mercury, this cylinder turns on rubbing lightly a plate of platinum bound to a film of mica; when these undulating currents flow from a carbon transmitter arriving in the receptacle they translate their effect in augmenting or diminishing the resistance due to the friction of the cylinder against the metal and determine the displacements of the sheet of mica which ^{with} vibrates synchronically with the undulatory current and consequently synchronically also with the plate of the transmitter. The result obtained is surprising and will not fail to meet with great success with the visitors.

These numerous apparatus, so remarkable are grouped with much method in the two saloons consecrated to Edison. This exposition has been organized by the care of many co-laborers of the celebrated philosopher among whom we cite one of the most sympathetici and distinguished Mr. Otto A. Hoses. We would also mention the name of Mr. Charles Butcher a philosopher of great valor who unceasingly employs his talents and energy in behalf of Mr. Edison.

Jeudi 1^{er} Septembre 1881

L'exposition d'électricité

On sort de Paris !

On pénétrant dans le palais de l'exposition par la porte faisant face à l'avenue Marigny, se dresse devant le visiteur un premier groupe galvanopneumatique en fonte cuivrée, sorti des ateliers du Val d'Ay : c'est le groupe dit de la Légion d'honneur qui a été disposé de manière à porter un foyer électrique d'une puissance de 500 becs Carcel, qui inonde de lumière les abords du palais.

A l'intérieur, on hat du grand escalier, des lions de Christyphile après lesquels sont posées deux torchères avec lampes électriques du système Heyner-Werdmann.

Derrière le passage qui conduit à la nef, un lustre électrique dont les foyers sont alimentés par des machines Siemens, etc.

A droite, s'ouvre la section française.

L'exposition de Jacobkoff a multiplié tout autour du phare central les bougies électriques dans l'amplement qui lui est réservé, elle a pu grouper heureusement les éléments qui concourent à l'éclairage électrique : chaudières, bougies, chaudières, machine électrique Jacobkoff, s'y trouvent réunies.

La Compagnie des chemins de fer de l'Ouest a organisé tout près de là une installation complète des appareils électriques employés sur son réseau, parmi lesquels il convient de citer les appareils Tylor munis par M. Regnaud et appliqués sur le chemin de fer de ceinture.

A côté, la maison Christyphile a disposé le brillant étalage de ses produits galvanopneumatiques ainsi que ses services d'éclairage.

Les applications du Pétroéclairage électrique à l'art militaire et à la marine, de St. Sautter et Loménier ; leur locomobile à l'impulsion, portant le moteur Brotherhood, à trois cylindres, et la machine Gramme, à double courant, par le ministère de la guerre et installée dans un grand nombre de nos phares, suivent, ainsi que leurs lampes électriques avec projecteur, un colonel Mengin, servant à éclairer les abords d'une place ou, en mer, les navires ennemis.

Avec l'exposition de la Compagnie du chemin de fer d'Orléans se retrouvent les applications de l'électricité à l'exploitation des voies ferrées : les électromoteurs de Lartigue, Teze et Prod'homme, construits par M. Nure, et employés également par le Nord et l'Est.

Les petits ateliers de galvanopneumatique, établis sur le bord du chemin circulaire, nous initient aux procédés du nickelage dont l'industrie parisienne tire un si grand parti ; l'exposition du Val d'Ay nous mène une mention spéciale au point de vue : statues, vases et monuments, minims, groupes décadents, sous objets au foin de fer rebout d'un cuirasse adhérent, d'après les procédés Gaudin sont magnifiques. Les candélabres et les chandeliers, les vases et statues qui décoreront l'escalier du pavillon Nord-est ont été préparés par le même procédé.

Voici des machines à couder de M. Baer, des machines-outils de M. Haré, un petit atelier organisé par MM. Hurst et Huet ; les machines à couder et la scie à découper les tôles de la Belle-Jardinière ; la machine à broder et le métier à tulle, qui sont actionnés par l'intermédiaire de machines Gramme ; la pompe de M. Dumont ; le perforateur Taveron ; puis la charpente employée au labourage électrique ; la machine électrique, qui coupe la bague de pierre ou d'arrosage ; enfin, le chemin de fer électrique, toutes inventions présentées par M. Féliz.

La pompe Girault actionnée par les machines Siemens.

Le wagon dynamométrique de la Compagnie de l'Est, de M. Nagel, inventeur d'un genre des lampes Verdemann et d'un frein électrique. Ce wagon, véritable merveille de construction, est un laboratoire ambulante qui permet d'étudier et d'expérimenter les moindres détails de la marche des trains.

Les machines du Nord qui, à l'une des premières en France, appliqués les appareils Saxby et Farnes, ainsi que les électro-thermosphères Lartigue, offrent une exposition qui, pour venir la dernière à l'ordre, n'en mérite pas moins de figurer au premier rang.

Les ministères de la guerre et de la marine se sont contentés chacun d'une travée dans les bas-côtés : le matériel de campagne sur lequel veille un aspect du génie, et d'effets d'armement qui, pour les hommes de métier, sont une catastrophe.

Un autre adopta la poudre, de l'avis et en perle l'ingénieur par le colonel se bati pour montrer la sûreté des projectiles et les pressions inférieures supportées par l'âme des canons.

Parmi les appareils nouveaux sur lesquels l'exposition internationale d'électricité attire en ce moment l'attention, les téléphones tiennent, sans contredit, un des premiers rangs. Ces appareils, au moyen desquels on peut communiquer à quelques kilomètres de distance, et reconnaître, comme si l'on se trouvait dans la même pièce, la voix d'un parent ou d'un ami, sont bien dignes de nous arrêter quelques instants. Il est d'autant plus juste que nous nous arrêtons sur les téléphones que nous nous arrêtons sur les télégraphes d'étude des appareils électriques exposés, que ce sont eux dont l'installation a été achevée dès le premier jour au Palais de l'industrie.

On des faits les plus saillants de l'histoire du téléphone est la rapidité avec laquelle il s'est introduit dans les habitudes. Quoique l'on ait déjà dit du télégraphe, il faut croire qu'il répondait à un réel besoin, car le nombre de ses applications augmente sans cesse et, sans se laisser arrêter par les perfectionnements apportés à chaque instant aux appareils, on étend dans toutes les directions les réseaux téléphoniques.

Tous les téléphones actuellement employés, ou encore à l'étude, se trouvent réunis au Palais de l'industrie, et pour rendre l'exposition plus complète, on a installé un réseau téléphonique dont le développement entoure la vaste enceinte du palais.

Dans une des salles du premier étage se trouve le bureau central, et l'on y voit le tableau sur lequel viennent aboutir les fils de tous les téléphones abonnés. Pour représenter ces abonnés, on a dressé dans la salle, et le soir même, dans deux extrémités de la galerie de l'horloge, au premier étage, un certain nombre de guirlandes en bois, pourvues d'un téléphone, chacune de ces guirlandes est reliée au bureau central et se trouve à la disposition du public, de sorte que, pour faire une expérience, deux amis peuvent entrer dans deux guirlandes différentes et dialoguer l'une de l'autre, et en demandant la communication au bureau central, qui répond d'abord à leur appel, soutient entre eux une conversation.

Il est tout aussi essentiel de respecter les prescriptions affichées dans chaque pavillon au sujet de l'appareil, un triomphe complet de M. Edison !

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Le problème de l'éclairage électrique, étai-
si fond très compliqué il fallait, toute la pa-
sévérance d'un savant de génie pour en pas-
ser à la règle du bon sens. On ne colore d'au-
l'Océan, nous ne connaissons que le bleu. Les
lignes à arc voltaïque avec leur lumière blanche
crayonnaient, leur variation d'éclat, le hoard re-
sistent de leurs fils, etc., etc. Autant d'incon-
venients à éviter pour que l'éclairage élec-
trique devint d'un usage pratique. Grâce aux
lampes à incandescence, on obtient des foyers
silencieux, d'un éclat modéré, ne fatiguant pas
les yeux; une lumière complètement fixe, une
variation d'éclat ni de couleur, ne passant ni
du rouge au violet, ni du violet au blanc, mais
conservant une blancheur ou une parole uni-

Alors que nous l'avons indiqué, sa lumière n'est pas aveuglante. Elle est d'une teinte complète et d'une teinte uniforme. De plus, les lampes à arc volettent. Réclamant l'électricien qui se fassent une spécialité de leur métier à l'autre, il est possible de constater que la lumière des lampes à arc est plus brillante que celle des lampes à incandescence.

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se rayonnent des canalisations qui
le fluide dans tous les ateliers et les
on organise au ce moment les élec-
ont fabriqué les machines, les con-
les lampes, aussi est-il certain
la lumière Edison éclairera quel-
s de la capitale. On s'occupe éga-
ment l'installation dans plusieurs gran-
de l'Europe.

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10 years, is still very far from perfect; and he could not do otherwise than come to the conclusion that gas, much abused as it is, is likely to hold its own, even for lighting purposes, for many years to come. That electric lighting is destined to occupy a very important position, no one can doubt; but it must be vastly improved before it will to any extent take the place

When I visited the exhibition in the first week in September, the arrangements were not quite complete, but they were sufficiently so to show the immense progress attained in the last few years. It was a pleasure to find that the most valuable information as to the cost of producing and applying the light. Assertions that it can be produced at a cost of 1000 to 1500 ft. candles per square foot are certainly not so alarming. The quantity of light given forth by any particular lamp is, in my opinion, very much exaggerated. I am not satisfied that I have heard it stated that it is usual to maintain the observed power in any one direction by, in order to obtain the correct value, multiplying the observed power by the cosine of the angle of observation. I am most inclined to think that a light is placed in the centre of a circle, it will shine with equal effect in every part of the circle, and that the light is not so much spread as a light in a circle, would be quite as reasonable a supposition, without doing into anything more minute; but if this principle holds good with regard to the light of the sun, it is not so true in the case of the moon. I do not think that either of the present systems of arc lighting, whether

regulator or candle, is suitable for domestic illumination, being fit to bear a sharp light, of which I have already spoken. The hissing, buzzing, and spitting of the arc lights are disagreeable in the extreme, being most marked in the candle systems. When it becomes possible to subside the current to any desired extent—which has not yet been attained, notwithstanding the claims made by Edison and others—there may then be an opportunity for the use of the incandescent systems to be introduced where economy is desired and money is plentiful, and even when this takes place cannot rest that it will affect the quantity of gas required.

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LE NOUVEAU
L'ILLUMINATION
L'ÉCLAIRAGE ÉLECTRIQUE
DU FOYER DE L'OPÉRA

Si la merveilleuse application des lampes électriques était attendue quelque part avec impatience, c'est au foyer de l'Opéra. Cela faisait peine de voir s'en aller en fumée tout ce monde gracieux, aérien, que Husley a fait vivre dans les panneaux du plafond. Cheds-d'œuvre en ruines, hélas! Les toiles sont balayées de longues taches grâtres laissant deviner, de ci de là, quelque draperie jaunie. Le plafond du foyer a l'air d'une vaste frange que des flammes auraient léchées. Les bleus, les roses toutes ces colorations tendres dont Husley enveloppe ses créations sont devenus gris clair ou des gris foncés. Les paysages aquatiques dans les panneaux des vitraux, sont consumés. Il y en avait un surtout, charmant, une enfant, une fillette courant dans les roseaux derrière lesquels un ruisseau tortuait ses cailloux d'argent. Le gaz a dévoré l'enfant, la verdure et l'eau. Le rêve s'est enfumé; c'est à peine si la pensée de l'artiste, si son dessin ferme et fier est resté debout dans la ruine, affirmant que quelque jour à vices là.

Il nous faut dire que la lumière Edison arrive encore à temps pour sauver d'admirables morceaux des muses. Étaient-elles d'une facture plus robuste que la composition allégorique du panneau principal ou de ceux des voussures. Toujours est-il qu'elles ont mieux résisté. Terpsichore a conservé sa puissance et sa grâce en chassant son soulier d'allonge à la même fermeté de chair qu'au premier jour et le bleu léger de sa draperie n'est que légèrement défranché.

Le dessin que nous publions, du foyer de l'Opéra, éclairé-avec la lampe Edison, ne donne qu'une faible idée du résultat obtenu au point de vue de l'éclairage seulement. Ceux de nos lecteurs qui ont suivi dans nos précédents numéros notre étude sur le système Edison savent que la lumière des lampes du physicien américain brille dans un globe fermé et allège si peu de chaleur qu'on peut le presser dans sa main sans aucun danger; donc, plus de crainte de voir se détériorer les chefs-d'œuvre sous l'action de la chaleur des lustres. La question de la conservation des peintures est définitivement résolue. Reste à examiner celle de la puissance d'éclairage et de l'effet produit.

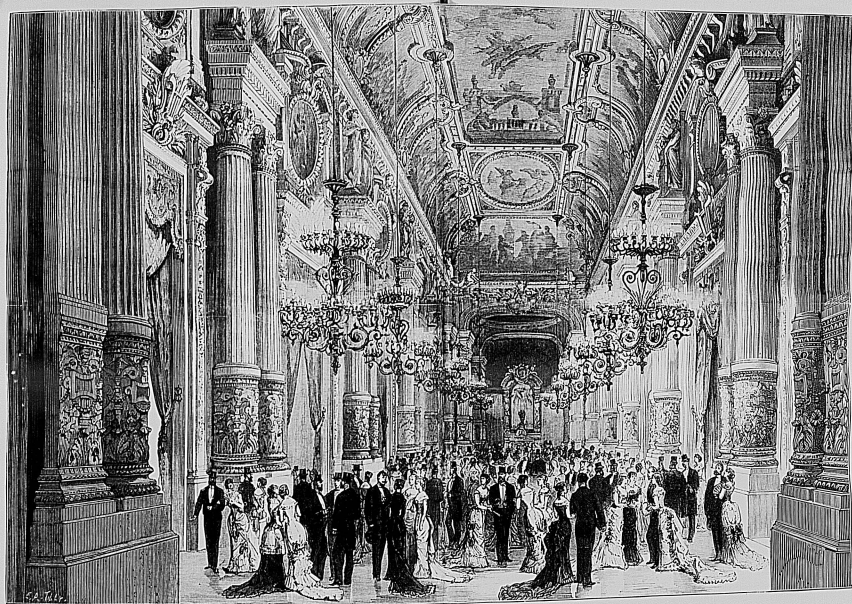
Les lampes Edison répandent, on le sait, une lumière douce, abondamment fixe. Il y eut un mouvement général de surprise au premier entr'acte d'*Attila*, le soir où elles furent allumées pour la première fois. Aux flammes ternes et vacillantes du gaz succédait une lumière d'une immobilité complète et en même temps si intense et si pure qu'elle blanchissait l'ombre profonde dont le plafond, très haut, du foyer de l'Opéra, était toujours demeuré enveloppé.

Les dix lustres portant chacun 48 lampes ressemblent, à cause de l'immobilité de leurs 480 lumières, à d'énormes pièces d'orfèvrerie ornées de pierres éblouissantes. Les ornements colonnaires, leurs motifs décoratifs, les innombrables détails des cheminées de chaque extrémité du foyer, toute son ornementation élégante et riche, sont mis en pleine lumière.

La physionomie des promeneurs des entr'actes est également modifiée depuis l'application des lampes Edison. Les spectateurs s'y montrent plus animés, comme s'ils arrivaient toujours dans les endroits bien éclairés. On y voit plus volontiers qu'autrefois, les dames surtout par curiosité d'abord, par coquetterie ensuite. La coupe du nez, l'humidité tombant des

lustrés sont admirablement à leur point en même temps qu'elle fouille les détails les plus fins de leurs dentelles, sans rien changer aux regards, aux bleus, aux roses ou autres couleurs de leurs vêtements.

Nous avons dit que les lustres sont garnis de 480 lampes Edison. Il faut ajouter à ce chiffre 152 lampes du même inventeur, posés sur les candélabres des coins du foyer, soit un total de 632 lampes. L'électricité qui les alimente est produite par des machines dynamo-électriques Edison du petit modèle, semblable à celui que nous avons publié dans un précédent numéro. Ces machines, au nombre de sept, sont abritées avec la locomotive à vapeur qui les actionne sous un petit hangar élevé dans une annexe de l'Opéra sur la rue Scribe. Cette installation des moteurs et des machines est faite provisoirement, bien entendu. Dès que les expériences seront terminées, des locaux seront mis à leur disposition de M. Edison, pour y installer définitivement son matériel.



LE FOYER DE L'OPÉRA ÉCLAIRÉ À LA LUMIÈRE ÉLECTRIQUE (SYSTÈME EDISON)

...for about the width of a second. A glass ... the upper portion falls, and the ... and separates the sections again. The ... of this lamp is a valve feature, and the ... is barely perceptible, as the lamp ... is ... and never goes out. The other gold medal for electric lighting is the ... is that of Mr. Storr. It is perhaps the most important of all. Its construction is very simple. A filament of carbon is placed in a glass globe ... of air, the ends of the filament are attached to wires, which pass out of the globe, and make connection with the electric circuit. The current heats this filament, owing to the resistance which it offers to the passage of a current of electricity. How simple is seen, and yet it took Mr. Storr 20 years to complete. The great difficulty was in obtaining a perfect vacuum, and it was not until a few years ago that a sufficiently good one could be obtained. The preparation of the carbon, too, is a matter of the utmost importance, and there are many other difficulties of construction to which I cannot here allude. Mr. Storr's lamp is now being used in many establishments, public and private. It is being introduced into the British Museum, and it is highly to be met at the Times Office. But its most extensive application has been, I believe, so far, the lighting of mail steamers. Its convenience, softness of light, and beauty commend it.

Besides the lamp, there are also machines for generating the electric light, which are driven by steam engines. It would be impossible in the present paper to introduce a description of the machines exhibited by the Brush Company, who use one of special construction, which it will be known by Mr. Compston, who uses a Burgess machine, which comes to be a step in the right direction; or by the British Electric Light Company, which is simply a Gramme machine of their own construction. I hope shortly to furnish you with a very complete report on all the dynamo machines in the exhibition.

A gold medal has been awarded to Mr. E. B. Bright for his system of fire-alarms. I have already described this system. The pulling-out of a handle at any street-post rings a bell at the central station. The alarm is then only to turn a handle until the bell stops ringing. The pointer then indicates the situation of the fire. If the electric goes out of order at any time, the bell rings. I will not waste the privilege of this occasion. Messrs. Elliott Brothers, receive a gold medal for instruments of precision, and especially for Lathes, Mills, and Co. for the same, besides telegraphic instruments, and especially for the ... containing resistance used in telegraphic ... telegraphic ... and telegraphic ... also receive this well-deserved distinction.

The following is a full list of all the British awards:

- Grand Diploma d'Honneur—First Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Second Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Third Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Fourth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Fifth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Sixth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Seventh Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Eighth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Ninth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Tenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Eleventh Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twelfth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Thirteenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Fourteenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Fifteenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Sixteenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Seventeenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Eighteenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Nineteenth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twentieth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-first Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-second Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-third Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-fourth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-fifth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-sixth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-seventh Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-eighth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Twenty-ninth Office.
- Diplôme d'Honneur—Thirtieth Office.

American Gas Light Journal.

Oct. 3, 1881.

(From our London "Times" No. 4.)

The Electrical Exhibition at Paris, France.

The incandescent light made of filaments of carbon are a recent made of small intensity and claim the advantage of being able to supply a good domestic lamp at a cost cheaper than gas. The jet lights, which I have already described, are applicable only to large spaces. They have the advantage of being controlled by stopcocks, but they are unquestionably the most economical form of light in existence. It often happens, however, in employing these lamps, that while a single light is sufficient to illuminate a large space, it is found that the intensity of illumination in the neighborhood of the lamp is far in excess of what is required, and, viewed in this light, we may say that in some cases the jet light is wasteful. Many cases may do occur where it is actually more convenient to use several jets in place of one large one, although the price per candle power is greater for the former than for the latter. This is a point of great importance, and makes it advisable for us to consider very carefully the merits of those lights which have an intensity intermediate between the powerful jet lights and the incandescent filament lamps.

Of these latter the most widely known is the electric candle of M. Jabluchoff. If the question of historic priority were to be here introduced, the credit of the invention would be given to Mr. Wilde; but it is in the form given to it by M. Jabluchoff that it has attained so large a reputation, especially in France. I venture to say that a greater impulse was given to the science of electric lighting by the use of these candles in 1878 to illuminate the Place du Opéra, the Musée du Louvre, and the Grand Hotel du Louvre than by any of Mr. Edison's sensational announcements in the autumn of that year. Few people have a good word for these candles, yet they are more commonly used in France than any other form of electric light. It is said that they have an unpleasant odor, that they flicker, that they cost too much; yet the fact remains that, thus far, they have pleased the public so much that they are largely used. The electric candle of M. Jabluchoff consists of two thin rods of carbon, about one-sixth of an inch square (for a light rated to be of 400-candle power), separated by knolls, etc. It is wired from an electric generator by connected with these two rods, thus, so soon as contact is established between the carbon rods at their ends, the current passes; it heats the knolls and renders it a conductor. The two wires which have to be employed are alternating—that is, they change their direction hundreds of times during a second. Thus the carbons burn down equally, consuming the knolls between them at the same time. A single candle burns in two hours, and the cost is 3d. The "knoll" or the lamp is supplied with five, six, or eight of these candles, according to the number of hours during which a light is required. When one is burnt down, a second must be put in its place by means of a switch which directs the current from one candle to another within the glass globe. One of the latest improvements in the lamp consists in the introduction of an automatic arrangement for working the switch. In contact with the base of the candle there is a compound spiral made of two metals which expand unequally with heat. When the candle is nearly burnt down it heats this spiral, and the unequal expansion of the two metals causes it to twist, and in so doing it makes an electrical contact, which causes a current to act upon the switch and bring another candle into action. It is said that when the Avenue de l'Opéra and the Theatre de l'Opéra were first lighted, one-horse power was required for each lamp, but with an extension of the number of lights, the power has been reduced to half a horse per lamp. When a light in the circuit goes out by any accident, all the lights are extinguished, and it becomes necessary to change the candle.

One great objection to the form of candle is the color, and another is the flickering. The color comes chiefly from the heat, and the other substance is simply to have been found quite possible to dispense with this substance the original form used by Mr. Wilde. So soon as the arc has been made to pass, its self-purification from the vertical current drives it (by the force of Ampère) to the ends of the rods. This system has been adopted by M. Janssen, with a slight modification. Parallel to the carbons, in the place of both, and separated from them by several inches, there is a wire connected to them several times and leads a current through it. The inductive action of this current drives the light away beyond the points of the carbons, as it will

Mr. Debrun has a similar lamp made simply of two carbons, in which he has a special arrangement for regulating one of the lamps instantaneously in case it should be extinguished by any accident. This is done by a commutator, which is brought into play when a lamp is extinguished. The current is caused to bring a small piece of carbon across the two upright carbons at its base. The current then passes through these carbons, the cross piece is removed automatically, the arc is established, and the lamp by inductive regulation, to the top of the carbon rods, and the light continues, as before.

Among the lamps the intensity of which is interchangeable between that of the arc and of the incandescent filament we may also include those of Regnier, Wernersmann, Zool, and the "lamp-solent." The former three consist of a tube and of carbon, held in a thick metal tube, and glowing continually by gravity against a large piece of carbon or metal. The exposed end of carbon becomes incandescent. There is a considerable waste of power, but the steadiness of these lamps in color and intensity is very satisfactory. In the lamp-solent two rods of carbon fall obliquely into holes in a block of marble, which the current renders incandescent. It must also be stated that the Maxim light, which renders a carbon filament incandescent, has been made of so great intensity as to justify its being also put into the class of intermediate lights, as well as into that of domestic lamps.

With regard to the relative cost of these different systems for obtaining a light of medium intensity, I must, as with the arc lamps, refrain from giving any definite opinion until the jury have completed their tests. The jury will consist of 100 members, of whom 50 are to be appointed by the French Syndicate. The other countries will respectively appoint a number which will depend on the number of exhibitors of each country. Foremost in this list will be Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, and Germany, each of which exhibits seven jurors. These gentlemen will have a very common duty to perform.

In respect to the class of lights of which I am now speaking the requirements are different from those of the arc lights. While (1) the intensity of the light must be determined as with other lamps, special attention must be paid to (2) the number of lights which can be run in a series, (3) the tendency to become extinguished, (4) the color of the light, (5) the steadiness in intensity and color; of course, (6) the horsepower per candle of light must be determined, and (7) it would be desirable to know at what distance from the generator the lamps can be used, and (8) what thickness of wire would be required for each distance. The last two depend upon each other, and a sufficient number of experiments must be made to determine the effects obtained from varying length and thickness of the conducting wire. In this system the limits of (3) the cost per hour of the exhibition counted becomes a very important one.

On few of these points can we as yet obtain reliable information. The Société Générale d'Éclairage, however, claim that they can only light a horse power per lamp of 600 candles, and that they can supply a generator for 20 of these lights at a cost of £181, all connected in series; anyone who has seen the light on the Thames Embankment, can judge of the color and flickering. They can work a light profitably at the distance of one mile, and have lately reduced the thickness of a candle lasting five hours from 714 to 53. M. Jamin claims that he can supply 60 of his lamps with 20-horse power. When I have seen these lamps they were about 50-horse power, and I have seen 60 burning on one circuit; but I cannot tell what horse power was required.

In concluding these remarks about intermediate lights I must again state that, although more expensive per candle power, they may be economical in many cases, owing to their not wasting the light by illuminating extravagantly the objects in their immediate vicinity.

I will now say a few words about incandescent filament lamps. There are four systems to be seen in action—The Swan, the Maxim, the Edison, and the British Electric Light Company's, which last is a modification of the Lane-Fox lamp. Lamps of this class were tried a long time ago, but the expense of producing electricity was too great to encourage experiment. I believe it is more than 20 years since Mr. Swan constructed a lamp essentially the same as that which he now uses. The dynamo-electric machines give us a supply of electricity at so greatly reduced a cost that these lamps can now compete with gas in economy, while in softness of light and convenience they far exceed it.

Mr. Swan's lamp consisted of a filament of carbon in vacuo. This filament

is stretched in its two ends to platinum conductors at the base of the vacuum globe, and is conically thinned at that point. It rises 60 above the center of the globe, and at the top there is a loop in the thread. The carbon filament is prepared from carbon rods heated with acid, and it is Maxim's theory that the thread is made of cuttings paper prepared in the same way; but instead of producing a vacuum in the globe immediately, he fills it with a hydrocarbon gas, while the filament is kept at a high temperature by the passage of an electric current. This prevents the carbon from being the hottest parts of the filament. Now, these are the thinnest and weakest parts. Hence the process tends to give a uniformity of thickness to the filament, which must increase its endurance.

The Maxim lights are worked by a special machine to generate the electricity, and it has a novel feature in which the current is regulated so as to allow either a single lamp or a great number to be used at one time without changing the intensity of any single one. The manner in which this is done is very ingenious. The principle of all dynamo machines is that when a wire is moved in the presence of a magnet a current is induced in the wire. Mr. Maxim regulates the strength of the electro-magnet, and consequently the current also. The electro-magnet is fed by a secondary machine—a pulse applied by Messrs. Siemens and other makers. But in the secondary Maxim machine, his brushes which carry off the current are more normal and rest opposite any part of the revolving commutator, so as to take of a large or small supply of electricity. The position of these brushes depends upon the quantity of current that is being used, so that the strength of the field magnets in the main machine, and consequently of the light-giving current, depends upon the number of lights in circuit. The Maxim lights possess this important property, that they can be used with a powerful or weak current, to produce a great or small lamp.

The Edison lamp is essentially the same as that of Mr. Swan, except that he uses bamboo fibres as the basis of his carbon filaments. But the extremities of the carbon filaments are held by small copper clips. Mr. Swan has two rooms in the upper galleries devoted to the exhibition of his inventions, and these will be illuminated with his form of lamp. By consulting the catalogue, page 141, the visitor will see to what extent the gallery is lit up by the different systems, and so will be enabled to make comparisons. There is probably very little difference in the performance of the four kinds of lamps to which I have alluded.

When the lights of the incandescent filament type come to be compared it will be necessary to pay particular attention to seven points, which hardly affect other forms of lamp. Here (1) the cost of construction is a much more important factor, for, although while shining nothing is consumed, yet the number of lamps required will often be large, and they require frequent renewal. (2) The life of a lamp—that is, the length of time it will burn without destruction of the filament, is of great importance, as upon which the jurors will be unable to arrive at a decision. It is also very desirable that (3) the uniformity of construction attainable in the different systems should be tested by examining the resistance of a large number of lamps. These vary generally between 15 and 80 units of resistance when cold.

When tested, the resistance is diminished to about one-half. On these points I can only give such information as comes from interested parties. Mr. Swan claims that he can produce 20 per cent. more light than any other maker. Mr. Edison has eight, and sometimes nine lights per horse power. Mr. Swan has ten. I certainly have not seen so many as I have, but I have perceived not more than 100 lights per horse power. With a Siemens alternating dynamo machine it is stated that Mr. Swan can get 40 lamps on a 20 mile circuit with wire of the size known as No. 6, and using 40 horse power. It would be very interesting to see this system tried.

The company which works the Maxim light asserts that they can sell their lamps with a profit at from 15d. to 1d. It is generally understood that the life of any lamp made on these principles is about 5 months, and the case with which the most important persons can replace them is a great advantage.

I believe that the future report on this branch of electric lighting will be of most interesting and, at the same time, one of the most useful. The systems are all comparatively new, and, although apparently nearly perfect, the public requires reliable data concerning their capabilities.

(To be continued.)

The Electrical Exhibition is now nearly complete. There are daily con-

terence at 10 minutes. These consist of a lecture in the Congress room, followed by a visit to the special objects described.

The illumination of the building at night is very complete. All classes of lamps are shown in the great nave, and the separate rooms in the upper story are each illuminated by a separate system. The number of visitors at night far exceeds that in the daytime. One of the chief objects of popular interest in the convention is the use of telephone and microphone of the Palais de l'Industrie with the Opera and the Theatre Francaise. I described the arrangements and the results in a letter a few days ago, before it was open to the public. My expectations as to its popularity have been fully confirmed. It has been found advisable to connect all the available telephones with the Opera, and to suspend for the special occasion the Theatre Francaise. Thirty-two persons can now listen all at once to the opera in the four rooms devoted to these telephones. The Opera is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and last Friday there were 2700 visitors who listened to the performance. Each person is allowed the use of a telephone for five minutes, at a price of a franc and a half. The string of persons waiting for their turn extends the whole length of the gallery.

The electrical tramway of M. Serrin, Serrin Brothers has been running. It carries 40 persons at a time. Three different systems of contact for receiving the electricity have been tried in succession; the machinery has been injured, and the car has not run for the last few days; but it is expected to be immediately repaired.

[The following extract from *Le National*, of date of August 27, will show that not the least interesting feature of the exhibition is the display of the different gas motors, as arranged by the French Gas Motor Company, of which M. Chabert is President.—Ed. A. G. L. J.]

et ses accessoires ou accessoires.

The word "station" can be truly applied to the prolonged stop made by M. Gambetta last evening during his visit to the exposition of electricity before the French Company's gas motors. He remained not less than ten minutes before these very interesting machines, which represent 500 horse power, and of which there are different types, making up the whole gamut of motive power, from the 1-horse to the 50-horse power motor.

M. Gambetta informed himself even to the minutest details of the method of starting instantaneously the Otto motors, and also as to their absolute safety, by reason of the absence of all least in working them. (He followed these details with both eyes and ears.) Information about the machine was given him by M. Chabert, director of the French Gas Motor Company, who was introduced by M. Berger, Commissioner-General, and also M. Langen, the illustrious savant from Cologne, the inventor of the machine.

After having demonstrated the advantages of the Otto motor in illuminating theaters and public buildings, where there is but slight danger of fire, M. Chabert also explained how, on the contrary, these motors could be of great help in case of fire. The Grandfort Opera House has just been furnished these appliances. Two Otto motors of 50-horse power each have been placed beside the fire engine in such a way that the engine, in case of need, can be immediately put in action by the two motors, or by one of them. By simply starting the machine the fire is flooded with water before it has had time to gain headway.

M. Chabert afterward explained to M. Gambetta how the Otto motor is likely to revolutionize all our modern industries. A most sensitive experiment was made at Saint Etienne. Thanks to the Otto motor, all the hand-made articles of this great producing center can now be made by machinery which will enable the manufacturers of Saint Etienne to compete successfully with the Germans and Swiss.

M. Gambetta thanked M. Chabert for his explanations, and also congratulated M. Berger on his good judgment in having devoted so large a space to this very interesting section of the exposition of electricity.

There is no exaggeration, therefore, in saying that the French Gas Motor Company made the greatest success of the evening.

Menlo Park Scrapbook, Cat. 1069

This scrapbook covers the period June-November 1881 and contains clippings relating to the Paris Electrical Exhibition of 1881. Included are detailed descriptions of the exhibits of Edison's competitors, including Faure, Gramme, Jablochkoff, and Siemens. The spine is labeled "T. A. Edison No. 51." The book contains 142 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 1-7, 74-142.

de Figaro. July 14 1881.

Paris Exposition

9

UNE RÉVOLUTION DANS L'ÉCLAIRAGE

Il n'est question en ce moment, que des merveilles que nous promet l'exposition d'électricité, dont l'ouverture doit avoir lieu le mois prochain.

La Société américaine Edison pour la lumière électrique, qui vient d'installer ses bureaux, avenue de l'Opéra, n° 33, fait tous ses préparatifs pour occuper un rang digne d'elle et de l'illustre savant Edison.

Des installations grandioses et telles qu'on n'en aura jamais vu sont en voie d'exécution, pour la machine qui alimentera 1,500 lampes électriques, distribuées entre le Palais de l'Industrie et les Champs-Élysées. Ce sera d'un effet prodigieux.

Du reste, la Société américaine veut complètement détrôner la lumière du gaz. Actuellement, elle a trois mille ouvriers qui travaillent à la fabrication des appareils destinés à l'éclairage de la ville de New-York. Et quinze mille lampes sont déjà placées dans New-York.

D'après les descriptions données par les journaux américains, cette lumière remplacera spécialement le gaz dans l'intérieur des maisons. Elle sera d'un usage aussi commode, aussi facile que le simple bec employé actuellement. C'est toute une révolution dans l'éclairage.

On assure que les perfectionnements apportés par M. Edison, dans son système d'éclairage électrique, ont donné des résultats très brillants et surtout très pratiques.

D.

de Figaro. July 15 1881.

LES ILLUMINATIONS

Nous avons fait plus haut la nomenclature des diverses illuminations intéressantes qui se feront à Paris.

Il nous faut cependant revenir sur certaines attractions de la soirée, qui sont tout à fait originales.

Par exemple, l'illumination des Tuileries, à la place de la Concorde, des Champs-Élysées et de l'avenue du Bois de Boulogne, ont eu un éclat et une réussite sans précédent.

On en aura de reste une idée si l'on songe qu'il y avait :

Dans les Tuileries, 172 mâts et 103,740 cerceaux de couleur.

Place de la Concorde et Champs-Élysées, 3,678 globes de gaz.

Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, 1,031 globes de gaz et 30,300 verres.

A l'Arc-de-Triumph de la porte Dauphine, 22 globes.

Sur l'arc de l'Arc-de-Triumph, 2,812 jets de gaz.

Dans les avenues du Bois, 40,000 verres et 80,000 ballons aux couleurs.

Dans les îles, 47,000 verres.

Sur les bateaux, 12,000 ballons lumineux, etc.

On juge quel embrasement cela devait produire.

De neuf heures à minuit, une foule énorme s'est portée pour admirer ce spectacle. Nous n'avons entendu parler d'aucun accident.

Le feu d'artifice tiré sur le lac par Bugatti a été une merveille et offrait un coup d'œil véritablement ravissant. Le roi des artificiers a, cette fois encore, affirmé sa supériorité. Il est vrai de dire que le décor se prêtait admirablement aux fantaisies pyrotechniques.

Dans une région opposée, il y a eu aussi de véritables « cielos » comme on dit en style de forçat. L'illumination des faubourgs Saint-Martin et Saint-Denis forme les deux principaux.

Le faubourg Saint-Martin était éblouant. Pas de verres de couleur, pas de gaz ou à peu près ; rien qu'une série d'arcsades composées chacune de trois lustres en verres blancs ; mais, ces arcsades, très rapprochées, produisaient en perspective un effet magique et absolument saisissant.

Dans le faubourg Saint-Denis, un effet analogue, mais d'une coloration plus accentuée, était obtenu par une succession de guirlandes et de portiques garnis de ballons lumineux et de lustres de couleur du plus gracieux effet.

Très brillante encore l'avenue de l'Opéra avec son mélange de gaz d'électricité et de lanternes vénitiennes. Citons parmi les décorations les mieux réussies, celle de la Société d'Américains Edison, sur l'Arc-de-Triumph, où il y avait une véritable arête de trophées, de drapeaux et d'écussons aux couleurs françaises unies aux couleurs américaines. C'était très brillant et organisé avec un goût exquis. Nous serions curieux de voir l'éclairage de cette splendide avenue de l'Opéra, confié aux soins de la Société Américaine. Nous sommes certains qu'elle en ferait un décor superbe.

A être également les principales rues du quartier du Temple et du quartier Saint-Denis ; le boulevard de Strasbourg, où le bal donné par les *Clubs* febrerous a fort bien réussi, le quartier de l'Hôtel de Ville, le dôme des Invalides tout couvert de feux qui dessinent ses courbes, etc.

Sur les grands boulevards, enfin, tout le monde a remarqué les immenses ballons de lumière qui, suspendus au milieu de la voie à la hauteur d'un troisième étage, avaient l'air d'être des boîtes fixes.

Ces ballons lumineux ont été placés là par la Compagnie lyonnaise d'éclairage par l'électricité, dont les services sont installés dans les bureaux de la banque de Lyon et de la Loire. Jamais on n'a obtenu par l'électricité résultat plus brillant ; aussi les bandes qui circulent en chantant la *Marseillaise* s'orientent-elles, en passant sous chacun des appareils :

— Ohé ! la comète !

Comme d'habitude, vers minuit, quelques voyous sont venus bralier devant le magasin de porcelaine de la rue Drouot, et un voleur aimable a tiré tout un feu d'artifice, dont il a successivement sorti les diverses parties de ses poches. Cela a beaucoup amusé le quartier.

A la pointe du jour, comme la grande ville se réveille dans le calme, quatre jeunes gens, portant des lanternes dont les bougies étaient des bougies hautes, ont passé rue Le Pelletier, bras dessus, bras dessous, lourdement, d'un air accablé, de temps à autre scandant le pas, on entendait sortir de leur bouche, ce chant qui semblait plutôt un encouragement, ou un conseil :

... Marchons...

C'était un écho de la *Marseillaise*... et peu à peu l'écho s'affaiblissait... Quand les forces

au coin de la rue de Provence, il n'y en avait plus que trois qui « clignaient ». En face de la rue Rossini, il n'y en avait plus que deux. Enfin, arrivés au boulevard, un seul gémissait :

... Chons !...

Eprouve sur une bliche
July 14. 1881

LES ILLUMINATIONS

« L'électricité a joué un grand rôle dans la vie, et sa lumière a illuminé les boulevards, ainsi que les monuments publics. »

L'application la plus heureuse de l'électricité a été faite, avenue de l'Opéra, 53, aux bureaux de la Sac. è è américaine Edison.

Les représentants à Paris de cette Société se sont montrés prodigieux et nous devons :

En remercier ; ils n'étaient point tenus à manifester le 14 juillet, mais ils ont voulu participer à la fête de la France, en reconnaissance de ce que la France a participé à la grande fête de la délivrance de l'Amérique.

La Société Edison nous prépare des surprises. Elle doit, lors de l'exposition d'électricité, mettre en action par une puissante machine quinze cents lampes dans le palais de l'Industrie et dans les Champs-Élysées. Ceci nous donnera une idée de l'éclairage de New-York, organisé par M. Edison et auquel travaillent en ce moment trois cents ouvriers pour monter les 12,000 lampes déjà commandées.

Nous n'entrerons pas dans les détails des différentes fêtes organisées par chaque arrondissement de Paris, et qui consistent presque toutes en retraites, concerts, théâtre forains, bals champêtres et jeux de toutes sortes. Il y a en rivalité entre tous les arrondissements, et l'on ne sait lequel a réuni le plus d'attractions.

Nous devons cependant citer les rues suivantes, qui, décorées par l'initiative privée, étaient festives et transformées en voies de verdure, de drapeaux multicolores !

Rue de la Goutte d'or, de Flandres, des Charbonniers, Lepic, Bea Bourg, Quincampoix, Réaumur, Philippe de Gérard, de la Roquette, rue Solenne, rue des Tailleurs, faubourg Saint-Antoine, rue de l'Étoile, faubourg Saint-Denis, faubourg Saint-Martin, rue Saint-Martin, rue du Temple, rue de Rambuteau, etc.

Nous avons parlé dernièrement d'une expérience très curieuse, qui a été faite dans les bureaux de notre journal par M. Endrés, ingénieur civil.

Au moyen d'un mécanisme des plus ingénieux, qui peut s'adapter à tout appareil à gaz, M. Endrés est arrivé à allumer et éteindre le gaz instantanément par une simple pression d'air.

Ce procédé, qui est appelé à rendre de grands services à tous ceux qui se servent de gaz, sera de nouveau expérimenté dans les bureaux du journal. Les personnes qui pourraient intéresser cette nouvelle expérience seront avisées prochainement du jour et de l'heure qui se désignent.

World. Aug. 12. 1881.

The United States Electric Light at Paris.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING CO.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AUGUST 11.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I notice in your paper this morning under the head of cable news an account of the opening of the Paris electric light exhibition, in which it is stated that Edison's display promises were completed to be one of the most popular in the exhibition. Our display in the exhibition is scarcely not referred to, although it was ready at the opening. On the first floor we have a large room which we have lighted by the Maxim in various forms, with brackets, candelabra, and with reflectors. We also have exhibited our various systems of electric lighting.

We have gone to considerable expense to have this exhibition got ready in time for the opening, and it seems very strange to us that a cable is sent of what Edison promises to do and no notice whatever is taken of what companies have done that had their work established and were ready to exhibit at the exhibition, and our Mr. Frank H. Maxim rose over by the steamer sailing on Monday to Paris to be present at the exhibition. I send this information thinking that you may extract from it matter that will be of interest to your readers. Very truly yours,

CHAS. R. PAINY, President.

World. Aug. 11. 1881.

FROM THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF YESTERDAY. THE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

VIA FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

PARIS, AUGUST 10.—The International Exhibition of Electricity was officially opened this morning. At a quarter to eleven o'clock President Grévy arrived, accompanied by the Ministers of Marine, Foreign Affairs and Posts and Telegraphs, M. de Lesseps, M. Berger, Commissioner General of the Exhibition, and a few other officials. On the announcement of the President's arrival, the band of the Garde Républicaine, stationed in the centre of the palace, struck up the "Marseillaise," all present uncovering. The President then passed the Exhibition rapidly in review, beginning with the British section and so on through the German, Scandinavian, American and Belgian sections to the department reserved exclusively for the French.

AN AMERICAN WELCOME.

At the United States section he was received by Mr. Norton, the American Ambassador, with whom the President exchanged a few courtesies. The Exhibition has been completely transformed since yesterday and it is now gayly decorated with flags and trophies, making it look rather pretty. Much remains to be done, however. The German, French and Belgian sections are very forward, but the United States and part of the British sections leave much at present to the imagination of the visitor. The electric railway is almost finished, but is not yet in working order. The gorgeous electric boat and the so-called Tuscaner balloon were, however, ready for exhibition, and attracted a great deal of attention. Edison's display promises, when completed, to be one of the most popular in the exhibition. By Sunday night 500 Edison lights will be burning in a room on the first floor especially fitted up for

Le Gaulois Français
Feb. 2. 1881.

Yimer, Aug. 12. 1888

PARIS, Apr. 11.—The opening of the international Electrical Exhibition here yesterday was a private view. The exhibition is in every way ready state. Edison's exhibit was the first to be seen. The exhibition machine will in a few days operate in the Edison show, which will be manipulated by four clerks, and will telegraph 1,300 words per minute. England and Germany occupy the second and third places, respectively. Next in order is also some Belgium. France seems to have just realized the scientific and commercial importance of the exhibition, and is now making every advantage in not having to bring her exhibits from the States. The French energetic manner in which the Government, the Department and the Ministers of War and Ammunition have taken the exhibition into their hands, has created the most intense interest in the exhibition. The department of the French electrical bureau has been organized, and the exhibits which electricity may be stored. The German exhibit is the most complete, and the American, notwithstanding the former did not have to overcome the delays of the American Government, is the most complete. The complaint which some of the fearful uncertainties of the American Government has had to have no idea of the value of time. Edison's agent insists, if possible, to obtain the loan of the American exhibit, and to exhibit it with the Thiers' Frayssin and the Open. He is also anxious to obtain the loan of the American exhibit to make a permanent exhibit to a large audience. The German section is principally devoted to the exhibition of the electrical and scientific apparatus. The English Government has been principally of historical interest, and consists of a display of the history of the exhibition. The exhibition was to-day thrown open to the public.

Ronald Aug. 12, 1851

The Electric Exhibition in Paris, it is to be regretted, that our share in the interesting exhibition of electric science in Paris should be behindhand, Americans have not done as well as the reputation of the country for energy would expect in the International Exposition. But we generally manage to come to the front in the long run, and this time we are right up to the gunnle of the country. In the exposition of electrical science, America should take a prominent part. There is no department of human endeavor in which we have made so great an advance as in electrical science. One of the earliest and most enduring claims of Franklin to immortality is the discovery of electricity. It was Morse the magnificent discoverer of the telegraph. Bell has supplemented this with his infant invention of the telephone,

which proceeds to be as great an encouragement in its way as the successes of Franklin and Morse. Edison has won a world wide fame by his improvement upon the telephone, by his phonograph, and especially his efforts to solve the problem of electric light. We look to great results from this exhibition of electrical science, and we should be very much disappointed if in the end America did not show that in this, as in other things, she leads the world.

General L. Aug. 12. 1851.

LET CABLE TO THE HERALD!

PARIS, August 11, 1881.

The inauguration of the International Electrical Exhibition held yesterday was a private affair. The exhibition is open to the public to-day. It is in a very unready state. Edison's exhibit was the object of much criticism. An electrical machine will in a few days operate in the Edison show. The exhibit will be manipulated by four clerks and will take about 1,200 revolutions a minute. England and Germany occupy the most space of the foreign countries represented at the International Electrical Exhibition. Next in order is also come Belgium and France. The correspondents state that France seems to have lost the prize for the most important commercial importance of the exhibition, but of course she has a great advantage in not having to bring her exhibits from a distance and from the energetic management which the government telegraph department at Paris has shown. Mr. Marino have co-operated. Among the private exhibits which created the most interest in the French department are *Trouvé's* electrical boats and *Fauve's* electrical accumulator, by which electricity may be stored. The German department has a large exhibit of the work of the American, notwithstanding the former did not have to encounter the delays of a long transit. The American complains much of the fearful unreliability of French workmen, who he says are not of the value of time. Mr. Edison's exhibit is the most important of the loan of wires connecting the French section with the *Théâtre Francaise* and the Opera. He claims that he will be able to make performances audible to a large audience by telephone. The German section is principally devoted to the use of electricity in the arts and in scientific purposes. The English private exhibits are principally of historical interest, and consist of all instruments used since 1837.

Tribune Aug. 12, 1861

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The inauguration of the International Electrical Exhibition here yesterday was a private view. The exhibition is in a very unready state. Edison's exhibition was the object of much curiosity. An electrical machine will, in a few days, operate in the Edison exhibit, which will be manipulated by four clerks, and will telegraph 1,200 words a minute.

England and Germany occupy the most space of the foreign countries represented at the Exhibition. Next in order in size come Belgium and Austria. Correspondents state that France seems to have best realized the scientific and commercial importance of the Exhibition; but, of course, she has a great advantage in not having to bring her exhibits from a distance, and from the energetic manner in which the Government Telegraph Department and the Ministry of War put of

have cooperated. Among the private exhibitors which created the most interest in the French Department are Troune's electrical boats, and Kuhn's electrical organ, of which electricity may be stored. The French exhibitors, however, are not permitted to exhibit the American, notwithstanding the former did not have to encounter the delays of a long sea transit. The Americans complain much of the unfairness of this arrangement, who seem to have no idea of the value of the Edison's patent, if possible, to obtain the rights of exhibition in the German section with the "Elektro-Phonograph and the Opera." The French exhibitors, to make performances useful is largely neglected by the German section, it is principally devoted to the application of the electric light for various purposes. The English Government exhibits are principally of historical interest, and consist of all instru-

B. & Coile Francaise
July 2. 1881.

M. Henri Sainte-Claire Deville.

M. Sainte-Claire Deville, de l'Académie des sciences, vient de mourir à Boulogne-sur-Seine, après une longue maladie.

M. Sainte-Claire Deville était un de nos plus savants chimistes ; ses travaux sur condensables, et l'œuvre qu'il laisse derrière lui des plus importantes. Sans compter ses recherches sur l'aluminium, qu'il a, pour ainsi dire, découvert une seconde fois, et dont il a, tout au moins, mis en relief les propriétés spéciales, on doit porter à son actif une nouvelle méthode d'analyse chimique, dite de *voies minérales*, qui consiste dans l'emploi exclusif des gaz et des réactifs volatils. Nous ne sommes pas assez compétents pour juger à sa valeur cette importante découverte. Nous nous contenterons donc de la citer avec les autres travaux de M. Sainte-Claire Deville.

En 1840, il fit connaître la préparation et les propriétés de l'acide nitrique anhydre ; en 1852, il publia un important mémoire sur les carbonates métalliques leurs combinaisons. Puis, viennent ses études sur l'aluminium. Il orçouta, sur ce métal, de nombreuses expériences, à l'usine de Javel, de concert avec M. Dobray, et obtint plusieurs lingots qui figurèrent à l'Exposition de 1855. Un important ouvrage sur cette question, qu'il publia en 1859, *l'Aluminium, ses propriétés et sa fabrication*, le fit nommer membre de l'Académie des sciences. Puis il fit paraître des études sur *les trois métaux alcalins du silicium*, un mémoire sur la *cellulose du nitrate*, etc. etc.

M. Sainte-Claire Deville était né en 1818, aux Antilles, et avait fait ses études en France. En 1844, déjà connu par ses travaux, il fut chargé d'organiser la Faculté des sciences de Besançon, dont il fut nommé doyen l'année suivante. En 1851, il succéda à M. P. d. dans la

the of certain terms to convey certain meanings. Should this nomenclature be universally adopted, much progress will have been made toward bringing order out of confusion in discussing the scientific problems involved in the development of the practical application of electricity.

Mr. George Simon Ohm, a German physicist, more than fifty years ago set forth the law in accordance with which the electromotive force in a voltaic battery could be measured. The unit of this force is called a volt, after Volta; the unit of resistance is called an ohm. These are terms that have been tolerably well understood for some time, and are adopted by the Congress; and, in addition to these, other terms expressing relations between these two fundamental terms have been agreed to.

The current produced by a "Volt" in a conductor having an "Ohm" resistance is to be called an AMPERE, after a distinguished Frenchman who made important discoveries in electro-magnetism in 1822-1836, regarding the relations of electro-currents to themselves and to magnets.

The amount of electricity that an Ampere gives in *one second of time* is to be called a coulomb, from the name of another notable investigator of the laws of electrical repulsion and attraction.

The name of Faraday is preserved by the adoption of the term FARAD which is to signify a unit of capacity in currents when the conditions are such that a "Coulomb" is $\frac{1}{96,485}$ of a Farad.

Thus we see the men of Science meeting together, and in the youth of electrical progress making for themselves a language—or, rather, agreeing upon the fundamental basis of a language yet doubtless to be largely enriched and extended. Truly, this is an age of specialists, and well-ordered and evenly-balanced must be the mind that can carry, without frequent loss, the technicalities of almost any one of the sciences.

Thus far we have viewed the Exhibition in what we deem its more important aspect as marking a way station on the great international highway of scientific progress. As to the display it certainly must be most interesting, for few people have an idea of the multitude of useful appliances which are actuated by electricity. How many of them are to be seen side by side, and a volume of many pages would be required to enumerate and explain them.

Two things at once strike the gas man as of interest to him on reading the accounts of the exhibit, viz., the lights, and the power required for them. Never before have so many and such a variety of electric lights been seen. The number is legion, and the power

temptible. The effect of the lights is said to be "brilliant," "beautiful," "superb," etc., etc., according to the standpoint from which they are observed. But to the gas maker there is nothing of discouragement in the display. About one-fourth the ground floor of the building is occupied by the power required for the display, which is ~~used~~ ^{used}.

in the neighbourhood of three thousand-horse power. Here may be seen every kind of engine; but more conspicuous than any others, perhaps, are the gas engines, from fifty-horse power down to one or two. In fact, a most excellent opportunity is here offered to study gas engines. Besides the Otto, which is as well known, and, as we believe, as good, as any other

one of which, known as "Clark's," made in Glasgow, has attracted much notice from its freedom from complicated parts, and also from the large power which it claims to develop in proportion to its size, as one of these engines, occupying no more space than a three-horse power Otto, is said to be capable of giving over six-horse power.

It is a new affair, only three of them having been made up to the present time; but if reports are true as to the efficiency of this motor for driving dynamo machines, there will be a very large field of usefulness in its application outside of electric generators.

One other point has been demonstrated by this exhibition, viz., that the use of electricity is not free from danger. The *London Observer*, of Sept. 24th, said—

"If the Paris Electrical Exhibition has practically illustrated the advantages of the various systems of electric lighting it has given a practical example of their dangers. The exhibition building has been four times set on fire by the electric current. In none of these cases was the fire due to anything which can be described as an accident. The breaking of the wires or the too close approach of the conductors to each other was the cause of the fire."

the ends of the wire to each other, any cause of the wire, might set surrounding woodwork in a blaze; but none of the four wires in the exhibition building has been due to either of these causes. They have arisen from the heating of them due to the great force of the current it is made to carry. The principle of the incandescent lamp is that the electric current meets with resistance and the lamp is that turns into heat and so escapes. In the incandescent lamp the resistance is offered by a thin thread of carbon, which, becoming heated, keeps the resistance in a vacuum where it cannot be consumed, gives off light, and without a supply of fluid anywhere in the circuit will heat and glow in the same way, and will set fire to any inflammable substance with which it comes in contact.

"This is the origin of the fires in the Paris Exhibition. Some of the exhibitors have been too economical in the use of copper, have poured upon their wires a current they were too small to carry, and it has come up."

beat, to the damage of the surrounding woodwork. This is by no means an unexpected danger of electric lighting, but it is one which the public at large have not hitherto realised. The electric light was introduced into the British Museum on the ground of its absolute safety. It was popularly believed that we had in it a means of illuminating libraries and museums and other valuable public buildings without any risk of fire. This confidence was a little shaken when it was reported that a portion of harnesses had been left in the room, and that the fire had been caused by the heat of the light.

had fallen from one of the lamps and had burned a hole in a book in the museum library; but it was even then thought that absolute security would be found in the inextinguishable system of lighting, in which the carbon is shut out from all contact with the air, which, if it were accidentally let in, would only cause the carbon to go off in an instant flash. But here is a diagram, which only confirms our fears.

Of course the householder could not smell the danger, and would only become aware of it when he found his premises on fire. These accidents have happened in New York city, through an electric light wire coming in contact with a telephone wire and setting fire to offices where the boxes were placed.

To condense the whole matter as to cost of electric lights into an estimate is not an easy matter; but of one thing there can be no doubt, viz., that for the same amount of light there is practically required one-horse power per thousand candles, so-called, and for all the forms of incandescent lamps from 100 to 1,000 candles, more or less.

These results we have given before, and there seems no reason for changing the figures from anything thus far developed by the electrical exhibition.

Improved Street Lighting in Boston

The Boston Gas Light Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, is giving the citizens of that city an excellent example of what can be done in the way of improved street lighting by gas. A recent number of the *Manufacturers Gazette* contains the following account of what has already been done there in this direction:

'Since the introduction of the electric light for street lighting purposes Boston Gas Light Company has been showing the people what can be accomplished with gas. Two lights have been put up, one in front of the City Hall, and the other in front of Masonic Temple. The light in front of City Hall comes from a electric arc light.

only that comes from a cluster of six fifty-candle power Broy burners, of which are arranged so that, the extremities of the batwings meeting, complete circle of light is formed, and the sixth is in the center. This burner and the lantern were designed and made under the direction of Mr. Emerson, superintendent at the works. The Masonic Temple burner is of English make, and is called the Mount Vernon.

The company tried a burner of 400-candle power in this lantern

The peculiarity of this burner is that the heat arising from the flame is conducted, through a tube back to the base of the burner.

give strength to the light. These large lights have been used with success in London and Paris.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Harrisburgh meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers
commence on Tuesday, October 25th, and continue on the 26th, 27th,
28th. Addressees of welcome are expected from the Governor of the
of Pennsylvania, and the Mayor of Harrisburgh.
headquarters of the Institute will be at the

rate has been obtained. Secretary Brown requests that those who to be present at the meeting will notify him as speedily as possible so that he may be enabled to secure proper accommodations. Every enjoyable programme has been arranged for the occasion, which is a reception tendered by the citizens of St. Louis.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

Since our notice of the opening (on August 11) of the International Exhibition at Paris, most of the intelligent undertakings have been put in place, and the success of the undertaking has been assured. Upward of 7,500 exhibitors have contributed to this pioneer display of the applications of electricity to scientific, industrial, and domestic affairs; and it is noticed as a significant indication of the rapidly increasing progress that the exhibition of a single scientific industry, and that a comparatively new one, should require more space than sufficed for an entire international exhibition of the arts and sciences a quarter of a century ago. The Palais de l'Industrie, with its 45,000 square meters of space, was ample for the World's Fair of 1855. It is now crowded with electrical exhibits, and many pavilions of wood and iron have been erected around it for the additional space required.

The form of the great hall of the palace is rectangular, the open central space being about 250 meters long and 100 meters broad. The walls are of masonry. The arched roof galleries on every side, under which are revolving spaces, boilers, engines, and dynamo machines. The French system of electricity, which supplies the power serves 200 magnets electric Siemens, Weston, Edison, etc. Several of these machines are illustrated in the accompanying engravings. Fig. 1 shows the new Gramme machine, which is similar to the one in the other machines, descriptions of which have, however, a new expansive box or hub for holding the ring, and are provided with improved journals and lubricators.

Fig. 2 shows a new form of Gramme machine especially adapted to sending currents through long conductors or great resistances. In the machine the magnets are placed in a cast iron octagonal frame, which protects them and also parts from injury, and renders the machine very compact, facilitates shipping, placing, etc. This machine has a weight 1,000 pounds, and will send a current 2½ miles (as that will transmit 12 to 16 horse power 2 miles). It is found by experience that proportionately greater effects are obtained when two machines are coupled on the same shaft. These machines are especially adapted to the same shaft, but the inventor of which does not believe in extensive utilization of the current, but prefers a small number of arc lights. He has succeeded well.

(Continued on page 102.)

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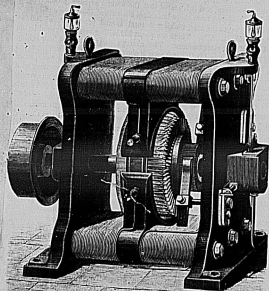


FIG. 1.—IMPROVED GRAMME DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

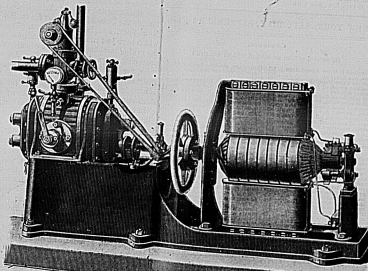


FIG. 4.—SIEMENS STEAM DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

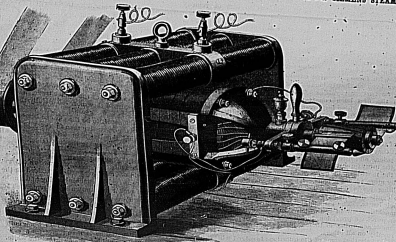


FIG. 3.—WESTON DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE—IMPROVED FORM.

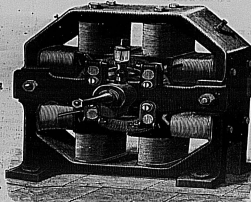


FIG. 5.—GRAMME MACHINE GENERATING CURRENTS FOR LONG DISTANCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION OF 1881 AT PARIS.

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MOTIVE POWER AT THE PARIS ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.—No. VII.

MM. QUAY AND GRANDJEANNE, of Paris, exhibit two fixed engines, one of which, of about three horse power, is installed in the general lighting at the Palais de l'Industrie during the Exhibition. The second engine, of 20 horse power, has been recently added to provide power for the electric motor made by the jury with the electric lighting machine. The same firm has also a semi-portable engine at the exhibit of the Force et Lumière Company. These engines do not present any very special character; they have all single cylinders; the first named only being a condensing engine. They are, however, excellently made, and these makers enjoy a high reputation in France. The following are the principal dimensions of the two first-named engines:

Nominal horse power	30	20
Diameter of cylinder	15.5 in.	12.0 in.
Length of stroke	17.75 "	15.75 "
Coal per H.P. per hour	4.4	4.85 "
Condensing	3.22 lb.	3.74 lb.
Non-condensing	4.4	4.85 "
Diameter of shaft	2.11 in.	4.22 in.
Weight of flywheel	1.0 tons	1.4 tons
Diameter	4 ft. 7.5 in.	5 ft. 11 in.
Number of revolutions	85	90
Total weight		
With condenser	5,550	4,150
Without	4,650	3,200

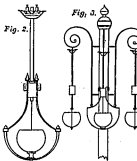
The largest of the three engines is arranged for driving two De Meritens' alternating magneto-electric machines. These machines are of the five-disc type, designed especially for lightness work and they are able to feed thirty Jablochhoff candle of normal type, or forty of the small Berjot regulators. The actual distribution of the current amongst the lamps is as follows: The machine on the right-hand side supplies five circuits, on each of which is a lamp, namely, two Berjot regulators of the pattern placed near the gallery on the two columns adjacent to the engine of MM. Chaligny, Gayot and Siemont and the Maxim machine; a Carcel regulator placed in a dark room on one side of M. de Meritens' exhibit. This regulator is used to throw the image of the voltaire on a screen, for the instruction of visitors. The magneto-electric machine on the left supplies six small Berjot regulators, of 30 Carcel each, in Salon No. 9 on the first circuit; four Jablochhoff candles, burning in pairs in two oval globes, carried on cast-iron bracketed standards of the standard pattern of the Ville de Paris; there are on the second circuit, four of which there are five Jamin lamps, four of which

Small Berjot Regulator
Lamp
Jablochhoff Candle
Small Lamp
Carcel Regulator



light the pavilion of Posts and Telegraphs, the fifth being at the pressure in the steam exhibit. On the remaining circuit, there are four Berjot regulators in the French postal pavilion; four others carried on a mast near the Gautier-Lemoine exhibit, and four are carried by two masts between the exhibit of the machine tools driven by electric power, and the collection of the Northern of France Railway. The diagrams show the distribution of these circuits, and the general appearance of the Berjot lamp. Fig. 3 illustrates the arrangement of the group of four of these lamps, placed at a height

of about 12 ft. on a post between the telegraph pavilion and the machine gallery. The Berjot regulator, of which the general appearance is given in Fig. 2, is a well-known system, which, as will be seen, is easily adapted to a decorative form. In



accordance with the arrangement now generally followed in electric lamps the actuating mechanism is placed in the upper part, so as not to obstruct the rays of light; the mechanism in this case is very neatly concealed. The regulator belongs to the class of differential lamps, like those of arc and Gramme, and of which the annexed sketch, Fig. 4, indicates the principle. If the resistance of the arc increases with the wearing away of the carbons, the quantity of electricity which passes by derivation and the electro-magnet E increases, when the magnet attracts the piece T held back by the spiral spring B, and causes the two carbons to



approach. This, however, is not the place to describe the Berjot lamp, which we shall do, with detailed illustrations, on an early occasion.

The engines installed at the Palais de l'Industrie by the syndicate are nearly all of them either of the Sauter, Corliss, and analogous systems, or are compound; the motor exhibited by MM. Chaligny and Gayot-Siemont, of Paris, belongs to the latter category. It is placed between the Farout engine and that shown by the Hermann Luchepelle Works, and is a semi-portable engine and boiler, although the latter has not been used during the Exhibition, steam having been supplied by the Meyer generator. The boiler is cylindrical, containing loose tubes and a square firebox placed on a cast-iron

sketch; the grate surface and the firebox are both very large and the steam is taken off at a large diameter for burning inferior class of fuel. The boiler is officially certified to 85 lb., and the steam consumption is from 8 lb. to 9 lb. per pound of coal. The engine is carried on an independent frame bolted to the base by two cylinders and inter-bolts, and the distribution presents no special features. Indeed, the machine shows no novelties in design, but is of good solid workmanship, and possesses a large margin of power, the 30 nominal horse power

engine shown being capable of working up to 67 horse power.

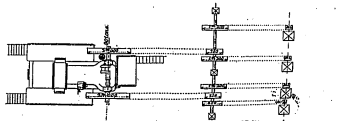
It may however be interesting to mention an experience gained with one of MM. Chaligny and Co.'s engines used at electric lighting. As the commencement of 1878 the Société Générale d'Electricité purchased a second-hand engine by these makers, of 15 nominal horse power, and placed it in one of the cellars of the Opera for lighting the Places de l'Opera and the facade by Jablochhoff candles. This engine has during the past four years been worked from three to eight hours a day, supplying the current to 150 lamps, representing with the resistance and transmission, 44, from 24 to 25 horse power; the repairs during this period having only been very slight. The engine at the Exhibition is not provided with a condenser, but provision is made for its application; the quantity of condensing water employed ranges from 44 to 55 gallons per horse power per hour. The following are the general particulars of the engine at the Palais de l'Industrie:

Nominal horse power	35
Maximum " " " "	67
Speed of revolution	60
Diameter of flywheel	6 ft. 6 in.
Capacity of boiler	100 cu. ft.
Water heater	28 "
Diameter of small cylinder	11.02 in.
Large " "	17.75 "
Length of stroke	17.75 "
Total heating surface	408.25 sq. ft.
Heating surface of boiler	65.57 "
Weight of condenser	1.7 "
Coal consumption per horse power per hour—maximum in the	
Steam	20 lb.
Steam consumption per horse power per hour—normal	9.9 lb.
Complete " " " "	23 lb.
Coal " " " "	5.0 "

A very complete series of trials recently made with one of the engines gave results, of which the following is a summary:

Duration of trial	10 hours
Coal used in 10 hours—gross	45 to 46
Pressure of steam in boiler	85 lb.
Mean temperature of condensing water	55 deg. Fahr.
Average number of revolutions per hour	58.68
Power developed on the brake	30.07 H.P.
Coal consumed 100 H.P.	99 lb. per hour
" " " " " " " "	35
Consuming water per horse power per hour	2.5 lb.
Water evaporated per pound of coal	42.2 gal.
Ratio of efficiency to indicated horse power	8.4 "
Ratio of efficiency to indicated horse power	.857

The fuel employed at this trial was briquettes of Anzin. A similar trial carried out with an engine developing 61 horse power on the brake gave somewhat better result, the ratio of useful to indicated horse power being 87%, and the water evaporated 8.61 pounds of water per pound of coal.



The engine of MM. Chaligny and Co. has been employed during the whole term of the Exhibition in driving dynamo-electric machines. In this case, as well as in several others indicated in this course of article water per horse power was made close we published the general plan on page 255, etc. At the commencement, the machines were two Watson and two Maxims. The two former have now been replaced by two other Maxims of the same construction, and the four machines of this type arranged as shown in the annexed sketch. Of these four sources an excellent to the time others;

been ordered from the Silvertown Company for this use. The system combines a number of advantages over gutta-percha and has evidently a prosperous career before it. It is more durable than gutta-percha, cheaper, and is less liable to rupture from accidental causes, besides offering less retardation to fast-speed telegraphing. As compared with overhead lines it is free from injury due to weather changes or the tampering of animals and men. Moreover, it is safer to life and limb in large cities than house-top wires, and for telephone work especially, it has the merit of silencing those obtrusive sounds due to the induction of neighbouring circuits.

NOTES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE coming session of the University College will be opened on the 4th of October (Thursday next), at 3 p.m., by an introductory address to the Arts and Science Faculties. This address will be delivered by Professor the Reverend T. G. Bonney, M.A., F.R.S., and its subject will be "A Chapter in the History of Civil University." The title is a taking one, and doubtless the address will be full of interest to all those interested in the growth of the English University system. It should be mentioned that the lecture is open to the public without the formality of admission ticket, and free of charge. The real business of the session commences the following day. Probably from this time to time during the coming season we shall have occasion to refer to the excellent work done by the University College; meantime we may notice a special feature of the season, a series of ten lectures on "Small Motors," by Professor Alexander B. Kennedy. The first of these lectures, which will be given free of charge, is set down for the 11th of October, and on each successive Tuesday at 6 p.m. at Civil University. The facilities afforded for exceptional work in the engineering laboratory must also be mentioned. Young men whose opportunities do not enable them to enjoy the advantages of the various series of lectures given in the College, can nevertheless make use of the laboratory to facilitate their studies in any particular branch of investigation they are pursuing. The privilege is given to the students of the University, who are thus enabled to acquire special knowledge that would otherwise be denied them.

THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE.

The winter term of the Mason Science College, Birmingham, commences on Monday next, and the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Section will present greater advantages to the student than heretofore on account of the increased facilities that have been added over three years, any one year of which may be taken by a student properly prepared, though of course the benefits attached to the whole course are much greater. The first year includes parts of the various series of lectures given in the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Section, and laboratory practice, physical lectures and laboratory practice, engineering classes, workshop and measuring and drawing instruments, practical methods of calculation, and tools and machinery. The second year's programme is on the same lines, but of course takes the student farther, while in the third year three lectures will be given in each of the five main classes, into which engineering is divided for the sake of convenience: civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining, electric engineering, and architecture. The student is to be furnished with a lecture hall, a large room for storing classes, a museum of illustrative models, a workshop, and an experimental laboratory boiler. The total cost of fitting up the various parts of this section will be about 4000*l.*, and this will be done by successive grants in the amount which will depend on the success obtained. As we have stated before, the professor of engineering is Mr. Robert H. Smith.

THE EDISON EXHIBIT AT THE PALACE DE L'INDUSTRIE.

A week or two since, in commenting on the telegraph exhibits at the Paris Electrical Exhibition, we stated that one of the instruments was conspicuous by a hasty label which was made to suggest that the telegraph instrument in the whole Exhibition." We have since found that this statement was made in error

which arose in the following manner. The instrument in question, although shown in Mr. Edison's collection, is not wholly his, but is, we understand, the invention of Mr. F. Kenny, subsequently improved and perfected by Mr. Edison. It is an autographic telegraph, in which the message to be transmitted is written with a hard pencil on soft paper. This paper, with the almost microscopic depression produced on it by the pencil, is placed around a transmission drum, which is set in motion, the paper being in contact with an extremely fine pointer in electrical communication with the pointer of the receiving instrument at the other end of the line. This latter instrument has a drum on which chemically prepared paper is placed, and the second pointer receiving its movement from the first, reproduces a fac-simile of the written message. The instrument is one of extreme beauty and simplicity, and we shall shortly illustrate and describe it fully. Such a novelty naturally attracts much attention, and the experimental messages written by visitors are very numerous. It happened that the writer of the criticism we have referred to above, had noticed one of the messages, and supposed that Mr. Edison was responsible for what was the very natural and spontaneous expression of opinion on the part of an appreciative visitor. We hasten to make this explanation which we feel is due to Mr. Edison and Mr. Kenny.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

On another page of this issue we have published a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, the Assistant Director of the South Kensington Museum, on the use of the electric light in a part of the Museum. This report appears somewhat tardily, as it deals only with the experience gained up to December last. The immediate reason of adopting the light was the fear that Sir Frederick Coleridge, in pursuing in the Lord President's Court might be injured with gas. The installation on the Brush system was fixed made in March, 1880, when eight lamps fed by a gas engine illuminated one-half the Court, and the following June the number of lamps was doubled and the whole Court was lighted. Between June and December these sixteen lamps were burnt 87 nights for a total of 352 hours. The cost of installation was 120*l.*, but the system purchased for the same amount would supply twice the number of lamps, and for this reason Colonel Festing assumes the first cost as 180*l.*. The expenses of lighting during the six months referred to were 25*l.* and 10*l.* per hour of lighting. The gas which it replaced cost 16*s.* per hour, or 287*l.* 4*s.* for the same period, so that the saving effected by the use of the Brush light was 218*l.*, or at the rate of 120*l.* a year for this small proportion of the total lighting. The economy would be really somewhat less than this, as the depreciation of plant has to be taken into consideration, but making full allowance for this, the saving effected is very remarkable. And this is not the only advantage; so far as regards the quality of light produced, visitors to the Museum can judge for themselves, while the last side of the air, the effect of gas is entirely removed, and there is no possibility of injuring the decorations or the contents of the building. It may be of interest to remark that the Lane Fox lamps are now in regular use in the Library at the Museum, and appear to give satisfaction. So far as we know this report of Colonel Festing contains the first official statement as to the comparative cost of electric and gas lighting, and the Anglo-American Company may be congratulated in having secured such powerful evidence as to the efficiency and economy of their system.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Now that one-half of the railway year is over, it is a little while glancing at the traffic returns, so far as they are presented. Their general bearing is in the most favourable that has been presented of recent years. All the great lines have in the past few months very materially increased their returns over those for the corresponding periods of the past year. In the case of the four great railways of London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, and North-Eastern—there are increases for the three months of from 10,000 to 10,000 each, and when to this fact is added that of the general if slightly uneven increase which nearly every line in England shows, it is apparent that there are all the indications of a general and steady increase in the railway traffic of the country. Small lines whose traffic is chiefly

passengers, such as the Metropolitan, show it as well as the great lines, and it is marked in all districts of the country unless it be the purely agricultural. An analysis of the increase shows that speaking generally it arises in all the great departments of railway revenue, and hence it is the more gratifying. Such an increase, so spread over minerals and goods and passengers, and derived from the great bulk of the contributory districts, is the best indication that we can have of an improvement in the trade of the country, for the traffic receipts of our railways are the best barometers of the great trades. And that increase is the more satisfactory when it is borne in mind that it is an increase on an increase. A year ago the great railways were benefitting from the extraordinary activity in the mineral trades, and it is the swollen tides of those days that are now being calmed upon. In the returns that one or two of the railways give only, there is proof that on these the increase of traffic is with only a very small increase on the working expenses of the railways, and if this is the case generally it may be said that the prospect is one that promises well to the railway shareholder. If it were not for the enlargement of the capital, there would be a general increase of the dividends of the railways, but that part at least of the additions to capital are in the light of a good policy, for there can be no doubt that in an early future Parliamentary requirements will be greater for our railways, possibly in the direction of compelling a separation between goods and passenger traffic.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE WIGAN DISTRICT.

For twenty-three years an institution has existed at Wigan, established for the purpose of affording technical instruction in all matters pertaining to mining and mechanical engineering and iron and steel manufacture. The Wigan Mining and Mechanical School is associated with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, and with the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. A separate section is devoted to the preparation of persons for the actual hold, or intend to compete for, mine managers' certificates of competency; and so much success has attended the work of this section that nearly all the colliery managers in the Lancashire coalfield have at one time or another attended the course. An important feature in the course of instruction is in the visits which the students make during the session to various works. Last session no less than sixteen separate visits were made, each extending over an afternoon, and included blast furnaces, forges, rolling mills, Bessemer steel works, collieries above and below ground, engineering establishments, corn mills, paper mills, and printing offices. This year the towns of Warrington has thought well to follow in the wake of its neighbour, and at a successful inaugural meeting, a week ago, classes were formed to give technical instruction in applied mechanics, iron and steel manufacture, and the steam engine. Warrington contains perhaps the largest forges and rolling mills in England, and in a most appropriate course for such technical education as is mentioned above. At the Wigan Grammar School also an engineering section has been established which meets every Saturday, thus not interfering with the regular work of the school. Instruction is given in mechanical drawing, building construction, the principles of mechanics, and the steam engine. This section is likely to have considerable success, as the Wigan district was the first of a series of excursions was made to several important collieries. Altogether technical education seems to be doing a good work in the important manufacturing districts of the north-west of England. In the centre. At Mr. Hall, the Inspector of Factories, at a meeting the other day said, persons intending to become engineers either mining or mechanical, or to be engaged in iron and steel manufacture, have facilities in those classes and excursions for fitting themselves for good positions, not possessed by many districts of the kingdom. Nearly every important engineering industry is represented in this neighbourhood either in Wigan, or Bolton, or Warrington, and the proprietors and managers display commendable liberality in affording students having a thirst for technical knowledge.

REDUCED PRODUCTION OF PIGS.

The reduction of the output of pig iron in Cleveland and in Scotland must be considered as the attempt of the ironmasters of these districts to deal with the question of how demand and produc-

This last fortnight has made great changes in the general appearance of the Palais de l'Industrie, and the Exhibition is now settling down to a sort of order which in some way compensates for the still very incomplete state of that section of it which will probably prove the most attractive to the public, and is certainly unequalled for penicil and commercial importance, namely the electric light. It is the backward condition of this department that now alone delays the opening of the Exhibition in the evenings, for it would obviously be useless to admit the public after dark when only a small proportion of the electric lights can be in action, for there is no other source of illumination provided. We fear that the English and American exhibitors must, leaving a considerable proportion of the capacity of the delay, for but very few of the British and American engines are ready to work, and none have not yet arrived within the building. The Gramme and Jablochkoff installations have been making trial runs, as have the German exhibits of Messrs. Siemens and Halske. The great Hertz machine was tried at the beginning of the week, and the rest of the exhibits of the Anglo-American Electric Light Corporation will be completed in a few days. The electric collection appears to be almost as backward as ever, and it must be some considerable time before the public will have an opportunity of judging the merits of the Edison lights, for the generators are not yet in their place, neither are the engines ready to be worked.

The Paris Electric Exhibition of 1881 will always be marked in the history of the development of electric science by the number of electric lighting systems complete or in part which are being exhibited to the general public for the first time, or at all events are but little known, and among the well-known systems, such as the Gramme, Siemens, Swan, Hertz, and others, are so fully represented in the Exhibition in many different forms, that an element of novelty is to be found in almost all the exhibits of these systems with which the public is familiar. We have already referred to the dynamo-electric machine of M. Jablochkoff, which is exhibited by the Société Générale d'Electricité, and which we shall describe shortly. Not far from the Jablochkoff pavilion is an example of the Schuckert machine which is now ready for work. This apparatus may be looked upon as a modification in general principle of the Gramme machine, the armature consisting of a flat iron ring running within a narrow magnetic field produced by four permanent electro-magnets, which are included in the main circuit of the machine. The pole-pieces of this machine consist of flat segmental plates, these plates being parallel to the axis of the ring and perpendicular to the axis on which it rotates, and it is this disposition of the magnetic field with respect to the armature ring which constitutes the principal difference between the Schuckert and the Gramme machines, for while the current in the latter are induced in the circumferential convolutions of the armature coils, which are induced in the Schuckert machine in the radial portions of the coils, and which form the flat sides of the armature ring. The cylindrical Gramme armature, running in a cylindrical field, is subject to circumferential induction, while the disc armature of Mr. Schuckert, moving in a flat field, generates its current by lateral induction. In the British Section Messrs. Rowatt and Pye exhibit in section two sizes of Schuckert machine, the one capable of illuminating three lights and the other six lights. They are to be worked with the open lamps and lanterns. The current from the Schuckert machine is of very high electromotive force, and in consequence the generator may be considered as a considerable distance from the lamps or the lamps from one another; this in special installations is of advantage, but on the other hand the connection requires not only very careful insulation but also very careful handling, as the shock from such a machine would be of a very painful character. Messrs. Rowatt and Pye also exhibit lamps and cell candles which are in connection with both Gramme and Siemens machines.

One of the greatest novelties of the Paris Exhibition is the dynamo-electric machine of Dr. Hopkinson, F.R.S., which has been constructed by Messrs. Latimer Clark, Maxwell, and Co. This machine is represented in two forms (only one of which is at present unpacked), the one for the production of continuous and the other for alternating currents.

Dr. Hopkinson's dynamo-machine—which we hope to illustrate on an early occasion—while being of an extremely compact form, is certainly one of the most extraordinary in construction of all electric generators, and as we may assume from Dr. Hopkinson's well-known reputation that its principle is correct, we may look upon the apparatus as one of the most interesting in the Exhibition. In construction it is but little larger than a horizontal external form, it is but little more than 20 in. in diameter, and about the same length, with a slight rotation in the axis by means of a pulley on the end, and having on its cylindrical surface a number of oval openings or slots, through which the magnets and armature can be seen. The magnetic field is produced by twenty pairs of electro-magnets of sector-shaped cross section arranged in two sets of ten, around the axis of the machine, the free ends of one

set being presented towards the free ends of the corresponding set, as in the Siemens alternate current and Wilde machines. Between these two sets of magnets, and within the magnetic field produced by them, runs a disc of iron, from the opposite faces of which project respectively ten sector-shaped bosses corresponding in position around the axis with the ends of the electro-magnets, but not more than about 1/2 in. depth. Around these bosses are wound coils of insulated copper wire, which are connected to a cylindrical commutator of the form adopted in the Gramme and Siemens machines. The peculiarity of Dr. Hopkinson's armature lies in the fact that the projections or armature cores on the opposite sides of the disc are not co-axial, but overlap one another, those on one side being in advance of those on the other by a space equal to half the distance of their centres apart, and thus when one bobbin on one side of the disc is co-axial with one pair of magnets, two bobbins on the opposite side are half in and half out of the magnetic field, the one leaving it while the other is entering. By coupling up the machine in various ways, various conditions of current can be obtained; but two distinct machines will be exhibited by Messrs. Latimer Clark, Maxwell, and Co., for the production of alternating and direct currents for other continuous currents. The same form exhibits also an electrical light designed by Dr. Hopkinson, which has many special features of interest.

In the section devoted to the United States there are exhibited by the proprietors of the Whitestone Mills, Housatonic, Conn., two types of a very interesting dynamo-electric machine which, while being almost identical in general principle with the Siemens alternate current machine, is in many respects novel in construction, and it, moreover, excites its own field magnet, which the Siemens machine does not. In this machine is which the very originality of the "Arago disc dynamo" has been conferred by its patentees, Messrs. Seeley and Tubbs, the magnetic field is produced by two sets of six cylindrical permanent magnets, arranged in one another as in the Siemens machine above alluded to, in two rows, the free ends of one being directed towards the free ends of the other, and the poles with flat sector-shaped pole-pieces. These magnets, like those in the Wilde machine, are so wound that their polarities alternate around the circle, and the opposite poles of the two rows are presented towards one another. Within the magnetic field thus produced is rotated a thin disc carrying six sector-shaped coils which are all wound in one direction, but as are connected up that a current traversing them in series would circulate through them in opposite directions. There are no magnets connected to this machine, the central space within the coils being fitted up with wood. Of the six bobbin four are set apart for exciting the field magnets, and the other two are connected to the external circuit of the machine, the remaining four bobbins supplying the useful current. This method of charging the magnets necessitates the employment of two commutators and sets of brushes, the one connecting the magnets with the exciting coils and the other between the induction bobbin with the external circuit, and the brushes are fixed upon a frame which can be rotated through a certain angular distance around the machine, in the manner of the Marx and Weston Machine, so as to adjust the position of the brushes, with respect to the magnetic field, to their positions of highest efficiency. These two machines are exhibited in two sizes, and are intended to be worked together on one circuit, that is to say, the positive terminals of the first machine in connection with the negative terminals of the second, the remaining terminals of the two machines being in connection with the lamp circuit. It is stated by the proprietor of this very interesting apparatus that the two machines so coupled will maintain in series eight lights of upwards of two thousand candles each, and that the smaller machine working alone can supply four lights in series of 1800 candles each. The lamps are of the same type as those known as the "Halls" or "Hall" regulator, being the invention of Mr. Clinton M. Hall, of New York.

The Compagnie Internationale d'Edclairage par l'Electricité, with which is now embodied the old-established Société d'Alliance, exhibit in section a number of specimens of their apparatus, and four examples of the very beautiful magnetic field

Mr. Wilde, of Manchester, for whose apparatus the Compagnie Internationale hold the patent rights for France. Mr. Wilde's machines, which have been largely employed in the British Navy for electric lighting on a defensive and offensive accessory to torpedo warfare, is in general appearance very similar to the Siemens alternate current machine, but it differs from it in two essential particulars. In the first place, the induction bobbin of Mr. Wilde's machine are fitted with iron cores, which are absent in the Siemens machine; and in the second, the Wilde machine is dynamo-electric, one of its bobbins being set apart for exciting its field magnets, and is consequently requires no separate generator for that purpose. When, however, several machines are being worked in the same installation, Mr. Wilde prefers to excite the magnets of all the machines by the current from a separate machine, and in that case the six induction bobbins of each machine are all contributing to the main current instead of five only, as is the case when a bobbin in each machine is set apart for exciting the electro-magnets. Another special advantage of the Wilde machine is that by changing the commutators the machine can be arranged to transmit into the external circuit either a continuous or an alternate current. There are on this machine, as on the American apparatus alluded to above, two commutators, one for connecting the magnet bobbin with the exciting bobbin, and the other for connecting the induction bobbin to the armature in connexion with the external circuit. The larger machine, driven at a velocity of 1250 revolutions per minute, will supply the currents to five six to ten Wilde machines, and the smaller machine, running at the same speed, is capable of maintaining three Wilde candles.

The Compagnie Internationale of America supplies for electro-plating and for the transmission of power, as well as an interesting collection of Wilde candles, and the very originality of the machine which produces the electric light. The new grand staircase at the west end of the building is illuminated by the Wilde candles, which you will illustrate with a number of the same series of articles, and there are several other lights belonging to the same system distributed throughout the Exhibition.

Another interesting dynamo machine contributed by the inventor, Mr. E. J. Gähler, of Hala (Tatlin). In this machine the magnetic field is produced by 3 horizontal electro-magnets of oval section arranged in two sets of four, their free ends being directed towards one another and attached at their opposite ends to two vertical circular frames carrying at their centres the bearings in which the main shafts of the machine run; the opposite ends of each pair of magnets are connected together by a U-shaped pole-piece, the open jaw of which is directed towards the centre of the armature ring. Between the sets of magnets and within the pole-pieces is rotated a flat ring armature, the coils of which are wound Gramme-fashion, but with spaces between the coils, which are connected to the external circuit. Mr. Gähler's machine occupies in principle an intermediate position between the Gramme and the Schuckert machines, as the pole-pieces are not the circumferential convolutions of the armature bobbin. The commutator is of the Gramme type, being a cylindrical disc, and the magnets are so arranged that there are cores on the armature. It is, however, of extraordinary great weight, and the construction more perfect than that of the Siemens machine, and the chances of "sparking" are reduced. A curious feature of the machine is that the magnets and the coils are wound with a double strand of copper wire, consisting of two thick wires twisted together, and the insulation is probably for convenience of winding, but there must be a considerable loss of efficiency on account of the eddy currents in the coils of the exciting circuit, which the electric current is transmitted in a separate circuit, and the magnets and the coils are placed perpendicular to the axis of the machine, and the magnets are wound with a double strand of iron wire, which exhibits a series of two or three turns, which is magnetically controlled by the magnets on the axis of the machine.

One of the most important and showy installations of the Exhibition is that of the American Edison (Brush) Electric Light Corporation, which is a well-known fact that this splendid exhibit there will be no less than 100

steel in the Middleborough district will speedily reach 450,000 tons yearly. It is with this growing trade, centred in a young and a vigorous town, with commerce and its prospects, that Middleborough celebrates its jubilee and unveils the status of its jubilee.

THE EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY AT PARIS.—No. XI.

If anything were needed to prove the extension and important character of the Paris Electric Exhibition and the vast number of exhibits illustrative of any one department of electrical science, it may be found in the fact that it is quite impossible to know the Exhibition thoroughly; that no matter how often a visitor may walk through the galleries and galleries of the Palais de l'Electricité he is certain to come across objects he has not observed before, and these added to the new arrivals of which there are several every day—give to each visit an amount of novelty adding greatly to the interest of the collection.

In our last preliminary notice of the electric lighting apparatus in the Paris Exhibition,* we recognized the fact that in dealing with such an Exhibition it was impossible to avoid making many omissions, we undertook to make good in the course of succeeding articles such omissions as presented themselves from time to time, as well as to refer to new arrivals; but during the last fortnight which has elapsed since that notice appeared, we have come across so many objects which ought to be noticed that we think it best to deal with them altogether in one more separate article in continuation and conclusion of the series of general reviews on the electric lighting apparatus, which has already appeared.†

GALILEO.

In the Italian Section, and very near the original Pacinotti machine, is a small dynamo-electric machine constructed by Signor Galileo, of Florence, and which possesses several features of interest. The armature of this apparatus consists of a Gramme ring running on a horizontal axis, and fitted with a cylindrical divided commutator and brushes similar to the commutator of the Gramme, Siemens, and many other direct-current machines. The magnetic field is produced by two pairs of horizontal electro-magnets, disposed with respect to the armature as are those of the Brush machine, but the pole-pieces are of very peculiar construction, being so formed as to embrace the armature ring over both the outside and the inside convolutions, and in this respect the magnetic field resembles more nearly that of the Jüngers machine than any other, although the disposition of the field magnets is entirely different.

BOHN.

In referring to the very curious dynamo-electric machine of Mr. Bohn, of Berlin,‡ we omitted to mention an electric lamp constructed by the same inventor, in which the position of the vertical carbon is controlled by two electro-magnets, the one being coiled with thick wire, which forms part of the main circuit with the machine, and the other of fine wire forming part of a shunt circuit to the arc. The fine-wire magnet, when in action, lifts a small link of a steel spiral parallel to the wire to run together, and the action of the thick-wire magnet is to lift a pulley attached to its armature, and by pulling tension on a small cord to separate the carbons. The action is therefore as follows: if the arc becomes too long, its increase of resistance causes a larger proportion of current to flow through the coil of the shunt magnet, the make is lifted off the main circuit, and the other (of whose speed of motion being regulated by a fly attached to the brake-wheel spindle), until a point is reached when by diminished resistance of the arc, the magnetic intensity of the shunt magnet can no longer hold the fly away from the main circuit, and the further approach of the carbon is stopped. If, on the contrary, the arc is a little too short, the thick-wire magnet holds the lower carbon short,

and the shunt magnet keeps the brake on the wheel until the proper distance between the carbon points begins to be exceeded.

DE MORTIERES.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Exhibition is the new direct-current magneto-electric machine of M. de Mortieres, which has been installed in its place since our last article was written. It is a very simple machine, and we describe and illustrate in our next issue, the armature differs in no respect from that of the De Mortieres alternating-current machine which we described in this journal some two years ago.* The chief points of difference between the two machines lie, first, in the arrangement of the field magnets; and, second, in the commutator, which is of the well-known Gramme type. In the new machine the permanent field magnets consist of a number of narrow laminæ of magnetized steel arranged in four groups around the ring, so as to form four compound permanent magnets, each composed of sixty-three plates, their centres being separated by an angular distance of 45 deg., and their axes fixed parallel with the axis on which the armature turns, that is to say, the four compound magnets form part of a cylinder of which the armature ring forms one end. As there are four distinct magnetic poles there are two sets of currents produced, and, therefore, there are two pairs of collecting brushes arranged around the commutator, but as we shall describe in detail the apparatus of M. de Mortieres in our next issue we need not further describe it here.

REYNIER.

M. Emile Reynier (whose name is well known as the inventor of a system in which one or both of the carbon electrodes in an electric lamp is an arc in the form of a carbon disc, which can be rotated either by mechanism or by the action of the current) so as continually to present a fresh surface for combustion) exhibits a collection of his various lamps, showing their development; thus there is the lamp in which a vertical pencil of carbon rests on its lower point upon the edge of a disc of carbon forming the other electrode, at a point internally disposed with respect to the centre of the disc; this is the Reynier lamp of February, 1875. Besides there, M. Reynier exhibits specimens of his modification of July, 1875, and of his factory lamp of July, 1879, which is the form adopted at present, and which, in combination with the Lane Fox incandescence lamp, illuminates the little gasometer factory in the nave. The machine tools which are driven by a Gramme machine. M. Reynier exhibits also a collection of his metallized carbon rods for use in electric lamps.

SIEMENS AND HALSKY.

In our notice of the splendid exhibit of Messrs. Siemens we omitted to refer to a rather interesting lamp, in which the carbons are attached to two little carriages which run down railways inclined to one another, so as to form a very flat V, and the carbons are held in the two carriages, so as to be respectively parallel to the two inclines, and therefore meet one another at the same angle, the position of the two carriages, and consequently of the arc, is controlled by mechanism placed below the inclines connected with the carriage by fine cords.

The same eminent firm exhibits a highly interesting and valuable collection of the various types of Siemens and Halsky of Altenneck machines, including the first dynamo-electric machine of Dr. Werner Siemens, which was made in 1866, the first of the Siemens direct-current machines which was designed by Mr. Halsky of Altenneck in 1873, as well as the first divided current Siemens lamp introduced in 1871.

BUNSEN.

M. Emile Buisson, of Lille, in the Swiss Section, exhibits, besides a specimen of his dynamo-machine and armature, an interesting regulating lamp in which the armatures of an electro-magnet included in the circuit of the machine which is of different diameter attached to the same spindle, on which there are attached a chain, on the opposite end of which is while the smaller pulley surrounds the pulley of the armature of the lamp is as follows: the current, traversing the coil of the magnet causes the armature to be attracted, thereby separating the carbons

and at the same time pressing the flywheel against the spring brake, by which it is prevented from revolving, and the carbon is held in the position to give the requisite length of arc to which the lamp is adjusted. If, however, the strength of current diminishes by the contraction of the carbon lengthening the arc, the armature drops a little until the flywheel is disengaged from the brake and thus the carbons are again separated, and the current is again from the Bohn lamp described above. M. Buisson exhibits also an interesting regulating lamp in which a magnetic field produced by a helix of insulated wire coiled in the form of a hollow sphere, whose centre lies in the axis of rotation of the armature.

HENON.

In the British Section Mr. Killingsworth Hedges exhibits specimens of his very peculiar form of electric lamp, which has points of resemblance to both the Heyrick factory lamp and the Heyrick regulator, although in general construction it differs from either. In one of these lamps two carbon pencils slide by gravity down two troughs inclined to one another so as to form the letter V, and impinge upon a block of refractory clay upon which the arc is formed, and in another lamp two carbon pencils are mounted on a sliding carriage which can be displaced with ease. As we propose, however, to describe this apparatus in detail in our next issue we need not further allude to it here.

COURT.

In the gallery to which we have already alluded in a previous notice of this series as being so perfectly lighted by the Japar lamps* there is an exhibit of M. Courtet, of Paris, in which are some very elaborately finished lamps, which are capable of all over. The point of interest of these lamps lies in their being designed for the purpose of maintaining the luminous point of an ordinary Jablochkoff candle at a fixed position in space so as to enable it to be used in focussing apparatus for lighthouses or projection lanterns. This focussing lamp, in construction another of the same type, is called the "Regulator Clepheyre," is exhibited in two forms, one for keeping a single Jablochkoff candle in a fixed focus, and the other for use with four carbons. There is also a modified form of the same regulating system applied to an arc lamp in which the carbons are disposed in the ordinary way.

DE MERSANNE.

In the room lighted by the De Mersanne lamp there is a case containing a number of De Mersanne regulators, both of the horizontal and of the vertical types. The workmanship of the mechanical arrangements, which are in fully seen, is very highly finished. There is also in the collection an interesting lamp, in which two horizontal carbons are approached to one another or separated by a right and left-handed screw, which is controlled by clockwork mechanism at one end. Besides there is a double brush lamp and a specimen of the incandescence lamp and regulator of M. Lottin.

CHATELAIN.

M. Chatelain, of Paris, exhibits in the same room, specimens of his regulating lamp, in which the position of the carbons is controlled by a solenoid, the carbons are of the same type as are very solidly made and of excellent finish and workmanship. We shall probably have to refer again to this lamp in a future notice.

CHAMBERY.

M. Chambery, of M. Laiffa (Department of Savoie et Oise), exhibits an electric machine, which is very similar in form and construction to the early form of Siemens dynamo-electric machine, having four Siemens cylindrical armature revolving in a magnetic field produced by a number of horizontal pole-pieces which surround the armature. The same exhibitor constructs, however, a number of specimens of very similar construction.

DUNN'S ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

The British Electric Light Company, of London, exhibits some powerful Gramme machines, and also a number of the lamps of the building, currents to the various parts of the Exhibition is also one of the newest arrivals in the Exhibition is also

* See ante, page 320.
† See ante, page 321, 322, and 323.
‡ See ante, page 323. See also, page 221.

* See *THE ENGINEER*, vol. XXIII., page 322.

* See ante, page 321.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

By J. K. KILGUS.

It is now about twenty years since Ferdinand Carré of France, practically demonstrated the value of ammonia as a frigorific medium. Since then, Carré of London, Mort and Nicolle of Sydney, Australia, have spent time and money without stint in investigations and experiments, and have patented various improvements and modifications of the Carré system. More recently Professor Lindé of Germany has brought out an ammonia machine upon a different system.

In classification, the Carré and Recco systems represent what may be termed the absorption method, while Lindé's arrangement may be described as the compression system, or more strictly defined mechanical compression.*

In general terms, ammonia may be described as a highly volatile combustible gas, having a boiling point of 30 deg. minus, at atmospheric pressure—a vapour tension of 120 lb. at 65 deg. Fahrenheit—a specific gravity of vapour of .59 (air being one)—and by equal weight a latent heat of 900. It is slightly inflammable, and exceedingly irritating to the respiratory organs.

With ammonia, as with all the condensable gases, cooling is effected by its vaporization, the heat necessary to cause this change of state being abstracted from whatever substance is at the time in contact with the vessel or pipes containing the gas. The heat so abstracted is termed "the latent heat of vaporization," and if at this point the gas with its contained heat could be sent to waste, cooling would be a simple matter; but unfortunately, ammonia is not "free air," and to be had at all times and places, consequently it must be used over and over again. To do this the vapour must be re-liquefied, and this necessitates cooling and pressure combined. Provision for these requisites brings us to the diverging parts of the two systems under discussion, both leading to one result, viz., returning the gas to the starting-point.

We will describe the two methods, and first the "absorption" plan.

The different appliances for carrying out the absorption system, are—

1st. A boiler in which the ammoniacal liquor (commercial ammonia) is distilled, either by the application of heat direct to the surface of the boiler, or more usually by steam circulating through pipes within the boiler.

2nd. A condenser and liquorator, which is a vessel containing coils of pipes, terminating at their lower extremity, in a receptacle for the liquid, when re-formed.

3rd. A refrigerator, also a vessel containing pipes or coils, terminating in a closed receptacle at the bottom.

4th. The absorber, a closed vessel, one side of which is connected by a pipe, to the series of pipes before mentioned in the refrigerator. Whist from the opposite side is a pipe leading to the boiler.

5th. Appliance or condenser number two; which is usually an open top vessel filled with pipes.

6th. One or more force pumps, between the last named condenser, and the boiler from which our description started.

In ammonia machines of this class, and of any considerable magnitude, the working is continuous; but the process will perhaps be more clearly understood if described in its several stages.

Ammoniacal liquor or commercial ammonia of standard strength, say and is gravely 885, contains (by weight) about 30 per cent. of ammonia, and at a temperature of the boiling point of this strength is at atmospheric pressure, according to Dalton, is 65 deg. (Fahrenheit scale).

For convenience in calculation, we will assume that the boiler is cooled with 100 lb. of ammoniacal liquor of standard strength (885), and at a temperature of 100 deg. We will also assume, as it is in accordance with modern practice, that the boiler contains pipes, and that steam is applied by the circulating steam through these pipes. The heat so applied will first raise the temperature of the liquor to the boiling point, which is constantly varying between 65 deg. and 130 deg. at atmospheric pressure, according to the strength of the

remaining liquor, but is at all times below that of water at same pressure.

A continued application of heat after the liquor has reached its boiling point causes a rapid vaporization of the ammonia, and a lesser passing off of aqueous vapour. These combined vapours are conducted by a pipe to the top of the coils in the first condenser. In these coils the vapour accumulates, until the pressure derived from this accumulation causes its liquefaction. The resultant liquid finds a lodgment in the receptacle at the termination of the coils.

We will assume that the vaporization continues until what remains of the ammoniacal liquor has a specific gravity of .975, and at this gravity it would have 5 per cent. ammonia and 95 per cent. water.

Assuming also that all the vapour has passed over to the condenser, then, according to Recco, we shall have in the liquorator 30 lb. of resultant liquor, water, and in the boiler 64 lb. of weak liquor, which is 95 per cent. water and 5 per cent. ammonia.

From the 100 lb. of commercial ammonia at the starting point, we now have 30 lb. of concentrated ammoniacal liquor in the bottom of the liquorator, and if the condensing water had a temperature of about 130 lb. per square inch.

This pressure is termed the liquefying pressure, that is to say, the pressure at which the gas would be forced to the temperature of the condensing water. But it may be noted that the gas does not at once attain the sensible heat of the gas, and the latent heat of vaporization, have been absorbed by the cooling water.

Having now by heat caused the vaporization of the greater portion of the ammonia, and a lesser portion of the water, and also, by cooling and pressure combined, caused its re-liquefaction, we may with this concentrated solution proceed to the third stage of the process, in other words, the cold produced, for which all the others may be considered as subsidiary.

If the concentrated liquor in the liquorator under pressure be conducted into the refrigerator, and there be allowed to expand, it will again assume the gaseous form.

This second vaporization, like the first, is also caused by heat; but owing to the concentration of the ammoniacal strength, the boiling point has been lowered to at least 50 deg. below freezing, consequently, so, or any substance lower in temperature than ice, but above this boiling point, will furnish the heat necessary for vaporization, and whatever substance parts with its heat, to cause this vaporization, must of necessity grow colder.

If this substance, which is analogous to the steam which causes the first vaporization, be a liquid, it must necessarily be a non-congealable one, at the working temperature; as it will grow colder and colder, until its temperature falls to the limit of the point of the ammoniacal liquor.

Of this boiling point it may be said, that it ranges between 30 deg. minus, for pure anhydrous ammonia, to 195 deg. for 8 per cent. strength, varying between these points according to the percentage of ammonia in the solution.

As, according to Dalton, the boiling point of an ammoniacal liquor containing 35 per cent. of its weight of anhydrous ammonia is 20 deg., it will be evident that vaporization will cease when the liquor is reduced to this strength, and when the substance that supplies the heat is cooled to this point, and if our object be ice-making, a temperature of 20 deg. will be slightly effective.

In review of this stage, it will be remembered that we started with 36 lb. of concentrated ammoniacal liquor, containing 75 per cent. of its weight of anhydrous ammonia, and we will consider that the second vaporization has continued until this liquor is 70 per cent. strength is reduced to 35 per cent., which, as has been shown, is the limit of usefulness in ice making. We shall now find in the bottom of the refrigerator 14 lb. (nearly) of liquor, which would contain 5 lb. of ammonia and 9 lb. of water. It will be seen that of the 30 lb. of concentrated liquor and 70 lb. of water with which we started, 27 lb. of the liquor and 9 lb. of water have been vaporized and relieved in the first condenser. This 36 lb. of concentrated liquor has been passed into the refrigerator; but inasmuch as the second vaporization is effected at a temperature so low, that even the ammonia in excess of a stated strength has been re-vaporized, consequently we have in the bottom of the refrigerator,

of the ammoniacal liquor vaporized in the boiler, 5 lb. of ammonia and 1 lb. of water which is useless for effective work.

It may be remarked here that Recco's improvements had for their object the separation of the ammonia and aqueous vapour in the first condenser, and the return of the water so collected to the boiler. In this he was to a certain extent successful, but the way has not been discovered of producing anhydrous ammonia by the absorption system—nor can it in reason be expected, with the constantly repeated vaporizations. At high temperature aqueous vapour will always pass over, and it is scarcely possible that the two vapours so nearly equal in latent heat can be perfectly separated, nor has it been done.

In every ammonia machine working on the absorption plan, there is a constantly increasing accumulation in the bottom of the refrigerator of what the workman call "bad stuff," and which from time to time must be withdrawn, or returned to the boiler.

This accumulation seriously affects regular production; the machine giving maximum results only after every withdrawal, and decreasing as the "bad stuff" accumulates.

To return from our digression—if our object had been to test the cooling power of vaporizing 28 lb. anhydrous ammonia, we should allow the gas charged with the latent heat of vaporization to escape from the refrigerator into the open, after cooling it to the initial temperature of the cooling medium, and our experiment would now be concluded. In this we undertook to describe the absorption system, we have at this point arrived at the stage where the distinctive features of the system are manifested.

It should be noted, that in this description of the process by stages, we treat each stage as if it were entirely complete before the next began; in point of fact, there is no such thing as a complete stage. For instance the rapid vaporization would not instantaneously create a pressure, which, were there withdrawal, the gas would accumulate until vaporization ceased. The withdrawal is the commencement of the fourth stage.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAPHY AT THE PARIS ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.—No. IV.

CARDELLI'S SHUNT METER.

In testing the insulation resistances of submarine cables or other insulated conductors as well as the porcelain insulators used on aerial lines by means of the galvanometer, it is frequently necessary to ascertain the "multiplying power" of the shunt used to diminish the deflection of the battery current through that instrument. To get its somewhat tedious calculation has to be performed, and any plan for obviating the loss of time involved in the process is a positive gain to the electrician. Hitherto practical electricians and experimentalists have in general gone through the calculation without any attempt to circumvent it by a shorter method. Calculating machines have been employed in computing cable tests by Mr. P. T. R. Warren, at Hooper's Telegraph Works, and Mr. H. H. Keppel has suggested the use of tables for giving the multiplying power of shunts; but it has been left to the Italian electrician, Signor Cardelli, engineer to the Technical Bureau of the Italian Telegraph Administration, to find the best solution of the difficulty.

In a pamphlet published this year at Rome, and entitled *Regole per la Grafica dei Circuiti*, Signor Cardelli shows a plain method of constructing curves which will give the multiplying power of a shunt, the combined resistance of the shunt and galvanometer, and the compensating resistance of the circuit by more measurements with a scale. Since the use of this scale, however, Signor Cardelli has gone a step further, and constructed a very simple and ingenious shunt device, or as he terms it "shuntor," which gives the required value in a few seconds by an easy manual operation. The shunt-ruler of Signor Cardelli belongs to the class of calculating machines, though simple in themselves, are troublesome and tedious; and we believe it is the first of its kind for assisting electricians, though others probably will yet be invented for serving similar purposes. As an invention it is therefore quite original, nor the

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* Mort's patent of 1859 was an ammonia process, combining the absorption and compression systems. Recently, J. T. Johnson has patented a similar arrangement, but neither having yet been offered for sale, no further citation will be made to them in this paper.

THE JABLOCHOFF SYSTEM AT THE PARIS ELECTROPHOT EXHIBITION.

No. 1.

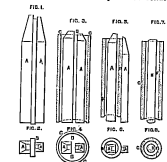
The memorable exhibition which contained the germ from which has sprung the whole of the industry of electric lighting, dates from the early part of the present century, but is commemorated but fruit only a few years ago. Until 1870, indeed, the electric light was familiar only to a few specialists, and existed as a scientific curiosity, never leaving the laboratory but for exhibition purposes, or in some rare cases where the rapid execution of public works rendered economy a very minor consideration, and where the regularity of the light was but of little importance. To-day the electric light of many kinds burns in thousands of lamps. Whole districts of London, Paris, and New York are lighted by it, and hundreds of workshops employ it to the exclusion of gas. In many cities, public offices, stores, and in some theatres, it supplies the sole means of illumination, and it may be confidently expected that before long it will be brought widely into private dwellings.

The gas companies, which as the beginning of this surprising development sought neither to turn the subject to their profit nor seriously to combat it, begin to realize that to somewhat tardily that indifference and contempt are insufficient to arrest the marvellous progress. The press advances it, the public approve it more and more, electric light companies are springing up and grow, and a new race of inventors appears to have been created. And the International Exhibition of Electricity, now being held at the Palais d'Industrie, is the natural outcome of this astounding movement, which promises under all its various forms to develop into the most important industrial revolution that the present century has witnessed. And to whom in future years will the honour of this revolution be accorded? To no one person certainly, but amongst the crowd of scientific workers, it is certain that a name will be necessary. M. Gramme, and to M. Jablochkoff. All visitors to Paris during the International Exhibition of 1878, will remember that Gramme and Jablochkoff made their names brilliant, and the Jablochkoff pavilion, as significant as it would now appear, only three years later, continued by far the most striking exhibits in this department of industrial science.

For this reason we have commenced our series of articles on electric lighting at the present Exhibition with the Jablochkoff system, although for another reason it deserves priority. Since the opening of the Exhibition a powerful association has combined under one management the patents of Jablochkoff, Gramme, Junin, Werdemann, and Reyher. The magnitude of its resources and the position of its directors alike give it in all justice the place of honour. M. Paul Jablochkoff was an engineer officer in the Russian army, and was entrusted in 1869 with some galvanic investigations at the Ecole Galvanotechnique of St. Petersburg, and afterwards had under his charge the telegraph lines from Moscow to Kourk for the Nihil Railway Company. Towards the close of 1875 he started from Russia to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition, but got no further than Paris, where he entered the establishment of M. Breguet, and on March 23, 1876, he secured his first patent for the electric candle. A short time afterwards a Russian gentleman, M. Vyroubov, directed by the *Petrovitch* introduced him to M. St. Denayrou, who at the commencement of 1877 a group of capitalists combined in the form of a *Syndicat*, for the investigation of electric lighting, with a capital of half a million francs. Afterwards this syndicate was transformed into the *Société Générale d'Electricité* (properly so called), and in 1878, more recently into the *Compagnie Générale d'Electricité* with a capital of 20,000,000 francs.

The electric candle was presented to the Academy of Sciences by the President, M. St. Denayrou, in the name of M. Denayrou. On that occasion M. Dumas spoke as follows: "I have the honour to bring before the notice of the Academy the results of investigations by M. P. Jablochkoff on an invention which has made a great step in the problem of electric lighting. It is an invention which involves the suppression of all the mechanism usually employed in ordinary electric lamps. The new luminous source is composed of two carbons fixed parallel to each other, a slight distance apart, and separated by an insulating material which is maintained at the same rate as the carbons themselves. As soon as the current commences to pass

the volta is played at the free ends of the two carbons. The adjacent insulating material becomes consumed and unduly invades the double ring of carbon, wick. The invention questions appears to me at first sight as a vast simplification in the known processes for the production of the electric light, and a regulating apparatus, and I think the following may be summed up as follows: The heat from the combustion of the carbon lost in the air with the candle for the combustion of the insulating material. This composition of this latter can be varied indefinitely, since a vast number of substances would be used. The most refractory of early materials may when placed in the volta are, as it is placed by employed as insulating materials sand, glass, lime, &c. But the most simple, as well as the least costly, is a mixture of sand and glass. Such was the first official description of the Jablochkoff candle. M. Dumas's communication also referred to the ease with which the system lent itself to the divisibility of the electric light. This was the first announcement of the form which has been achieved. Since then it has been effected in a variety of ways. The form and modes changed greatly since 1876. Several of the earlier when the standard patent differs considerably, and will be found of interest at the present time, the commencement M. Jablochkoff employed dynamo machines with direct currents, and as in this case the positive carbon burns twice as rapidly as the negative, he was compelled to have the two of the same section of the other, as will be seen in the annexed sketches. Figs. 1 and 2 show the two rings separated with an insulating distance piece. Figs. 3 and 4 show them surrounded with an insulating paper envelope filled with powdered refractory



material. In Figs. 5, 6, B is a tube of porcelain containing the larger carbon, and against which the smaller one is placed. Figs. 7 and 8 show two cylindrical carbons, of which the larger, G, is hollow, and encloses the second, the two being separated by a packing of refractory material. These various types have now only an historical interest, and they have long been replaced by forms with equal carbons, consumed under the influence of alternating electric currents.

The exhibit of the *Compagnie Générale d'Electricité* consists of three distinct sections, relating to the various systems which have recently been adapted into one association. The section relating to electric lighting on the Jablochkoff system, comprises two special groups, one in the nave, and the other in one of the large salons on the first floor of the Palais d'Industrie. The former occupies an irregular area, and makes a *profund* to the exhibit of M. Christofle, beside the large central basin. It comprises a large number of types of candles and miscellaneous apparatus. There are also two steam engines connected to dynamo machines, and the first example of a large alternating current machine on the Jablochkoff system. The second exhibit consists chiefly of various kinds of Jablochkoff lamps.

A study of the apparatus collected in these two groups necessitates some explanation of a retrospective character, but as the exhibit has not been published, they will be read now for a first time with considerable interest. We have already noted above some of the earlier types of candle, and we

may now proceed to refer to some subsequent modifications, all of which are represented by specimens in the exhibit of the *Compagnie Générale d'Electricité*.

We have seen how M. Jablochkoff arranged his direct currents, which necessarily involved a consumption of the positive carbon about twofold that of the negative carbon. This ratio is, however, far from being mathematically exact, and varies with the quality of the carbons employed. In practice it was found that these were not consumed in equal quantities during equal periods. On the other hand the carbons were not symmetrical, which introduced a further cause of error; and finally, in proportion to the difference in sections the carbons heated irregularly in combustion. By the use of alternating currents, making necessarily each point of the carbons a positive and a negative pole, the two carbons were consumed in equal quantities in the same time. At the same time M. Jablochkoff abandoned the use of unequal carbons for those of a cylindrical form made of agglomerated carbon by M. Carré. These carbons have of course been manufactured in very large quantities and their price has been reduced in five to one-tenth of their original cost. The *Société Générale d'Electricité* alone has consumed over 3,000,000 metres of a standard 10 in. diameter. Later on we shall consider in detail the manufacture of electrical carbons, which is now become a large industry. It may be mentioned however, in passing, that in France the carbons are now generally delivered in sticks 10 in. long, with very smooth surfaces, of uniform strength, and having a sphericity like that of a similar steel bar. They are manufactured absolutely true, and in all possible variations in cross section and diameter.

The only examples of the production of Jablochkoff candle (see Figs. 3 and 10) consisted then of two cylindrical carbons, 10 in. in diameter, from 2 in. to 5 in. long, and of the lower end encased in copper sheath to secure a good contact in the

holder. These two sockets were connected with a composition B formed of silica and silicate of potash, and were surrounded at their upper side by a fillet of the same material. The carbons were pointed at their upper ends, and between the two was worked in with a spatula, the insulating material. A small piece of platinum wire, tied to the carbons, and allowed of an instantaneous lighting as soon as the current was turned on. The candle thus made lasted about three-quarters of an hour, but the insulating material was deficient in homogeneity, which resulted in sputtering and scattering around of particles, which were entirely incompatible with successful lighting. The mixture of silica and silicate of potash was then replaced by this hollow distance slip of porcelain from Sévres, and then by pieces of baked kaolin, formed in steel moulds, and of the form shown in the sketch, Fig. 10. At the same time the carbons were cut into smaller pieces, the effective length of the carbons was increased to 2 in., which is the normal length at the present time. Later on, the "columbian," a very simple and expensive process was substituted. It consisted in filling the kaolin paste into a mould, heated at one end, so that the kaolin is forced through the die by means of a piston, and issues in the desired form. It is then placed in the holder, and the required vent warping, and dried and sent into the required

LITERATURE.

Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy. By A. P. DAVY. Translated and Edited with Illustrations by J. D. EVANS. M.D., D.C., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. Blackie and Son, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

A SIXTH edition of this valuable work is now being issued. Like its predecessors it recommends itself to the reader for the purity of its clear, sharp, letter-press, and its fine engravings, but strange to say the latter portion of the volume before us—about one-third of the whole—is printed upon paper which is paler than the paper of the edition that it replaced in the earlier chapters, a change that by no means adds to the beauty of the impression. We know that of old it was the custom of some to curtail their hospitality when "men had well drunk," but as the intellectual, unlike the physical, appetite grows more critical, even as to the way in which it is served, the more it is exercised, we cannot ascribe the alteration to any such fabled motive, but must regard it as an important mistake on the part of the printers.

Considerable changes have been made in this edition in the arrangement of the subjects to cause them to follow each other in more natural order, and Part I., relating to statics and dynamics, has been, to a great extent, rewritten by the editor. In the other sections new articles have been introduced embodying the results of researches made, or published, since the date of the last issue, and the descriptions of apparatus that have, during the same time, come into prominent notice. As might have been anticipated, Part III., which deals with electricity, is the greatest gain in this respect. Among other interesting additions we notice an account of a series of experiments by which Professor Rowland, of Baltimore, succeeded in producing the deflection of a magnetic needle by the influence of a static charge of electricity carried not by a rapidly revolving disc of gilt ebonite. There are also short descriptions of dynamo-electric machines of various types, of duplex telegraph, of the microphone, &c., but after all the object of the book is not to inform the reader of the latest deductions of skill and ingenuity, but rather to teach him the principles which underlie the track upon which his constructive faculties must run, if he is to achieve success. The discovery of a really new fundamental truth, or the promulgation of a trustworthy abstract theory, is so infrequent that a book which deals with the elements of science does not quickly grow old. Its author or editor may strive, as Mr. Everett has done, to increase its illustrations and to intensify its lucidity, but once the work is well done an interval of a year or two yields no great crop of new matter. Considering the power of reputation of a considerable portion of the so-called scientific public, perhaps it is as well that the evolution of theories should not proceed very rapidly, as in the example of what we mean, we might point to the hypothesis of lines of electrical and magnetic force, which is by no means new, yet carries search at the Patent Office, or a short conversation with many of the rank and file connected with electric lighting, would show that a few calling themselves electricians have never yet fairly comprehended the author of an elaborate text-book, such as this, might follow the example of the Scotch minister who reported the same sermon week after week, and placed that the congregation had not put his precepts into practice, and might issue many successive editions without fear of their being out of date.

Étude sur le Marché des Crues, et sur l'Influence des Tempêtes de Mer sur les Appareils de la Navigation et l'Équipement des Caux d'Émer. By THOMAS DEBEVER. Ghent.

This pamphlet consists almost entirely of elaborate series of mathematical formulae, by which the amount of flooding and the effect of works of preservation can be estimated of the various rivers and the author's object is to demonstrate what amount of truth there is in the common complaint of riparian proprietors that their lands are occasionally inundated in consequence of improvements made to the river bed higher up. He takes a supposed stream flowing down a level of uniform descent with sloping sides, through a valley, and using M. Darcy and Buisson's formula for the uniform movement of water in such a bed, he calculates for a flooding to various given heights, the amount of water passing down, and the length of time during which

the flood lasts. This is done for the two cases; (1) in which the river rises in its bed without overflowing its banks, (2) in which it inundates the valley. In the latter case the duration of the flood is prolonged by the fact that the whole valley does not become the bed of a current; obstacles, such as bridges, plantations, &c., retain a portion of the water, and delay its discharge. Now, supposing the same stream to have been the subject of works of improvement, the bed to have been widened and deepened, and its slope increased, the same formulae will give the altered result, which can be compared with the former. The following important conclusion is then reached for this case. As long as the amount of water contained in the new bed is not sufficient to overflow the banks, it is discharged more rapidly into the lower parts of the river, and, of course, if adequate provision has been made for it there, the flooding is increased; but as soon as inundation takes place above, the rate of discharge below is diminished in comparison with that before the alteration of the bed. The work, therefore, will have injured the lands lower down in times of moderate flooding, but protected them against high floods. As they have provided greater accommodation for the water, and consequently decreased the height of inundations, the average discharge from a portion of the river so treated will during times of flood be higher than it was before; but the maximum discharge remains unaltered.

We have given M. Debever's conclusions, and must refer readers to the work for them to see on their own page. He is careful to guard against rash generalizations, and points out that the circumstances of each case must be carefully considered before using these calculations. The presence or absence of affluents themselves likely to be flooded, is an important consideration. The usually discharge their surplus waters into the main stream before their own flood has come down. If, therefore, the arrival of the latter is hastened by facilitating its course, the consequences may be a meeting of the two floods, and a greatly increased inundation at the confluence. If, on the contrary, two confluent streams bring down their flood waters at about the same time, accelerating the discharge of one of them has a distinctly beneficial effect.

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tiawole. And now we may mention in reference to the Presidentship of the Association what has not, we believe, hitherto been stated. It is in all probability to be the choice of the General Committee of the really electoral body of the Association, and the meeting which is to be held at the Hotel de Ville in the month of September at Southampton. The happy selection which is about to be made is one which probably no one will be disposed to challenge, for certainly no gentleman whom we may name is in all respects eminently qualified for the dignity.

This Jubilee Meeting promises to be a really great event, even to the general attendance and the presence of leaders of science, men whose names and labours have been conspicuous in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Sir John Lubbock, the President for the year, is having the active support of no fewer than thirteen past-presidents of the Association. Six of them, including Sir William G. Armstrong and Sir William Thomson, are to be the presidents of sections; five others, including Sir William H. Grove, Professor Stokes, and Sir John Lubbock, are to be presidents for the year; and two, Professor Huxley and Mr. Spottiswoode, are to deliver the evening discourses. So far as we remember, there are only four more who have filled a presidential chair now alive, and most of these are unable, we believe, from indisposition or great age, to attend this meeting.

Another interesting feature of British Association annual meetings is one which was instituted at the Dundee meeting in 1877. We refer to the Saturday evening lectures which are given to the working classes. The first was given by Professor Tyndall on "Matter and Force," and amongst the others we may only mention one by Mr. Siemens at Bradford, in 1878, on "Fuel," one by Mr. W. H. Preece at Plymouth, in 1877, on "Telegraphy and the Telephone," and one in 1878, on "Electricity as a Prime Power," by Professor W. E. Ayrton. On this occasion the lecturer was Professor Osborne Reyer, of Owens College, Manchester, who will discourse on the scientific principles connected with moriwakes, hail, &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY AT PARIS.—No. VII.

THE Electrical Exhibition at Paris is now fairly open to the public both by day and by night. On Friday evening last a score was given by the Comitee General and the administrative staff of the Exhibition, to which a number of distinguished guests were invited, and a certain number of invitations were also issued for the representatives of the press. This soirée was in more cases than one, one of the most brilliant gatherings ever held, for the whole building was ablaze with electric light, and the effect of the great new lighted with many hundreds of electric lights, shining upon the collections of electrical apparatus below, and showing up their true colours the banners, flags, and other decorations by which the sections devoted to the productions of various countries are ornamented and distinguished, was such as has never before been approached, and one which can never be forgotten by those who have seen it. The guest of the evening was Mr. Gambetta, who was conducted over the building by Mr. Berger and Mr. Breguet, and accompanied by Mr. Crozier, the Directeur des Eclairages, Adolphe Gloué, the Ministre des Travaux Publics, and several other distinguished men. After spending some time in the main building the distinguished party visited the great hall and rooms on the top floor, where more time was spent in the specially lighted rooms of Mr. Swan and the exhibition of Mr. Edison's incandescent in an adjoining room, but what appeared to be most interesting were the telephone rooms that were given throughout the evening in the Grand Opera House, and the control with the Theatre Francaise. In each of these rooms, there are lighted by Swan's lights, there are some twenty telephones of which differ in but insignificant details, but which differ in but insignificant details from Mr. Gower's apparatus, and that instrument from the Bell telephone and hardly open to the parties of twenty who are admitted at a time to the room, a warning bell is rung from the Opera when the music is about to commence, and the attendant sitting at a centre table turns a switch by which all

the telephones are placed in circuit with the transmitter at the Opera, with the words "Bonne nuit, mesdames." Additional to any standing in the room perfect silence prevails, each one of the listeners with the telephones to his ears hears all the notes of the strings and the brass and wood as well as the full sound of the orchestra. At the end of five minutes the current is switched off by the attendant and another batch of twenty persons is admitted to take the place of those who have already had their turn. The transmitter, of which there are two at the Opera, is a Hughes's compound microphone, differing from the Croxley and Gower-Hill microphones in the position of the carbon pencils, Croxley arranging his in the form of a parallelogram, or diamond, and Gower in the form of a star, while in the microphone used at the Opera the carbon is arranged as a number of parallel rollers, a more experimental work by Professor Hughes before the first publication of his discovery. The method of connection with an induction coil and metallic switches appears to be identical with the system adopted in the instruments of the Gower-Hill Company. On the evening of Friday the Opera of Robert le Diable was being performed, and the fine voices of M. Villaret, together with the orchestral accompaniment, were transmitted with great clearness and richness. It is an interesting fact that in consequence of all the left-hand telephones being in circuit with one transmitter and all the right-hand telephones with another, the same scenes and voices are not heard either in the two instruments, and by taking one or other instrument from the ear different voices and different musical instruments are heard, according to whether the voices or instruments heard are nearer one or the other transmitter at the Opera. On Saturday evening the Exhibition was opened to the public for the first time after eight o'clock, and a very large number of visitors availed themselves of the opportunity, including many distinguished people, the King and the Sandwich Islands, who was conducted through the upper galleries by Mr. Berger and Mr. Breguet.

As before, as the Electrical Exhibition emphatically is by daylight, its attractiveness is, of course, very greatly increased after dark by the splendour of the display of electric light, which illuminates the building like sunlight in every direction, and although the charge for admission is increased by 50 per cent. after 8 A.M., the attendance is largely in excess after that hour. In our last article we gave a general idea of what was now or understood in the Exhibition in that branch of the department of electric illumination which is devoted to the induction or generation of the currents employed. In the present notes we shall take a similar run through with the objects of the electric light, regulators, lamps, and other appliances distributed throughout the Exhibition for utilizing the electric currents, and producing a light by the electric arc, or by the incandescence of a portion of the circuit.

DUBOIS.

To make a passing reference to the early history of electric lamps, we may mention that examples of the regulators of Dubois, Foucault, and Carré are to be found in the Exhibition on the same level as the apparatus of several other and more recent developments. M. Serin, whose beautiful lamp enjoyed almost a monopoly for many years for industrial installations of the electric light, is a very important and interesting exhibit which is the first object, next perhaps to the great light house, which attracted the attention of a visitor to the Exhibition by its simple form may be studied, while side by side with it is the recently patented Serrin lamp in its unadorned and perfected form, and as the sides are of glass, the very complicated regulating mechanism of this excellently working lamp may be observed. The lamp has been employed for some many years in the electric light houses in France, as well as in some of our very early country. The Serrin lamp is a compound of a regulator, as well as a diver's lamp, which consists of a Serrin regulator enclosed in a cast-iron case, and a thick glass shade held down by suitable bolts, which surrounds the light-giving portion of the lamp. As the motive power of the Serrin lamp is

derived from the weight of the upper carbon holder and the fitting, which in its descent sets into action a train of gearing, it is on account of the weight of its carbon holder remain vertical, the driving power derived from the gravity of the upper rod cannot be constant, but will vary with the angular deviation from the vertical of the descending rod. In order therefore to apply his apparatus to nautical purposes, M. Serin has produced a lamp in which the weights within the system are balanced, and the motive power is derived from a spring, which of course is unaffected by the position and weight of the vessel on which it is placed. In order to illustrate the efficiency of this arrangement, two lamps are shown, one of which is mounted upon a vertical, and the other is mounted upon a spindle which is itself centred on a frame which can be rotated on an axis perpendicular to the lamp spindle. It is thus capable of being rotated in two different planes at right angles to one another, and by a system of coria and pulleys, the rotation of the main frame causes the lamp to take up any and every position—vertical, horizontal, inverted, and all the changes between—the current being conveyed to it through the axis on which it is rotating, and the feeding mechanism is in no way disturbed by the position of the lamp.

We have no intention of describing again well-known forms of regulators, but we have referred to Dubois's regulator on account of its historical interest in Serin's lamp, as it is on account of the design and important position which that lamp has held for so long. It forms at the same time an example of a very successful system, which includes an enormous number of initiators, and a very important link between the early automatic regulators of Dubois, Foucault, and others, and the great system of electric lamps which are at the present time fighting for the interests of electric illumination and of their own proprietors against the incandescent lighting, as well as against the dividends accruing to the owners of gas shares and to the proprietors of investments relating thereto.

PISTON.

Of lamps which are new to our readers, one of the most interesting in the Exhibition is the regulator of Alouze, Krizik and Pisto, which is known as the "Piston" lamp, a name derived from the fact that it is so designed, which is so familiar to English ears rather in connection with the production of Liger but than for developments of electrical research. The characteristic feature of the Piston lamp (which is exhibited by Mr. James Fyfe, of London), consists in the exceedingly simple and ingenious arrangement by which the position of the carbons is controlled by the varying strength of the current. The upper carbon holder consists of a brass tube which, by means of coria and pulleys, controls the position of the lower carbon holder. This brass tube passes vertically through two surrounding lobbing or solenoids, the one of which forms part of the main circuit of the lamp, and the other of fine wire placed short distances below it, and which forms a sub-circuit to the main circuit and to the arc. Fixed within this tube, and forming nevertheless a portion of it, is a soft iron core which is attached to the end of a spiral spring, and which, to say it consists of two long cones united by their bases, and when the lamp is burning, so that the arc is at such a position within the two solenoids that there is a much of the upper cone of the iron core within the upper solenoid, and there is of the lower cone within the lower helix. If now through the limiting of the arc the strength of the current is diminished, the influence of the upper solenoid increases, while that of the upper diminishes, and the result is that the carbons descend, and with the tube to which they are attached, and the arc becomes too short the reverse process is gone through, and the carbons are separated. As far as the structure of the lamp is concerned, it is very simple, and the arrangement, for most differential lamps work upon this principle, or upon principles very similar to it. The Serrin lamp, however, is a different form of the regulator is, however, in the conical form of the regulating core, for it is clear that as the cone rises and falls, and the magnetic influence of the coil upon the iron will vary in proportion, but by the adoption of a conical form it holds good the influence of the two solenoids upon

the iron core varies inversely, the one increasing exactly in the same proportion as the other decreases, and vice versa, and so all accumulative and irregular action is eliminated. With all these lamps in one circuit, and deriving their current from a Schuckert machine, the staircase at the principal entrance of the Exhibition is illuminated by a smaller series of four Pilsen lamps worked by a smaller Schuckert machine, illuminates the engines and generators forming the exhibit to which we are referring. At present the 20 lamps power nominal semi-portable engine of Messrs. Holroyd is driving these two machines, as well as the Gramme and Siemens machines for Jock's lights, but in a short time the same engine will be working the apparatus for an additional twenty Pilsen lamps, as well as another installation of Jock candles.

JOCK.

The Jock system shown by the same exhibitor, may be called a modification of the Werdermann lamp, and in general mechanical disposition has the appearance of a Werdermann lamp turned upside down. It differs, however, in several essential particulars from that arrangement. In the first place the negative electrode of M. Jock's lamp is of brilliant white that of M. Werdermann consists of a plate or cake of carbon. The Jock lamp consists of a vertical pencil of carbon forming the positive electrode, five millimetres in diameter, resting on its lower point upon the middle of a block of brilliant white which is connected with the negative terminal of the machine. There is also an exceedingly simple and ingenious automatic arrangement for releasing the clips by which the upper carbon pencil is held and dropping it on to the lower electrode directly its point is so far burnt away as to cause a separation from the electrodes, and also for short-circuiting the lamp the moment the current is interrupted; there is also a simple arrangement by which the opening of the case of one lamp in a series of short-circuits that particular lamp so that the others are not affected by its extinction during the process of putting in fresh electrodes, and consequently self-adjustment. One of the rooms on the upper gallery is illuminated by six of these lamps, which form part of a circuit of ten, the other four lights being at the driving station, and the other two employed in one of the new upright form of the Siemens direct-current machine.

SIEMENS.

Messrs. Siemens contribute a magnificent display of electric lamps. At the principal entrance and below the gallery is a very handsome and richly ornamented chandelier, partly of steel-bronze and partly of nickel, carrying six arc lights deriving their currents from a Siemens alternate-current machine. These lamps are of the principle known as the Siemens differential lamp, which has already been described in these columns. There are several single lamps of this form which illuminate Messrs. Siemens' exhibits on the ground floor, and there are three others in one of the rooms looking out of the north gallery. Messrs. Siemens contribute also a number of their "pendulum" lamps, such as are used for the high lights in the City of London, and which are actuated by continuous currents requiring one machine for each lamp, while the differential lamps working with an alternating current can be maintained in series of five or eight in a single circuit, and with larger machines with still more lamps in circuit.

JAPANESE.

One of the most perfectly lighted rooms in the Exhibition, and which is decorated with Mr. Swan's exhibit the distinctive characteristics of great beauty of effect, is that which has been handed over to Messrs. de Ligny. Here the room is illuminated by two chandeliers—of which each can be called in general form consisting of an opaque cylindrical box open at the top and surrounded by four ornamental brass rods from the edge of a large circular disc, the underside of which is dead white. Within the cylinder is placed a Japane lamp, which is completely hidden by the opaque disc. The luminous rays emitted by the electric arc are received by a vertical reflector (the edge of which forms part of the circumference of the cylinder or vase), and are by it projected vertically upwards on to the large circular screen, which thus becomes the only visible light source in the room. Nothing can possibly exceed the perfection of distribution or pleasantness of illumination which this

arrangement insures. The place is very brilliantly illuminated without any approach to a glare; what is perhaps still more remarkable is the fact that shadows of persons and objects of similar size are completely eliminated, the distribution being so perfect and uniform and the area of illuminating surface so large that a passing object cuts out but an inappreciable quantity of light from the generally illuminated floor. M. Japane's lamp, although exceedingly simple in construction, is one of the best electric lighting lamps now in its performance at the Paris Exhibition excites the admiration of all who see it. There is one kept burning the greater part of the day in one of the Belgian pavilions in the nave, and its light appears to be perfectly steady at all times, and the two lamps in the upper room, of which we have been speaking, appear on all occasions to be doing their work perfectly. The lamp itself could hardly be much simpler. The lower carbon holder is of iron and forms the core of a suspending helix included in the circuit, and by which the length of the arc is regulated; and the corresponding movement of the upper carbon holder is controlled by a simple system of cords and pulleys, which are actuated by the movement of the lower carbon holder. There are, of course, various adjustments which we shall not attempt to give an idea of the general principle on which this very beautiful regulator is constructed. M. Japane exhibits several specimens of his lamp and two very curious pedestals on each of which is placed a lamp, the arc of which is surrounded by a fish-shaped frame carrying a number of circular lenses arranged in two circles one below the other, the distal form being rendered necessary by the axes of all the lenses converging to the centre of the arc. On a lower stage are arranged as many mirrors as there are lenses, each mirror being mounted on a universal joint, so framed that it can be turned in any direction, but is always in the line of its corresponding lens. By this very primitive and somewhat cumbersome contrivance the light of a single arc can be divided into beams transmitted in various directions, or by a different adjustment of the mirrors the same rays can be concentrated in almost any required direction.

GERARD.

In a room on the same floor there is a very interesting collection of apparatus exhibited by M. Gerard, Paris, five of whose lamps illuminate the room, being fed in a single circuit by a Siemens alternating current machine. The construction of this lamp is very simple, and judging from its performance at the Exhibition, appears to be a very efficient arrangement; we shall probably illustrate this lamp on a future occasion. M. Gerard exhibits also forms of lamps or candles, which differ only in constructive details from the electric lamp of M. Bapiste, having a pair of carbons converging so as to form a V, at the apex of which the electric arc is maintained either against a fixed carbon, or against the apex of a second pair similarly disposed. What is, however, the principal point of interest about M. Gerard's exhibit is his very interesting alternating current machine, in which the magnetic field rotates, and the armatures are fixed. In this machine a set of twelve electro-magnets, attached to a revolving disc, so that the axes are parallel to the point of the shaft on which the disc rotates, is rotated between two sets of twelve bobbins arranged on the circular core frames of the machine; the electro-magnets, which are of the ordinary form, are excited by the current from a small Gramme machine, but the induction bobbins of the two fixed armatures are of very curious construction, being elliptical in cross-section, and composed of alternate layers of thin, soft iron, and coils of insulated wire. On the top of the machine is a table, to which is attached a set of forty-eight binding screws, by which no less than twenty-four circuits can be derived, which can be coupled up as desired. With the machine driven at a speed of 500 revolutions per minute, the electric current can be regulated, in connection to Mr. Swan's, something similar in construction to the Siemens differential lamp, or can be regulated, or by coupling the circuits in pairs, the machine will feed twelve Jablochok candles.

MAXIM.

In another room on the same floor is the exhibit of the lights of the United States Electric Lighting Company of New York, which are in connection with

the machines on the ground floor, to which we have already referred in previous notices of this Exhibition. The Maxim display consists of this Exhibition's* distributed as follows: In the middle of the room is a chandelier containing forty-one lights, brackets, carrying six globes each, and on the table at which the process of manufacturing the lamps may be seen, are two sets of Maxim's apparatus supporting six lamps each. The illumination of this room does not do justice to the Maxim system, for although there are 125 lamps in a comparatively small space, the illumination does in a comparatively favourable way with that of the other rooms in the Exhibition; it is very far inferior to both the Swan and the Edison exhibits; this may be due partly to the distribution of the lamps, but we think not a little to the smoky appearance of the glass globes, as it apparently seems to be an inoperable character of carbon to be formed on the interior surface of the glass envelope.

SWAN.

We have already noticed the very beautiful and highly tasteful Swan exhibit, so we need not refer again to it here except to record again the fact in this place that the lecture theatre is illuminated by 450 Swan lights, that is to say, in the middle of the room supported on eight suspended chandeliers, each carrying twenty lamps, and around the walls there are sixteen foot-cases, each with twenty globes. The adjoining buffet is illuminated by three very graceful chandeliers supporting some two hundred more Swan lights; in the pavilion of the British Post Office there are forty eight, and in the office of the British Commission there are twenty-one. In other parts of the building, such as the telephone rooms, in which the operators transact business are in action, and in some of the galleries in other parts of the building, there are more lights of this interesting system, and we believe that in the Paris Exhibition no less than 1200 Swan lights in actual operation.

EDISON.

Mr. Edison contributes a highly interesting collection of apparatus in almost every department of electrical science, and which we shall deal with in their respective places, but now we would refer only to his lights, which seem to burn with great beauty and steadiness. The form is almost identical with that of Mr. Swan's lamp, the only difference being that the carbon filament in Mr. Edison's lamp is a simple loop, while that in Mr. Swan's lamp takes a complete turn. In the Edison galleries there are two glass chandeliers, each carrying sixty lights, and sixteen very elegant smaller brass pendants, each supporting three globes. Around the walls there are seventy-six brackets, each holding one lamp, and Mr. Edison exhibits twelve single-light table or reading-lamps, making 256 in operation at the present time, but the other lamps, motors, and engines which are daily expected to arrive from America will enable a much larger installation to be made.

There are throughout the Exhibition such a vast number of different lamps and systems that it would be impossible within the limits of this article even to notice all the lamps which offer so interesting a field of comparison as those which highly illuminate the Palais d'Industrie; we must therefore defer until the larger volume of the distribution of the lights of M. Jablochok, Galebier, Gramme, Debrun, Wilde, Janin, Werdermann, and Sokel, as well as two very interesting systems in the department of the electric generator, namely, that of M. Clere, and an exceedingly interesting machine designed and contributed by Professor Jungers, of Copenhagen.

NOTES.

THE ALBANY TUNNEL.

The Albany Tunnel, which is now recently visited by the American people, is not expected to be finished till four years from now. Its length will be nearly seven miles, and the total cost will amount to nearly \$1,000,000, or about three-quarters sterling, or about 100¢ per yard. The St. Gotthard Tunnel is also miles long, and cost 400¢ a yard, the Mont Cenis Tunnel is 100¢ per yard. The Tyrol entrance to and cost 25¢ per yard.

* See ENGINEERING, vol. xxvii, page 502.

See ENGINEERING, vol. xxvii, page 55.

* See ENGINEERING, vol. xxvi, page 618.

foreman at Blackburn, was called and proved that he saw the engine five minutes after the accident, when it was locked into the shunting engine; he ascertained its being taken into the siding behind the station. He noticed that the engine was in lock gear with the link brake on, as he had ordered it to be taken off, but had not noticed the position of the lever of the automatic brake valve or the pressure on the air cylinder; the buffer was damaged as well as the tank; the brake pipe was coupled up to the next carriage; he had not noticed if the regulator was open; the link brake pump had, he said, probably stopped as there was very little steam in the engine. In answer to a question by a jurymen he said he did not appoint Stanfield, neither had he heard Stanfield object to the foreman who were provided for him.

Robert Thompson, the signalman at the West Cabin, was then called, and after being cautioned was sworn. He said that after the arrival of the Liverpool train he lowered his home signal about 3.15 to let the Manchester train come in, exhibiting at the same time a green flag, although the train was not then in sight. Lowering his home signal would cause the Old Junction Cabin to do the same. He gave Bolton Junction line gear. They worked under the permissive block system. There was no special rule, he said, as to when he must put out the green flag. Mr. Jordan referred him to the 165th rule, which requires the exhibition of a green flag; but he stated, in answer, it was not customary to work according to the rules, the owner of the line being a train at the platform, was it the custom to keep the home signal at danger until the next train was brought to a standstill. He said he had been at the West Cabin for four or five months, and for twelve months previously with the company. He entered the service of the North British Railway Company as signalman in 1873, and had worked as one ever since, with the exception of eighteen months. He stated that the train at Blackburn would be great delayed if he did not take down his home signal, as the latter governed the Old Junction and Bolton Junction signals, and he added that he had been taught to work in this way. He had no written instructions to work contrary to the rules, but the man appointed to teach him the lock had taught him to do so. The station master had frequently asked his box, and was satisfied with the way he worked his signals. On the day in question he would have taken off both his signals if the station had been clear. The Manchester train passed him at express speed, a thing he had never seen before.

Richard Pickersell, the signalman at the East Cabin, said he had been five and a half years there, before which time he was at the Blackburn Old Junction Cabin. He considered the rules were worked up to conforming to the construction of lines. Before the West Cabin box was put up the station was controlled from the Old Junction Cabin. The West Cabin according to his observation was worked as described by Thompson the last witness, the home signal was taken off when one train was in the station, and a second train was waved in with a green flag. The driver, he said, should not have entered the station at more than five or six miles an hour with the signal as they were in, and he considered it safe to allow one train to enter the station when another was there already if the brakes and everything else were working properly.

William Deacon, district signalman, stated that he taught Thompson at the West Cabin. A second train could not allow into the station if there was room for it, this being a matter in the signalman's discretion. Trains, he said, could come down the banks under proper control, generally without stoppage being governed by the signal. In further cross-examination by another solicitor he said they were permitted to allow a second train to enter the station before they had seen it. Hugh Smith, who had been pointman for 21 years, and who was now at the Old Junction Cabin, corroborated Thompson's statement. The station man could let a second train into the station if there was room, this being entirely a matter for his own judgment.

The court then retired, and the coroner next summed up; the jury then retired, and after a consultation of three-quarters of an hour brought in the following verdict, namely, that "Charles Tippley and others had lost their lives in a collision between the Manchester and Liverpool trains in the

Blackburn Station on the 8th of August; that such collision was caused by the loose working of the signals and the excessive speed at which the Manchester train was being driven into the station; and the jury are further of opinion that there ought to be more protection on the Collingwood line by a system of signalling at the East and West Cabin signals."

We have in the foregoing article confined ourselves simply to giving an analysis of the evidence afforded on Friday last, and the decision of the jury, and we have taken this course because we consider that any comments on the evidence last night be deferred until after Colonel Yolland's official report is made public. Colonel Yolland, in carrying out his inquiry, exhibited information on many points not specially dealt with at the inquest, and concerning these he will no doubt have something to say. For the present we need, in conclusion, merely remark that we thoroughly agree with the verdict arrived at by the coroner's jury.

H.M.S. "CONQUEROR"

On Thursday, the 21st inst, the Conqueror was sent out from the dock in which she has been building at Chatham. This marks an important stage in the construction of one of the formidable vessels which attention has lately been drawn by the Navy Estimates, and although the ship has been floated earlier than was required by the state of the work, in order to make room for the new ship of the Collingwood type, the keel of which it is to be at once laid in the dock erected, the boilers and engine can now be got in place and other works proceeded with which could not be taken in hand while the vessel was under cover in dock.

The Conqueror is one-going single turret twin screw man of the same class and general construction as the Hotspur and Rupert, but larger and more heavily armed than either of these vessels. Her length between the perpendiculars is 270 ft.; her length between the perpendiculars is 270 ft.; her extreme breadth 55 ft.; her draught with all guns and stores on board and fit for sea, will be 15 ft.; and her displacement will be 2,600 tons. The engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant, and Co., are vertical compound of 4,000 indicated horse power. This power, which is estimated, gives the vessel a speed of upwards of 13 knots.

Her single turret, two heavy guns will be mounted, the pattern of which is not yet decided, but they will probably be the new 35-ton gun; and besides these she will be armed with six 6-inch guns, and a number of heavy machine guns. She will also be armed with submarine torpedo attack; she will have two torpedo tubes on the broadside fitted with training gear, and arranged for firing the laboratory torpedo. The armour on the turret and on the sides is 12 in. thick, except towards the ends of the sides, where it is of less thickness. It is all steel plate, the depth of the steel being about one-third of the thickness of the armour. The engines and boilers, magazines, gun-gear, landing arrangements, and other important and vital parts are protected by an armoured box divided, the armour extending from the upper deck to about 6 ft. below the water line. Bore and shaft this divided the armour consists of narrow bolts on the side protecting the ship in the vicinity of the water line to a height of 7 ft. above the water line, and to a depth of 6 ft. below it; and at the level of the upper edge of these bolts is an armour water-tight deck of machine steel, the level of the lower edge of the armour there is also a water-tight deck of steel. Almost the whole of the framing and plating are of steel, which has been supplied by the Steel Company of Scotland.

A somewhat remarkable feature in this ship consists of a poop which extends as far forward as the funnel state, and makes the right aft from the guns. This feature is not possessed by any other vessel of her class.

It is the advantage of machine line to carry the torpedo boats when desired, besides providing excellent accommodation for the officers and crew, and increasing the capacity of the coal stores. Another interesting feature in this ship is the pilot tower, which will be placed on the poop deck, and protected with very thick steel plating and will be manned by a crew of all-round view. In action the ship will be entirely worked and fought from this tower; the guns and torpedo will be directed and fired from it.

Mr. Trevail has also, in the programme of work contemplated at the yards, promised that the Conqueror should be all but completed this year;

judging from the present condition of the ship, however, an effort will have to be made if this promise is to be fulfilled, and the vessel is to be done; little besides the bare hull and a portion of the armour are at present completed.

Some of the reasons which have hitherto been viewed with anxiety over the increasing number of classes of ships in the British Navy, the Comptroller, however, in the design of the Comptroller, because it is of an old and proved type—the class of which are well able to act together in performing difficult duties in action—and because there is a saving both in her cost and in her service to learn, as Mr. Trevail said, when referring to the new vessels ordered of the Collingwood type, "an officer in a new ship will have a chance on going into another of finding himself at home."

THE EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY AT PARIS—No. X.

THE CONGRESS OF ELECTRICIANS.

From the preliminary notices of the Paris Electrical Exhibition which have already appeared in the columns of this journal, our readers by this time will have formed some idea of the highly important nature of the vast collection of electrical apparatus which is now exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie. In a few years ago an exhibition of electrical apparatus, although interesting to all lovers of science and of progress, would have been of less importance than it is to electricians and specialists, but the time has now arrived when electrical science has become an integral and highly important branch of civil engineering, and each day that passes only renders more conspicuous the fact that a professional engineer who looks upon electric science as something foreign and unconnected with his own profession, is in the greatest measure mistaken, and will be regarded by his professional brethren as belonging to a bygone age. Electric illumination is at the present time a subject of universal and inalienable branch of the profession of the civil engineer, the great subjugated sea or of water supply have been at any time since civil engineering existed a very similar position. At such a period of the world's history it was due to a happy inspiration that the idea of an international Congress of electricians should be conceived, and the display at Paris brought themselves out as fertile a source of developing the newly inaugurated branches of engineering science, for it is only by enabling the users and manufacturers of our country to see with their own eyes what their brethren in other countries are doing that real competition is excited, improvement comes, and progress advanced.

A collection of electrical apparatus alone would however chiefly instigate manufacturing and commercial progress and competition, for the scientific element would be conspicuous either by its absence or only by its application; it was therefore very wisely suggested that in connection with the exhibition of electrical apparatus there should be held simultaneously a meeting of the world's physicists—an international Congress of Electricians. If properly conducted, occupy the same position with respect to the advancement of the science of electricity as an exhibition of apparatus would occupy with respect to its application, or what may be called the art of the electrician, and the great and all-important question of electrical measurement at the Institute of electrical power, transmission, and induction, as well as the scientific considerations involved in all the applications of electricity will come under the cognizance of this Congress.

By the decree of the President of the Republic, it was ordered that the Congress should be opened on the 15th inst, under the presidency of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and that it should be held in the Palais de l'Industrie. The Congress will be opened under the control of six vice-presidents, of whom three belong to France and three represent the countries of the Continent. The meeting is to be held in the Palais de l'Industrie.

The members of the Congress comprise, in the first place, all the ministers of the French Government, and all the ministers of the other Governments of Europe, and all the members of the various scientific societies which participate in the Congress. Twenty-eight different nations are in all represented; of these, 15 are represented in point of numbers, are: France, 70 members; Germany, 60; Belgium, 23; Russia, 16; and Germany 15. The United States of North America, although so largely represented

by the rays of a luminous electric light. And it is a remarkable and interesting fact, and one very characteristic of the fery of color of similar gatherings in France, that there was not a single report made in the halls of any sort of theft, or of any injury done to anything in the Exhibition, at a little before eleven, when the cry of "Go, free!" announced that the great Electrical Exhibition would soon be closed for the last time. By a preconcerted signal, the steam whistles of every boiler in the place were turned on, all the sirens and electric bells were set going, and to the accompaniment of the deafening din, which lasted till the place was cleared and the lamps extinguished, the great building was closed. No one who was present will ever come to remember the effect of all the boilers of that great installation blowing off their steam through their whistles together under the arched roof. Words shouted into a listener's ear in any part of the building were absolutely inaudible, for the whole air appeared to be shrieking in every direction, and the effect on the ears lasted more or less for some hours after leaving the building. It was an amazing and not altogether unexpected result to an undertaking, the success of which has made itself known in every quarter of the civilized globe, and whose close will ring in the ears of those who say it for many years to come.

Before closing this article let us throw a brief glance backwards over the past ten years, and mark a few of the most striking inventions and discoveries that have most largely contributed to the present development of electrical industry. We see first the Gramme and machines, from which date the utilization of electrical generation, in industrial uses initiated, but never yet surpassed. Then the Edison-Lenovo machine which gave the first impulse to the electric lighting of to-day, now so rich in many processes, thanks to the many improvements of Siemens, Brush, Edison, and Swan. Then the telephone of Graham Bell, multiplying distance more effectively within limits than the telegraph. Finally, the transmission of power by electricity, to which attention is now being especially turned, which promises well for the future, and which was largely illustrated at the Exhibition by the exhibits of Edison, Siemens, Gramme, and on an extensive scale and with largely divided currents, by M. Marcel Deprez.

These are the most important of the beginnings which led the foundation for the Exhibition of the Palais de l'Industrie, and secured for it so triumphant a success, which will bear fruit in the immediate future, and be followed by others probably of greater magnitude and of equal interest. Indeed, scarcely are the doors of the Palais de l'Industrie closed when the project for a similar exhibition has been formed—and the Crystal Palace venture, of which we have already expressed our opinion—but an official exhibition, under official sanction, requested by the leading men of science, and completed, as has been the one just past, by an International Congress of Electricians. We trust that this Exhibition may be held in London in 1883, and we are certain that it will continue worthily the work commenced in France, and be rich in the new inventions and discoveries that the next ten years' unrelentant scientific work of the world will have developed.

Menlo Park Scrapbook, Cat. 1085

This scrapbook covers the period 1880-1889 and contains clippings relating to patents, patent laws, and patent litigation. Most of the clippings in the first part of the book are from 1880-1881 and concern patent laws in the United States and Great Britain. There are also miscellaneous clippings from 1881-1887 pertaining to electric lighting, particularly litigation in the United States and controversies between the Edison and Maxim interests in France. The second part of the book contains clippings from 1888-1889 regarding patent litigation. Among the cases cited are Edison v. United States Electric Lighting Company, Edison v. Gramme Electric Company, and Edison v. Westinghouse. There is also material relating to the Bates Refrigerator case, in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the expiration of a foreign patent had no effect on the validity of a U.S. patent. This case served as an important precedent for establishing the validity of Edison's electric light patents. The spine is labeled "T. A. Edison. No. 67." The book contains 144 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 1-3, 128-144.

* Letters relating to Advertisements and the Publishing Department of the paper are to be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. George Leopold Ricks; all other letters to be addressed to the Editor of THE ECONOMIST, 163, Strand.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

[illegible]

THE ENGINEER.

DECEMBER 10, 1890

THE MANAGEMENT OF RIVERS

THE close relation of rivers, with a view to the prevention of floods, necessitates the creation of a proper administrative authority. The conflicting jurisdictions of the various local authorities could possibly be made available for the carrying out of any system of river administration, but to rescue the rivers of England from their present disgraceful and dangerous condition. A river authority to be efficient must have a wide area of jurisdiction, and must be independent of itself. A Board based on the county or sub-county basis of the county, as proposed at the last Public Health Conference of the Society of Arts, would be altogether unfit for the purpose. A river authority must be a county question but a river question, and unless this is so, the authority will be inefficient. Proper remedy will still be wanting. Natural and not artificial boundaries have to be considered in this case. The existing boundaries must be invoked, and no imaginary line drawn across the country. The system of administration the execution of a comprehensive plan. We have examples before us already in the treatment of rivers, and the carrying out of a plan, but perfect, still they show how inevitably the faro of a county authority system is exclusively intended for that particular purpose. Thus we have the Thames Conservancy and the Lea Conservancy, and the county boards of Essex, Kent, Surrey, Hertford, and Middlesex have jurisdiction over the rivers of the Thames placed under the jurisdiction of half-a-dozen boards in respect to Essex, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Hertford, and Berkshire. Rivers frequently have to divide control between two or three systems, and it is not surprising that no more county organisation will readily lend itself to a system of river conservancy. A better proposal is to be considering the existing Fishery Boards into river conservancy system. But this is not the way to go with the Fishery Boards in this matter, except it be for the purpose of getting them to send representatives to the river conservancy. The care of the rivers is so important that it cannot be left to the Fishery Boards, a distinct provision, and although all the interests connected with the rivers should have a voice in their control, still the Fishery Boards must be allowed to dominate. The duties of a Conservancy Board are to be defined in the Government Bill of last year as comprehending "the conservancy of rivers and watercourses, and the prevention of floods, and the improvement of rivers for navigation." To this purpose, all other considerations should be made subordinate. Let us preserve the rivers, and then they will be able to do all the purposes which the river properly ought to serve.

In the Parliamentary session of 1877 the House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of existing statutes in respect to the formation and proceedings of Commissioners of Sewers, and Conservancy, Drainage, and Navigation Boards. The Committee had to consider by what means such bodies might be more effectually and inexpensively constituted, their proceedings improved, their powers enlarged so as to provide more efficiently for the power of drainage, the prevention of floods, and the discharge of other functions appertaining to such Boards. The scope of the inquiry was wide, and at the same time well adapted to bring to the surface the main question. The Committee completed its report in 1878.

The various operations to produce these visitations are very much the same as those which affect the country generally. In this way it is well-known has been severely visited in this way. In the year 1853, the *Times* published an account a few weeks back as "a submerged village" in the Tintin, as it may be called, its population at the present time is about 16,000, and is perhaps greater. Not far from Lewisham, in the district of Greenwich, have been visited by floods from the same source. At the head of the district we have the action of agricultural drainage, and in some days is a much more potent thing than it was some years ago. In the neighbourhood of the Tintin, the Leisham valley, and manage between them to drown the Leisham valley from time to time. Complaints are made, however, of the Leisham valley, which is said to afford an insufficient channel for the waters of the Qungay, whereby both Leisham and Leisham Bridge is now. It is perfectly certain that the Pough River is more than a mile long, and is a species of low-browed tunnel under the roadway, and is nearly at right angles to the stream. The water turns off nearly down a smooth channel, and then runs to the turn of a sharp bend, and then runs through the confined space. That this bridge is a cause of the so that neither the District Board nor the Leisham Bridge body are going to make any more of the Leisham Bridge in Dorset in order to carry off some of the water. The body are now blocked up at the Pough Bridge, and thus the water is carried off by a piece of engineering is partly to be

But this is by no means all the story. Just past the Pluth Bridge the Quagmire runs into the Havnorsbourn, and the united streams speedily come to a spot known as the "Bottle Neck," where the waters meet to form a check through the action of the mill race. The priest is willing to do anything in his power to let the water run off safely, but if he dares to enlarge the mill race, he will be liable for the damage which he may occasion by creating floods through the dam. Two mills below him, and if he lets the water run with greater freedom than of yore, the floods which pass away will be liable to do damage to the mills below. The Board of Works have done a little to save Lewisham, by opening up an additional channel at the Silk Mills, the result being, however, that the Board shall bear all the responsibility. But the Board has not done nearly as many a hundred yards below the new channel, and when the water has shot along the new path comes to a stop, and if it, there is the narrow arch of the bridge to check it, there is the fine line of the adjacent land. When the flood goes away from this point, then there are the mills below. One of these mills is the property of the Board, and the Board is responsible to both of them; hence it may happen that if the Lewisham Board buy up the water rights at the Silk Mills, Lewisham will still be a block in the Greenwich

The value of water rights connected with a mill is of course considerable. Although steam is now available, water power is cheaper than steam. Hence, to buy up the water rights of the Lawshall Silk Mills would be uncommercial. The fact that the water rights of the mill all this would only lead to a flood lower down, unless the works were made clear to Deptford Creek, and so into the Thames. The Metropolitan Board have been especially anxious to get the water rights of the mill, in order to show the value of an extended authority. The Quaggy and the Ravensbourne are in the jurisdiction of three different district boards—Finsstead, Lewisham, and Deptford. The Metropolitan Board has proposed to buy the water rights and mill dam, but unless they all agree in some common action, it would be of little use for one or two to take any steps in the matter. The Metropolitan Board is anxious similar to that of the district authorities, with the difference that the Metropolitan Board, which the district boards do not possess. Hence the Metropolitan Board could carry out a comprehensive scheme, and the district boards would be left to do nothing further. What we see in the Metropolitan area, but not in the other districts, is the Metropolitan Board extending on a broader scale in many parts of England. There is a tangle of public authorities and private rights, and the Metropolitan Board has proper reasons have become masters of themselves, unless the Metropolitan Board is left to itself to be intolerable. The evil is a growing one, as shown by the report of the Lords Committee, and by the statement of Mr. Dodson a few days ago. A model of dealing with the question was set forth in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the groundwork of the Government Bill of 1870. We have seen that the Metropolitan Board recently made by General Burnley at Leicester that considering the present state of the Local Government Board is now determining whether a similar measure can be introduced in its own Bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Magnius has also asked the Metropolitan Board for authority for the Metropolitan Board to take any steps to do anything of the kind. It is really believe the assertion that if some millions of pounds would have been saved to the

CHUKAP PATENTH.

On Monday night a paper was read before the Society of Engineers, by Mr. W. Grieron. "On the National Value of Cheap Patents." An abstract will be found in another page. The paper as a whole deserves to be placed among the curiosities of literature. We are amazed that what we are about to say by stating that the language used is so bad that it is not worth the desired. His style is lucid and agreeable; his matter admirably put together. The paper was neither too long nor too short, and it was most ingeniously and effectively illustrated by diagrams and tables. It is a paper of very convenient form for the student, inasmuch as it

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stamp of £30 each.
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as a nuisance, incre
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Engineer 6/28/40
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33, Chancery-lane, W.C. — F. D.

1880.
 I cannot agree with "Detention" that there is any false command.

encouraging inventors, "giving particulars of the numbers and dates of their patents," the information that "Sorex" make for common use be laid, but many employers of skilled labour know of instances of English artisans taking their inventions to the United States to develop and bring them out there, under their own supervision. The mere possession of an American patent would not benefit the inventor, for he would be obliged to give up his rights in his native land, and, when he is in a position safely to make as publicly as possible his invention, he is in a position to negotiate with any manufacturers and capitalists that he pleases, whereas a three years' patent here is not long enough to

As an example of the latent invention of the workmen of the country, which latent invention is practically kept down by the present stamp duties, the result of the award system now in force in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton, may be pointed to. This scheme has been in force for less than four years, and during this time the highest award has been granted only six times, and yet they have already received two claims worth £100 each. Three have been rejected, seven have been found valid, and two are not yet decided upon; on the seven valid claims £16 have been awarded. Considering the novelty of this scheme, and the very short time during which it has been in operation, this result may

In conclusion, permit me to state that my only anxiety is to draw as much attention as possible to what I firmly believe to be the very harmful action of our excellent patent duties upon the prosperity of the country, and therefore I do not think it worth while to bring in irrelevant matters, such as "Semex" change," or "Restless, untameable men who go to America for change," or "the persuasive eloquence of the Mormons." W. AUSTIN

readers, probably, to have the means afforded them of correctly
appreciating such force as there is in it. NATH. BARNARD.
Admiralty, December 30th.

The trial of the process was made at the Bowling Ironworks Co. Ltd. for treating cinder pig iron in a furnace that was fitted with slag traps and from which the slag was removed at three or four times during the treatment. The furnace was 10 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. in height. The slag was removed from the furnace by means of a ladle and was poured into a slag trap which was fitted with a water seal. The slag was then poured into a slag trap which was fitted with a water seal. The slag was then poured into a slag trap which was fitted with a water seal.

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isolated—must have absorbed silicon and phosphorus and carried them away as vapour, as they are not found in the slag from inferior pig iron but in small proportion to slag from superior cast iron, which had been previously refined before it was puddled. The slag of this process are thus also shown to be as useful as iron ore for smelting with pig iron of the best quality.

NEW YORK, December 17th. JAMES HENDERSON.

SIR,—In your last edition an anonymous correspondent asks me a question concerning the Bristol Steam Tramway. If he will give me his name and address, I shall be glad to give him an answer.
HENRY HUGHES,
Loughborough, January 5th.

100

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United States
inventors for
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to number

7

At present Great Britain is, beyond question, the most accurate for the number of patents taken out in the foreign countries. It is, however, not so great country as the United States, which is used to be, and the United States are unquestionably the first place as a manufacturing nation that heretofore has been in competition with the mother country is being more and more vigorously felt. The Americans attribute their rapid success to their more efficient patent system—vide their numerous trade journals. Surely it is even the official reports of their Patent Commission. Surely it will be readily admitted in prosperity and wealth, and that an invention for advancement in the country is dependent upon reduction of the cost of the exceptionally high patent stamp duties would greatly stimulate invention, and is therefore to be sincerely desired.

change, or the permanent completion of
January 1st.

The Committee reports—p. 8, par. 34—"What we are required to do is to find out what the Government are doing to prevent the spread of the disease."

to say is, whether the Atlantic, when the vessel was
lost, was a stable ship; and the conclusions to which we have

come, after a full consideration of all the facts of the case, is the

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1025-1030.



celebrated platinum lamp, which created a panic in the stocks, and caused such a boom in the Edison Company's stocks.

227

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Commissioner of Patents, to whom Mr. Edison appealed, has finally affirmed the decision given by the Examiner of Interferences and Examiners-in-Chief in favor of Mr. Maxim, one of the electricians of the United States Lighting Company, in the case against Mr. Edison involving the incandescent lamp.

This is a decision on the second appeal in the old trimastatin regulator case. A patent was originally

The result of these conflicting claims was an interference in the Patent Office. The first decision on the

What is involved in the patent is a combination of a thermostat regulator, with a platinum lamp; but

This decision of the Commissioner of Patents ends the appeal in the Patent Office, and the practical results

Ann. Aug. 3, 1841

• Vice-President Eaton of the Edison Company, when asked concerning this dispatch last evening.

The result of these conflicting claims was an interference in the Patent Office. The first claim

What is involved in the patent is a combination of a thermostatic regulator with a platinum

"This decision of the Commissioner of Patents, made to-day, ends the final appeal in the

Mr. Kelson said it was the policy of the company to fight all battles to the end, no matter how unimportant. This they did to show that

NOT IMPORTANT TO EDISON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Commissioner

of Patents, to whom Mr. Edison appealed, has finally affirmed the decision given by the Examiner of Interferences and Rehearings.

Chief, in favor of Mr. Maxim, one of the electricians of the United States Lighting Company.

in the case against Mr. Edison, involving the

persons who suggest improvements in the way

[illegible][illegible]

The objections, on the other hand, which can be urged against the existing British system, are very few. It is true that the law of priority is not strictly observed, but that pretty freely, but the mischief done thereby is not great, and the law is not so strictly observed in other countries as it is in this. The law of novelty is more fully and more often more rigidly identified, although there may not be any real difference in the result. The law of the right of the inventor to sue for an infringement of his patent is not so much to be found in any case, unless it possesses actual novelty, as it is in this country. The law of the right of the inventor to sue for an infringement of his patent is not so much to be found in any case, unless it possesses actual novelty, as it is in this country. The law of the right of the inventor to sue for an infringement of his patent is not so much to be found in any case, unless it possesses actual novelty, as it is in this country.

Tribune, July 30, 1881.

COMBINING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

REPORTS TO FORM ONE CORPORATION OUT OF ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES—ONLY A PARTIAL SUCCESS—BUYING UP PATENTS.

An effort has been making for some time by the officers of some of the electric light companies to form a combination of all such corporations. It was argued that if all the patents and privileges held by the various companies now were combined, the combination would be strong enough to hold the field against any new corporation. H. I. Hoyt, manager of the Fuller Electric Light Company, was the leading spirit in the proposed combination. Several of the electric light companies thought favorably of the scheme, but the directors of the Edison Electric Company declined to enter into the arrangement, and so the matter slumped at present.

[illegible]

Tribune. Aug 4 1981.

Major Edgar said Mr. Hoyt makes the statement that the Grunne patent was pulled by the Edison Company and afterward purchased by the Edison Company, and that I conceived it to be of great value. The facts are these: The Grunne patent is the invention of a forgerman, and it is possible are the fraudulent electricians of the value that in Europe at the present time the Grunne patent involving the invention of Grunne electric in number of the patent combined. Of these

June 20, 1961

The Edison company, speaking through its Vice-President, takes Mr. Edison's defeat very philosophically. Having appealed from the decision of the Examiner of Interferences to the

"It was this announcement," said Mr. Flint, "that caused the memorable panic in our stocks here and abroad, and yet it is

quietly, making extensive experiments, aided by

World. Aug. 2

of the lamps. The electric lamps a
aluminum platinum wires incense
also platinum infused by a stro
electricity, it was an object to cool

of the regulator entirely. Still, I may
intimate a principle which we like to
reinstated, as it may become useful

Aug. 5, 1901

1000

the earliest date when he made the history
worldwide experiment of a thermostatic regula-
tor; but it is whether that invention is really in
any sense a part of the Edison system of light.

Way
Linn
Glass
Red
Dirt

Jun. Aug. 6. 1881.

Wm. d. to H.C. 61 1951

work as I should like to be. I see that Major Exton says we do not use it in any way and I should not wonder if a visit to our electricians

100-443887-100

...that is the reason that "Miss" Smith never

we, however, to hear that the purchase of the
to the Edison Company because, all have
on, I find it is of value to me, and we are
are benefited, while they are not injured by
decision of the Commissioner. All parties

...and the hire people - try to get
...they like it. If newspaper men
...it work and who knows that it is
...into it papers, I do not see how such
...can be looked upon as being in Mr.

CRICKET

100

Character of article: Report
From the: Minister
Published at: NY
Date: 5/26/85

THE FIELD PATES

Important Decision by the Commissioner of Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents has just decided the final appeal in the interference proceedings between Field, Elliott and McKim, in favor of Mr. Stephen D. Field. The Commissioner has held that the claims of Mr. Field's application which were in controversy are novel and are entitled to a virtually complete, and will together with claims in the patents already issued to him in 1892 and 1893, give him the right to use railway cars by electricity, of which the postal and commercial application means now are the most conspicuous examples.

The first of Mr. Field's claims, of which the Patent Office now decides Mr. Field is to be the proprietor, reads as follows:

"1. In an electric railway, the combination of one or more stationary dynamo-electric machines with overhead conductors supporting the whole line and formed parallel with the rails, and a series of contact bars on which rails are vehicles."

dynamo-electric machines fixed thereon for imparting motion thereto, the electrical connection between said last named dynamo electric machines and the stationary dynamo electric machines being maintained continuously by the wheels of the vehicle with or without the aid of contact-rollers, springs or brushes.

The application of which this forms one of the claims, was filed by Mr. Field in the Patent Office more than five years ago. About the same time Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, and Ernest W. Siemens, of Berlin, filed similar applications, and during the whole interval since then litigation has been going on before the Patent Office for the purpose of determining which of the three was the prior inventor. A large amount of testimony has been taken in Berlin, Paris, New York and San Francisco.

The Patent Office has now finally decided the
Mr. Field is the prior inventor of the various
things described and claimed in his application

tion, and considering the immense value of the invention, it may be imagined the Mr. Field's victory has not been won without a hard contest. Siemens, in particular, has struggled violently. Not content with litigating the simple question of priority of invention between Field and himself, he has endeavored to reverse the original decision of the Patent Office as to the validity

The value of the final decision has been thus considerably increased by securing the fullest and most searching examination of Mr. Field's application previous to the issue of his patent. Though there has not been a single adverse decision to Mr. Field, his experiences show the costly and tedious nature of, interferences, which may well deter inventors from seeking them.

them embarking in them. The record of the proceedings shows that the interference was declared August 6, 1891. Priority was awarded to Field by the Examiner of Interferences, July 24, 1894. Edison acquiesced in this decision. But Siemens appealed, assigning eleven errors of law—the eleventh based upon nineteen alleged errors of fact. The Board of Examiners in Chicago affirmed the Examiner's decision.

summed the Examiners' decision, November 6, 1894. Thompson Stemen moved for a rehearing, which motion was denied. He then moved before the Commissioner to surpend and remand the interference, which motion was denied. He then appealed to the Commissioner from the Board of Examiners in Chief, this time for only seven reasons, and the Commissioner affirmed the opinion and decision.

threw the opinion and decision of the Board. He moved for a rehearing before the Commissioner, which motion was denied. Finally, and with Douglas's courage, Blomquist moved for a rehearing. This was the seventh hearing. It was decided, like all the rest, and is the last; for inventors must know that in the Patent Office even times is apparently enough, and the rule of seventy times seven does not hold good.

Character of article *Ed*
From the *American Agriculturist*
Published at *N.Y.C.*
Date *May 29*

The Electric Light

A decision of the United States Supreme Court and impugned was rendered at New York, May 12th, after five years litigation in the Patent Office. This case is of great importance and its facts are as follows: The Consolidated Edison Light Company, of New York, is the owner of a patent for the "incandescent gas mantle" which is used in the "Edison" type of gas lighting. This patent was issued in 1885 in a claim made blanket of glass. This patent covers the use of known carbon filament, whether in the form of a pipe, incense tube, wire or other shape, and is not limited to the use of carbon filament. The Consolidated Edison Light Company is now claiming in relation to the priority of invention as between itself and the Edison Electric Light Company, of New York, that it was the first to invent the "incandescent gas mantle" for use in gas lighting. The counsel for Edison Electric Light Company is H. R. Dwyer. The counsel for the Consolidated Edison Light Company is James H. Dwyer, of this city. H. R. Dwyer and James H. Dwyer, of New York, are the only persons who have been named in the litigation. The litigation was commenced in 1885, and the case of Edison was not until October, 1890. Several well known residents of Brooklyn are interested in the outcome of the case.

Chicago Herald
July 26th 1886

Contesting Edison's Patents in Canada.
Toronto, July 15.—The Westinghouse Electric Light Company, of Pittsburgh, the United States Edison Electric Light Company, of New York, and the Consolidated Electric Light Company are contesting Edison's electric light patents in Canada, and are presenting applications to the Commissioner of Patents to annul the patents for non-compliance with the provisions of the patent act. The applications will probably be heard in September. The applications of this city, has been retained for the purpose.

N. Y. Times
April 4, 1887.

The consolidation of the Wattinghouse and Thomson-Houston Electric Light Companies foreshadows, it is alleged, a combination of several companies of the kind against Mr. Edison, who has recently been granted a patent for the making of

then granted a patent for the multiple arc system of distribution. This patent, if examined by the courts, will, it is said, give Edison absolute control of incandescent electric lighting, because it covers the distribution of power to a system of incandescent lamps from a common station. The

Several companies will be exposed to prosecution for infringement, and it is intimated that they intend to unite for common defense. A discussion of this matter discloses the fact that all the electric light companies doing business in Philadelphia, one excepted, are controlled by a Trust.

...was constructed by a Trust.



Callaburg Press, Dec. 20, 1887.

**PECULIARITY OF THE WOOD
INCANDESCENT LIGHTING.**

Who Invented the Incandescent Lamp
Honor Claimed in England and
America—The Big Law Suit.

...a talk to-day with a leading electrical
...tractor of this city some interesting
...s were learned by a representative of
...paper on incandescent lighting here
...some other topics.

...Pittsburg the electric lamp
...use may be said to be solely
...of the Westinghouse company.

There are a few others, but their numbers are small. In other parts of the country it is not the case: the Westinghouse is not so much used as other kinds. The reason why it dominates here is owing to the great influence the Westinghouse has in this neighborhood. The firm is rich and powerful; but it is also much

na and powerful; but it is also popular. People in ordering lamps choose those bearing its name. The method of treating the currents which feed the lamps is burning here is also nearly exactly that identified with the name of the house. Everybody has noticed large iron boxes that are placed outside walls have "shower" of sparks.

to outside walls here wherever electricity is used. These are induction coils. The current from the dynamo goes through these and circulates round a coil. Inside this is a second coil in which is started a secondary current which goes with more "volume" but less "intensity" than the original one, to light up lamps. This induction apparatus is the

peculiarity, put in a nutshell, of the incandescent lighting system. The idea of it is not new in science. It is only the practical application of it by the firm from the patent was bought that is original. It is expected to become universal in time. Priests, apparently, consider its invention one of the greatest achievements of recent years.

Westinghouse lamps sell, to a great purchaser, at the almost general price throughout the country for incandescent lamps of all kinds, namely, 35 cents. In this trade, however, they are unusually cheaply, 35 cents. However, to make it like this the Westinghouse company has a similar way of paying itself indirectly. Contractors putting up lighting stations charge a royalty of 25 per cent.

very large proportion of Pittsburgh are accustomed to switching on and light into electric lamps. Even in small stores now King Electricity driven out gas. However, it may not occur to many just what a difference an incandescent lamp usually is associated with burning. However, there is no burning in a lamp. The carbon filament or

lamp, and Gordon blamed or
and is so excessively fine that it ex-
posed to the air for the slightest part of a
it would burn away and disap-
it glows, though in a vacuum.
produces the carbon thread
the little globe with a per-
vacuum in it was a problem
globe, draped with for years,
are a light, where two pencils are
in point, sweetly touching

...the carbon burns away in the slight heat, and the consumption of matter goes on hand in hand with the ordinary process of oxidation as it is in the carbon thread, and liquefies without burning, and light and heat are produced away from the electrodes, making no obstruction therefrom, making

E. very good.
Does A. pass
country ex-
in that coun-
for some odd
to take out
Austria, than
the term for

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

A ELECTRIC COMBINATION.

to secure a vitally important high content. It is also important of agents and representatives employs throughout the Edison company is known pamphlets on its side of the question at issue within the three last issues of *WARR* discuss every kind of *WARR*

the modern pattern. There is one pattern before the start of a carbon filament in a lamp. The various new lamps are made of the same materials to be merely slightly different in some non-essential way, of a leading electrical en-

The first suit to test the validity of the patents owned by the consolidated companies was the Edison Company. It has already been brought in Centerville, Md. The Westinghouse company now claims, through its control of the Thomson-Houston patents and the Sawyer-Mann patents, owned by the Consolidated Company, all exclusive rights to run the incandescent electric light.

to 1870 the incandescent electric lighting system in this country, and proposes to compete with the Edison people to abandon their enterprise, which have been capitalized at several million dollars.

The incandescent corporation fight is especially interesting to the people of this city, where the Chester Company, is the local corporation working under the patent of the Edison

that a person named Starr Lamp to be supplied by Mr. Starr and set off which is known: there with it as demand for such a thing there was in this country. He had a partner in England. He had a partner as he had not much ago in

Man company certainly hold one of the earliest lamps of A. But it was very crude and of a filament it contained, which burnt in a part of

was removed from time to time to be admitted that the Edison patent was a modern lamp. The reason for the removal of the Edison patent was to be admitted. Indeed, it is this: "A taken-up in a foreign country." The Edison Company, of course, went abroad

...the Western Company has not since
...Recently the local Edison
...leased from the Edison
...Company the right to lay
...ed, granted by Council
...Westinghouse Company
...ed States Court in Maryland has been
...for the purpose of obtaining a judg-

ter which the Edison Company can
ed from using the incandescent
thus compel it to abandon all its
enterprises here.

30832
New Haven Palladium
May 7, 1888

ABOUT PATENTS.

It is well known to all those who are interested in the matter, and especially to those who are engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, that the patent laws of this country are very complex and intricate. It is not surprising, therefore, that many persons who are engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus are at a loss to know what their rights are in regard to the patent laws of this country. It is the purpose of this article to give a brief summary of the patent laws of this country, and to show how they apply to the manufacture of electrical apparatus.

The first thing that a person who is engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus should know is that he must have a patent for his invention. A patent is a right granted by the government to a person who has invented a new and useful machine, process, or article of manufacture. It gives the inventor the exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention for a certain period of time, usually 17 or 20 years.

There are two kinds of patents: one for inventions in the field of mechanical arts, and another for inventions in the field of electrical arts. The patent laws of this country are very complex and intricate, and it is not surprising, therefore, that many persons who are engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus are at a loss to know what their rights are in regard to the patent laws of this country.

Mychal, New York
May 2, 1888

The following is a list of the names of the persons who are engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus in New York City, and who are interested in the patent laws of this country. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and are given for the purpose of showing the extent of the electrical industry in New York City.

30833
Palladium, New York
May 11, 1888

WASHINGTON and BOSTON have been the scene of a recent and very important case in the history of the electrical industry. It is the case of the *Edison Electric Light Company* vs. *Edison*, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the month of May, 1888.

Edison Electric Light Company
May 11, 1888

The case of the *Edison Electric Light Company* vs. *Edison* is one of the most important cases in the history of the electrical industry. It is the case of the *Edison Electric Light Company* vs. *Edison*, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the month of May, 1888.

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Mychal, New York
May 2, 1888

The following is a list of the names of the persons who are engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus in New York City, and who are interested in the patent laws of this country. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and are given for the purpose of showing the extent of the electrical industry in New York City.

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Inquirer, Phila., Pa.
January 24, '99

ELECTRIC LIGHT PATENTS

Effect of the Bates Decision on the
Washington Electric Company.

NOT A SPECIAL VIOLATION FOR ROSSON

United States Electric Company pur-
chased by the Westinghouse,
With All the Vast
Highness and Power

Providence, Jan. 28.—The fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in favor of the Washington Electric Company, instead of being a victory for Edison, is nothing of the kind. It is a victory for the Washington Electric Company, and not for Edison. The fact that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Washington Electric Company, instead of being a victory for Edison, is nothing of the kind. It is a victory for the Washington Electric Company, and not for Edison. The fact that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Washington Electric Company, instead of being a victory for Edison, is nothing of the kind. It is a victory for the Washington Electric Company, and not for Edison.

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Philadelphia, Phila., Pa.
January 25, '99

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subject of the
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tion, or possession, for the defendant. Mr. Westinghouse was in the court-room today, but Mr. Edison was absent owing to the inability to leave the apartment on account of the illness of his mother. The defendant was represented by his counsel, who stated that he was conversed with several old associates among the spectators.

Mr. Westinghouse, against the story that he would contest Mr. Edison at the trial, was sitting on the jury platform when Mr. Edison arrived at the court room today, and although the sign of the strike there was no form of protest, the sign of grinning occurred either there or subsequently.

Westinghouse electric stock was weak in the market today. The stock was weak in the market today, and a general decline of all stock yesterday, when the last previous sale had been made. The market was stronger at 3:15, all the day, closing at 3:45 bid, with ten shares offered at 100.

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electric lighting can therefore be understood. In connection with this suit is a curious fact, that the Edison company owns the Sawyer-Mann patents in several European countries, and enjoys a virtual monopoly of incandescent lighting in Europe.

Ref. Belling. N.Y. 23, 1890.

WESTINGHOUSE AND EDISON. The Two Electrical Giants Meet in Court.

LAWYER LOWERY'S SUBTLE LOGIC.

The Wizard of Menlo Park Talks Interestingly About His Latest Invention—Something About Those Death-Defying Dynamites.

PHOTOGRAPH AND ITS FUTURE.

Mr. Edison, of decisive fame, was in the United States court yesterday morning, as interested spectator of the Edison-Westinghouse trial. The court room was well-filled, but to those unaccustomed to seeing him here the great man was unrecognizable. This is decided by the Westinghouse company, which is the owner in this country of the Sawyer-Mann patent. Edison, who has applied for a patent himself in 1879, says that he was not first of the Sawyer-Mann patent. The claim of Sawyer and Mann is that they had completed the invention and put it into practical use in Menlo Park, New Jersey, in 1878, and that the invention should be patented in 1879. Edison claimed the invention date from November or December, 1876, and that the invention should be patented in 1877. The case was decided in January, 1880, the examiner decided in favor of the Sawyer-Mann patent. In June, 1883, confirmed the decision after it had been established.

It is said that the case is one will not be reached for ten or twelve months. If that decision should be in favor of the Sawyer-Mann patent, the Edison and Westinghouse companies will be forced to light would be obliged to pay the Westinghouse company for infringement. Westinghouse company for infringement after made, but no claim in the future is permitted to continue making or using the same. The deep interest in the suit by all concerned in incandescent lighting is not surprising.

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Temple, Toronto, Canada, March 11, 1889.

THE EDISON PATENT CASE

OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S JUDGMENT.

Bad Knock-out for the Edisons—Careful Scrutiny of the Evidence—The Argument Dissected in a Masterly Manner—The Judgment is That There Has Been No Manufacture, and That Therefore the Edison Patent is Null and Void.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The following is the text of the decision in the great Edison patent case, heard before the Deputy Commissioner of Patents. The style of the case was: The Royal Electric Company, of Canada, petitioners; and Edison Electric Light Company, respondents. Messrs. Laak, Cuthbert, & Toronto; McMillen, of Montreal; Quinn, of New York, and Kerr, of Pittsburgh, N.Y., were counsel for the petitioners. Messrs. Herbert Cameron, C.E., of Toronto; MacMaster, C.E., of Montreal, and Iyer, of New York, counsel for respondents. This was a petition to the Minister of Agriculture.

[illegible][illegible]

to "connect" with the circuit, supplying the electric current. On the 14th November, 1879, The Edison Electric Light Co. placed a small lamp in a factory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, worked by two men, and the outfit consisted of a small dynamo, several pumps for producing the vacuum in the globe, several small glass blowers, and, as first, altogether of the value \$2,000, and constructed the manufacture of the lamps from the materials imported from England. The first lamp was made of carbon, and the United States was alone rated; and on the 17th had completed two lamps; the carbon filaments were put into the lamps in the condition they were in.

[illegible]

in the United States for use in the lamp. The lamp was made in the United States, and it was the only lamp of its kind in the world. The lamp was made in the United States, and it was the only lamp of its kind in the world. The lamp was made in the United States, and it was the only lamp of its kind in the world.

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that two hundred fold more in Canada, as it requires a special furnace to prepare it; that the cost of material in the United States, as imported into Canada, would be in the proportion of one-third, and the labor in Canada, two-

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The comminution which precedes this is, to a certain extent, due to the action of the flame by itself, the chains of which are:

An electric lamp for giving light by incandescence, a small electric fan for circulating the air, a receiver made of glass through which the air is exhausted for the purpose of securing a vacuum.

A coiled carbon filament or strip arranged in a manner that only a portion of the surface is exposed to the action of the flame, as shown in the fourth.

The method, however, directions of securing a plasma contact versus the carbon filament, carbonizing the whole in a closed chamber.

It is manifestly clear that the essential feature of the present invention is the use of a carbon filament in the first and second claims is a carbon filament of great resistance. It is the novel and unexpected finding, and it cannot be denied that it is a novel and unexpected finding.

"Time to Inpart," is claimed the patent; or that anyone without the permission or respondents would render him in an action for infringement.

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MISCELLANEOUS SCRAPBOOK SERIES, 1879-1886

The eight scrapbooks in this series cover the years 1880-1886. Four of the scrapbooks contain clippings from newspapers and technical journals and relate to the business and technical aspects of electric lighting and the electric railroad. Also included is one scrapbook containing correspondence and other documents pertaining to Edison's work on electric railroads, particularly the experimental railroad built at Menlo Park. Another scrapbook consists of canvassing reports from Alfred O. Tate to Charles Batchelor regarding central stations in Michigan and Canada. Finally, there are two scrapbooks containing messages transmitted at the Paris Electrical Exhibition of 1881 by an autographic telegraph invented by Edison and Patrick Kenny. All of the books have been filmed except for the two books of telegraph messages.

The following scrapbooks have been filmed:

1. Cat. 2174 Electric railroad correspondence (1880-1883)
2. Cat. 1135 Clippings (1881)
3. Cat. 1139 Clippings (1882-1884)
4. Uncataloged Canvassing Reports (1884)
5. Cat. 1138 Clippings (1885)
6. Cat. 1140 Clippings (1885-1886)

The following scrapbooks have not been filmed:

1. E-5478-1 Telegraph messages (1881)
2. E-2546 Telegraph messages (1881-1882)

A Note on the Filming of the Miscellaneous Scrapbooks

Although each scrapbook page is represented on the microfilm, the contents of the scrapbooks have not always been filmed in their entirety. Many scrapbooks contain oversize clippings that cannot be completely unfolded without obscuring other clippings. Moreover, it is not uncommon for many successive pages in a technical journal to be pasted onto a single scrapbook page. To have filmed the clippings in their entirety would have required several additional reels of microfilm.

Each scrapbook page has been filmed at least once, in such a manner as to convey the greatest amount of bibliographic and substantive information about the clippings on the page. Substantive clippings that are directly concerned with Edison and his inventive or business activities have been filmed in their entirety.

Scrapbook, Cat. 2174

This scrapbook covers the period April 1880-November 1883 and contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's work on electric railroads. Most of the material pertains to the experimental railroad constructed at Menlo Park in 1880. Included are equipment specifications; cost accounts; progress reports from Charles T. Hughes, the engineer in charge of the railroad; and an agreement between Edison and Henry Villard for the construction of a longer, improved railway at Menlo Park. There are also letters concerning proposed electric railway systems in the United States and elsewhere; agreements pertaining to the rights to Edison's railway patents; a report by Sherburne B. Eaton summarizing ownership of European rights to various railway inventions; and newspaper and journal articles relating to the electric railways of Edison and Stephen Dudley Field.

The material in this book was removed from Edison's files and assembled in scrapbook form by William J. Hammer in the spring of 1898. The documents were used by the General Electric Board of Patent Control in patent litigation and were returned to Edison on May 9, 1902. The scrapbook was disbound prior to microfilming. The material was filmed as arranged by Hammer.

Related material can be found in the "Railroad - Electric" folders in the Document File Series.

Lot. 2194

This binder contains various papers, contracts, files of correspondence, specifications and estimates for railroad material, having a direct or indirect bearing upon Mr. Edison's electric railroads at Wood Park in 1885 & 1891 and 1892 & 1893, as well as data regarding prospective installations on the Northern Pacific R. R., Manhattan Elevated R. R., Staten Island, Pennsylvania R. R., Switzerland, San America, Cuba, and elsewhere. It contains also the Edison-Villard contract, the Edison-Biedermann contract, Electric Railway Co. of the D. C. agreement, etc., etc. These papers were taken by William J. Hammer from Mr. Edison's private archives at the Edison Laboratory in Spring of 1902 by permission of Mr. Edison for use of the Board of Patent Control in the Siemens case, and returned by William J. Hammer to Mr. Edison's laboratory on **MAY 9th, 1902.**

Cat. 2174

This binder contains various papers, contracts, files of correspondence, specifications and estimates for railroad material, having a direct or indirect bearing upon Mr. Edison's electric railroads at Coney Park in 1883 & 1881 and 1882 & 1883, as well as data regarding prospective installations on the Northern Pacific R. R., Manhattan Elevated R. R., Staten Island, Pennsylvania R. R., Switzerland, So. America, Cuba, and elsewhere. It contains also the Edison-Villard contract; the Edison-Biedermann contract; Electric Railway Co. of the U. S. agreement, etc. etc. These papers were taken by William J. Hammer from Mr. Edison's private archives at the Edison laboratory in spring of 1898 by permission of Mr. Edison for use of the Board of Patent Control in the Siemens case, and returned by William J. Hammer to Mr. Edison's laboratory on **MAY 9th 1902.**

Cost of Motive Power & Lighting Manhattan Ry.

month of April 1880.

Motive Power		1 st Ave	3 rd Ave	6 th Ave	7 th Ave	Total
Engines Running Expenses }	Coal	576144	1442101	1084076	542046	3584369
	" delivery of	50467	116009	76411	19102	261989
	" weighing & handling	426	109216	97526	162	263742
	Oil	41027	93752	121082	40302	266164
	Tallow					
	Waste	8102	21933	27831	4017	61883
	Wood & Coke	12	8250	150	75	31950
	Water Tax	270	720	630	180	1800
	" Expenses	58213	61625	246	17637	160075
	Other Supplies	2045	27463	27892	3597	60997
	Dispatchers & Ckts.	265	287	328	180	1060
	Engineers	4719	920882	924093	256780	2573453
	Firemen	260211	573895	580357	148102	1522565
	Watchmen			129		129
	Other Labor	94797	264155	183122	39452	531526
Engine Repairs & Renewals }	Boilers	4622	103	54086	4393	73301
	Stacks	2577	8652	26801	1405	39375
	Tire boxes	771	1609	3654	8424	14458
	Bearings	9068	101109	1541	8371	272648
	Brakes	4027	28882	25391	2753	61053
	Brake Shoes	7348	33604	18104	8212	67268
	Wheels		256	11227		11483
	Drivers		42	1064		5264
	Trunk Lines					
	Tires turned down		4227		550	5077
Other Repairs		24560	239068	335746	53216	652790
		11510	111448	34012	12120	165320
Number Engines in use		28	65	44	23	160
Lights & Lighting & Chang.						
Trains Stations		31127	50997	111853	9287	203264
		63831	116733	101869	7026	220259
		94957	167730	213722	17113	341522

W. H. Hamner
May 28

THE ROCKAWAY

Elevated Rail-Road Company.

Office 110, 9th Street, Room 2.
Removed to 106 Greenwich Street.

W. WILLSHIRE RILEY, Pres.
EDWARD F. FARRAND, Vice Pres.
FRANK A. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec. & Treas.

J. A. Edison Esq.

New York, May 28th 1880
Write to say cannot go
into building apparatus
yet - the apparatus for Road
is nearly for experimental purposes
I can do nothing to expedite it.

~~Electric Motor last period was for experimental purposes~~
~~until our experiments are completed.~~
~~To my self and friends that we have determined~~
~~to introduce it upon our Road at Rockaway~~
~~Beach, provided you will adapt one to it~~
~~and can construct one in a short time, and at~~
~~a reasonable cost, our cars will be light that~~
~~45 passengers, and probably three in a train on~~
~~grade and not be over one foot in a hundred~~
~~and one line at present not more than half a~~
~~mile in length. our location for bringing both of~~
~~the inventions before the public, cannot be improved.~~
Will you please inform me how soon you can
construct one a motor and its probable cost
at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours

P.S. State the size of the
copper to generate the
Power

Most faithfully

W. H. Willshire Riley

3
Part of the R. E. R. Co.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.,
30 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
JUN 8 1890

New York, June 8th 1890

My dear Edison

I have arranged
to take Milquiford &
McNain of the Elevated
RR^o to meet me by the
1 P.M. train on Thursday
I think Metavarro
will go also - I want
the RR^o in good order
& don't try to break
anybody's neck -

Yours truly
Gould

(Letter Book (B) Edison Laboratory, Orange N.J.)
(Page 125)

N. H. Patton Esq. June 29 - 1888
Virginia City Nev.

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 8th was duly rec'd. I have
my system of transferring power perfected
I have in operation here an electric railway
3/4 of a mile long 20 horsepower applied
gives 13 1/2 h.p. available at the extreme
end. Roughly speaking if it was desired
to translate 700 H.P. into Virginia from
the Carson River, say 6 miles there would
have to be applied to the apparatus at
Carson River 1000 if there was no loss on
the conductors but this loss may be great -
or little according to money invested in the
copper conductors. Perhaps 80 H.P. would be
the loss although the exact estimate can be
made, this would call for 1080 H.P. giving 700
H.P. available for use in 1 or 100 places
in Virginia City without material loss by
sub-division. To carry 1200 H.P. from Lake
Tahoe to Virginia City is a perfectly practical
scheme and would pay big.

Very truly, J. A. Edison

(Graft Hammer June 1st '98)

Note subsequent letters refer to pumping
devices, hoisting machines & diamond drills
operated by electricity See Pages 222-283

W. J. Hammer
m197

R. F. Butler letter

Coetan, Moos.

July 7. 1899.

My Dear Edison:

I have seen Mr. M^r Mahon and talked with him about your dynamo motive power for the propulsion of railroad cars, and am very much interested in it, and can have no doubt that anything you say is feasible, is feasible, although it is very wonderful to me. I should be glad to aid in introducing it with my friends in any way that I can.

I am about going away, and J. J. McAvitt Esq. who is concerned with me in business will be in New York, and if you desire to have any communication with him Mr. M^r Mahon can reach

him.

I am,

Yours truly,

Wm. H. H. H.

Thomas A. Edison Esq.
Menlo Park,
New Jersey.

WINDSOR HOTEL.
STAND 4017 & 4018 ST. NEW YORK.
HOPKIN & WETTERBEE.

M. J. H. H.

New York.

Monday - 12 July
1880

Friend Edison

As I have a few
minutes before my train leaves
for Boston. cannot let this
miss pass without a few
renewing my request to purchase
the Rail Road business with you
and Mr. Bunker = we talked it
over all the way in on the train
in fact Mr. Bunker and I
reached Fifth Avenue = He is
coming out Friday next = This
Enterprise ought to make you
all the money you wish as well
as ~~much~~ for Bunker, and myself
we will furnish all the money
for repairs for your experiments
for the principle of carrying steel

WINDSOR HOTEL
571 AVE. 48TH & 49TH ST. NEW YORK.
HAWK, WAITE & WETHERBEE.

at far value, I am confident
we can push its development
as rapidly and profitably as
any one, and it only gives the
chance we throw off our coats
and go in - we are both sufficiently
hardened up to place it where
it belongs. Barker is an excellent
man and can reach the great
capitalists as well as any man
in New York. I am act'g as "the
Lieutenant" I trust Mr. Barker
will arrange with you in financing
and start the Rail Road through
his energy may reach around
the world. Respectfully Yours
Charles H. Lewis -

McKim
July 27

54 William Street
New York July 27th 1880

J. A. Edison Esq,
Menlo Park,
N. J.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find some questions
on your Electric Railway & Electric Light &
which you will please answer as soon as
convenient to you.

Being obliged to send these informations to
Venezuela & Colombia, in about a week,
I hope, you shall be able to let me have
them before this time.

If you wish to know something in regard
to these countries, I would be very glad to give
the data you desire.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. Maclean M. E.

Care of Messrs W. de Castro & Co.
54 William St.

P.S.

Have you received a letter, with an enclosed sample
of black sand, mailed to you about two weeks ago?
If so, please let me know the result.
Yours

Mr. Manning

St. William Street

New York July 27th 1880

Electric Light

- 1st How many candles is equivalent the Electric Light produced by S. H. P. converted into electricity?
- 2nd A list of the different electrical machines constructed for this purpose stating the number of H.P. that they can convert into electrical fluid. One Engine + one Electric Engine
- 3rd The velocity of each machine, the total weight and the number of pieces above 200 lbs.
- 4th Prices of lamps, wires, etc.
- 5th Can these machines be taken apart without any damages - Yes & can be made to go on 'Mile back'

Electric Railway

- 6th What is the weight of rails per yard and how far apart the sleepers must be placed - weight rail here is 16 lb.
- 7th What is the gauge you consider the most convenient for mountainous countries. Should think 3 foot gauge
- 8th What is the maximum grade & the minimum radius of curves. 30 foot radius. Can show 5 cars of 4 tons each
- 9th How many cars to each train, what dead weight & what load. as 5 Cars maximum, use electric brakes a man
- 10th What is the distance of stationary engines & how many H.P. each. Station should be about 10 miles apart but can be further
- 11th Price of Iron material for 1 mile of railway, of stationary engines, whether water or steam power, of electrical machines,

locomotive cars, etc. -

02

Yours

Q. 1.

12th What is the price of your machines for extracting gold from black and yellow sand?

13th Have you invented or do you know of any machine to work gold ore, after they have been treated in the ordinary way with water?

The total cost even - my land with me - not more than 1000 pounds
all my own - and of profit not less than 1000

Price of Black and white machine - about 1000 pounds
which can be made - complete - at 1500 pounds per day - and
which can be used - with the same - for 1000 pounds

14th What is the price of the machine for extracting gold from black and yellow sand?
15th Have you invented or do you know of any machine to work gold ore, after they have been treated in the ordinary way with water?
16th What is the price of the machine for extracting gold from black and yellow sand?
17th Have you invented or do you know of any machine to work gold ore, after they have been treated in the ordinary way with water?

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 48 FIFTH AVENUE,

OFFICE, No. 48 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, July 24/80

J. A. Edison Esq
Menlo Park N.J.
Calif.

Referring to your enquiry
Mr Lamb will you please inform us
what delivery you require - if the
pails are not needed within next
ninety days or so we would be glad
to make you a quotation.

Yan Jun
Mr. McLaughlin
Chgo

J. A. Z.

We are making some estimates for cattle in South American & wool like the present market price of eggs given although we should not need eggs for b...

W. J. Hammer
Ans. 10/10/80

Bureau of
Railroad Construction and Post Service
James C. Gurney
Superintendent

Executive Office

Western Union Telegraph Company

New York August 2nd 1880

Mr. A. Edison Esq

Dear Sir:

I desire to call on you with a party of Brooklyn Gentlemen the promoters of the Brooklyn & Atlantic Beach Elevated R.R. with a view of examining your Electric Engine. Will it be agreeable to you and can you be present on Tuesday Evening (August 3rd)

Very truly yours

B. F. Kew House

Answered
10/10/80

W. of H. H. H.

THE EDGAR THOMSON STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 48 FIFTH AVENUE,

THOMAS M. CARROLL,
D. A. STEWART,
CHAIRMAN,
THOMSON.

Pittsburgh, August 3rd. 1880

T. A. Edison, Esq.,

Menlo Park, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 31st. ult., received. The rails of section required by you, might be quoted at about \$75.00 as the present market price.

Yours truly,

J. M. McNamee
Chairman

file E. RR.

John A. Porter
George W. Loring
Cecilia W. Loring
New York City
Aug 7 1880

P.O. Box 1836.

Porter, Loring, Loring & Shinn

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law

No. 3 Broad St. New York

Aug 7th

1880

My dear Edison
I have now returned & am prepared to go on with R.R. matters. It will be more useful at first to have a meeting with Villard, Fabrie & perhaps Lannero & that will be held tomorrow here - What do you say to Thursday of next week? Fabrie is not here on Wednesday - on Monday & Tuesday the Executive R.R. arbitration will keep me.

Let me know about the hour

Fabrie asked me this morning if there was any correspondence with him in Italy out or rather paying for foreign patent etc - He said he understood from someone that he was going to take out the English R.R. patent - I thought so they are interested in that point of view what the Electric Light Co get here - i.e. the same for England & etc

Not Company get here² - that the taking out of
 any separately would possibly lead to disputes
 + differences for which there is absolutely no
 occasion, but which being once a foot inter-
 fere with successful business. I am sure
 you will do best to stick to your present
 relations - if you don't want any of the
 patent to be considered as coming under
 your agreement with D.H. & Co. you can
 specify them & they can be held separate
 until the matter can be determined. The
 cost of course common & all facilities
 + remedies that any one can

Edw. W. Aug 28
 left Albany
 a day or so

will come on
 Thursday if you will.
 say what time I have
 not made any arrange-
 with Colly to take
 out part in eng on 1st
 I will not do anything
 to disturb your
 fabric in any way
 for all I do now
 this note
 I never saw anything
 as yet of this that I
 thought

W. H. Black
 G. P. Fox

OFFICE OF
JONES & CO.,
PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER,
35 BROADWAY,

New York, Aug 7th 1886.

N. Edison Esq

Dear Sir

I hold
a patent for a lapped RR joint,
that presents a continuous bearing sur-
face to the wheels, & to all intents and
purpose secures all the advantages of
an endless rail. The object of this
note is to ask permission to put down
a section of track upon your private
road, with an ulterior view of giving
you an interest in it, provided
it meets with your approval.

If you will advise where it will be
convenient to give me ten minutes
of your time, either in Meade Park
or in this city it will oblige me.
Yours truly,
N. Edison

return mail card
oblig

Yours truly
Geo M Hopkin

*M. G. Hamlin
Gen'l Mgr.*

M. G. CALLED, GEN'L MGR.

— T H B —

T. CRAGIER, AGENT.

New York Steam Cable Towing Co.

— OFFICE, NO. 14, STATE STREET. —

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug 30 1880.

Thos A Edison Esq
Ninth Park

Dear Sir.

I have just received a letter from Mr Carrizal one of those Cubans, in relation to the six telephones you were to send him, It seems from his letter that he has not received them, will you please have some one look that matter up and ascertain the cause, Judging from his letter I think there is strong prospects of your Electric R.R. being layed between Marianas and La Paga, I expect to be home in about a week and I will explain more fully, I have had my hands full since I have been here, and have had to remain longer than I anticipated, I shall leave here to morrow for the 2^d Divⁿ of the Canal to attend to some work there

Yours truly
Jas McSeymour

3/20/20

Ms. B. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Phil. Aug. 25th

Mr. Edison
Sept 9th

Sawyer, Wallace & Co.

47 Broadway.

New York, Sept. 15th 1880.

Mr. Edison Esq
Cleno Park St 3

Dear Sir

I pray you will excuse me for troubling you as your time must be fully occupied. But I have always been a strong advocate in Electric Power for general use, and I desired to learn how far you had advanced in its use for propelling and running cars on Rail Roads, also to be informed how satisfactory your experiments have been, and whether your test have been sufficient to prove to you that this Power can successfully compete with Steam in propelling Railroad Cars its feasibility for this purpose, and any further information you may be pleased to give me. My object is one which may prove of service to you. I trust if you are not troubled by the use of your invention I may be able to help introduce it trusting to receive an early reply as your time will admit I remain

Yours Truly
E. F. Meyer

address as above

47 Broadway

M. J. Hammer
Mar. 96

My. 12 Wall Street
Oct. 16. 1890

My dear Sir

In view of the near
opening of our Great International
Exhibition, where I shall be now about
determined to make personal visit
(which is thus become one of our City's
Chief business events), of a brief
continuous Island - Yacht - Excursion
through Road Wing - if some of my
Expedition friends, Carabine; in what
arrangement, would you make for
their adoption of your magnificent
R. Road & power? And what else, should
would you give me for the purchase
from? as Carabine & excursion from there
I could assure complete success.
Please call or write me without delay.

Sincerely,
Thos. A. Edwin Esq. Robt. Dodge

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Newspaper Articles
1880 Railway.

name of paper and date

or portions marked.

Copy the following articles, ~~marked~~ - 2 copies, long paper.

N.Y. Times, Aug. 9, 1880.

+ Page 49 - Am Inventor's workshop. * * marked part.

+ Page 10 - The above abstract also appeared in the
N.Y. Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1880.

+ Page 57 - N.Y. Herald, May 15, 1880.
Edison's Electric Motor. - whole article.

+ Page 57 - Sci. Am. June 6, 1880.
Edison's New Electrical Railway - whole.

+ Page 61 - N.Y. Herald, July 24, 1880.
The Electric Motor. - whole.

+ Page 62 - N.Y. Herald, Aug. 5, 1880.
Electric Trains.

+ Page 63 - N.Y. Herald, Aug. 10, 1880.
Menlo Park. - marked part.

+ Page 64 - N.Y. Herald, Aug. 6, 1880.
Field & Electric Motor. - marked part.

Page 64 - N.Y. Herald, Aug. 10, 1880.
Electric Circuits. - marked part.

Page 68 - N.Y. Express, July 27, 1880.

Hammer's Blue
Scrap Book,

There are also other
articles - see Field Case.

New York Herald, May 15, 1880.

EDISON'S ELECTRO-MOTOR.

Experiment with the Electro-Locomotive on the Menlo Park Railway--an Accident prevents a satisfactory test being made.

For sometime past Edison has been engaged in perfecting an electro-motor to ~~xxx~~ be used in countries where the traffic would be insufficient to pay the interest upon even a narrow gauge road operated under the present system. The engine consists of a simple four wheel truck on which a dynamo machine is placed. An armature revolves just as in obtaining the electricity for the lights, but a system of gearing is used so that the armature may work perfectly independent of the car wheels, enabling the operator to use as much power as he desires. The line of railroad at Menlo Park is a little over a half a mile in length, and has some very sharp curves and steep grades. The system on which it works is as follows:-- The electric engine receives its motive power from a large steam engine at the station, but before the power is used it is turned into electricity, which, passing through the rails, supplies electricity enough to run the motor or draught engine. When the road would be laid for practical purposes there would be a station every ten miles from which electricity would be supplied for five miles on either side. The power of the machine at each station would be sufficient to run several trains at the same time on the section. Mr. Edison claims that all the movements of trains on each ten-mile section are controlled absolutely, and that crossings and switchings can also be done automatically. It is intended that each train will carry 50 tons of freight, or from 200 to 300 passengers. The cars, Mr. Edison says, will have the same ~~lightness~~ lightness as street cars, hence the dead weight will be small, so that more freight can be carried. The average speed of the freight trains will be about 12 miles an hour, and passenger trains 20 miles. The motor or engine used in drawing the cars weighs about two and one half tons. The road can be laid in mining or agricultural districts wherever a wagon can pass, as little or no grading need be done. The traction necessary to ascend steep grades is produced by means of magnetic attraction, the powers of which can be so exerted that the traction of the two and a half ton motor can be made equal to that of a heavy locomotive. The cost of the "plant" for the most broken country would be about \$5000 per mile, and, as it is of a two and one half foot gauge, the inventor says it can be stored away quite easily. Mr. Edison was led to the discovery by the question of carting tailings from many sections of the placer diggings in California to the place where his shed will be located. Of the experiment very little can be said. The engine was brought on the track after great difficulty, and everything being ready the circuit was made. As the motor began to move nearly every one of the workmen got on it and away they went slowly. When the down grade was reached the track was found to be very dirty, being covered in some places by sand. The man who had charge of the friction gearing pressed on the lever too hard, and the large cast-iron wheel burst in four sections, stopping any further movement of the motor. The power of the electric current must have been very great, as the reporter saw when the electric spark burned everything in the shape of rust or dirt off the track. It was quite evident that the crowding of the men on the motor caused the accident and put an end to a very interesting experiment.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ON BUOYS.

A gentleman who is engaged in the manufacture of buoys for the government called on Edison a short time ago and gave him an idea of the "whistling buoy", now in use. He said the buoys weigh about 15 tons and that their plunging, even during calm weather generates nearly 3 horse-power. Edison took the hint and had a small dynamo machine made for the purpose of putting it into the buoy and utilizing the 3 horse-power of energy. He was guaranteed that he will give a light jet light for 2 years, and if necessary will increase the light. As the buoys are to be placed along the Atlantic Coast they will, if successful, be valuable.

Scientific American, June 6, 1880.

EDISON'S NEW ELECTRICAL RAILWAY.

But for the chronic aptitude of this generation never to wonder at anything, we might expect to witness expressions of surprise as it becomes known that we are to be whisked through the country at the rate of thirty, forty or fifty miles an hour by an agent invisible and unknown save by its effects; but the moment electricity is suggested as a motive power for railways, the never-to-be-surprised public say "Why not?" Nevertheless the practical application of the electric current to this purpose seems never to have had a prospect of success before the experiments of Dr. Siemens, in Berlin, in 1879, and the present extended experiments of Mr. Edison. It is a subject fraught with difficulties, and while it has always offered a seemingly promising field for inventors, the expense attending experiments of this class has been a most effectual barrier to progress.

Mr. Edison, more fortunate in this respect than many of our experimenters, has not been hampered by monetary difficulties, and having had ample means for carrying out his ideas in practice, he has been enabled to develop his inventions more rapidly perhaps than any other man living.

His new electric railway at Menlo Park is built over natural ground, with little or no grading, and with no regard for curves or grades. It is at present something over half a mile long, and is soon to be extended to form a mile circle. The present rolling stock consists of one electric locomotive and one open car. The general appearance of the railway and its equipments will be seen in our engraving. The motor is precisely like one of Mr. Edison's electrical generators, figured and described in our columns sometime since, and the motive power is supplied by his stationary engine, the power being converted into electrical energy by a single generator.

The current thus created is conveyed to the track by two copper wires, one wire being connected with each rail. The armature of the locomotive makes four revolutions to one of the drive wheels. The machine is managed about like a steam locomotive, and it pushes ahead with wonderful energy.

By invitation of Mr. Edison, representatives of this journal were present at a recent trial of this novel motor, and had the pleasure of riding, with some twelve or fourteen other passengers, at a break-neck rate up and down the grades, around sharp curves, over humps and bumps, at the rate of 25 to 30 miles an hour. Our experiences were sufficient to enable us to see the desirableness of a little smoother road, and to convince us that there was no lack of power in the machine. Mr. Edison says that he realizes in the locomotive 70 per cent. of the power applied to the generator. He will soon add four more cars, and apply improvements which he has in contemplation.

This grand experiment is designed to test the applica-

bility of the electric current to this purpose, and to develop a railway system suitable for plantations, large farms, and for mining districts, and perhaps it is not entirely visionary to expect that our streets and elevated railways may at no very distant day be successfully operated by electricity.

When the motor is complete and the road thoroughly equipped, we hope to be able to present our readers with further details.

New York Herald, July 23rd, 1880.
(Astor Library)

Electric Locomotion
Why not apply it to New York's
Elevated Railroads.
A fresh air trip at Manlio Park
Advantages for the Public- Economy
for the stockholders.

(This article 1 1/2 columns in length)

EXTRACTS.

"Edison's belief was that he had found a motor which could ascend or descend any grade short of the perpendicular, which could be operated with ease and certainty and be always under perfect control. What wonderful devices he had for gripping the track and so on were briefly explained."

"What do you have so many curves for"

"Edison laughed as he answered "For the skeptics; you couldn't convince them that she could turn a curve unless they saw her going round one, I am skeptical myself, I had to be convinced before anybody else."

Edison made explanations of his electric brake, which he had not had time to apply to the locomotive yet and more explanations about the way in which he would get over grades that would frighten an ordinary railroader.

"Oh we went at about thirty miles an hour, and in a couple of minutes we had travelled the half mile and return. Edison was asked to make certain calculations; the writer undertook to collect some facts, and a meeting for a further talk was agreed upon.

IT CAN BE ADOPTED.

The questions are

First.--Admitting the desirability of a locomotive with no smoke, gas or steam and so much less noisy, can Edison's Electric Engine be applied to the Elevated Railways of New York?

Edison's answer was:--The elevated railroads present the best possible conditions for its use, an almost level roadbed and perfect insulation; minimum of cost in application.

Second.--Can it be applied and used economically?

Edison's answer was Over \$500,000 a year can be saved to the Company by its use.

These strong statements were worth examination for details. Mr. Edison was asked to sketch the manner in which the electric engine could be applied to the elevated road; said he

HOW IT CAN BE OPERATED.

"To operate the four roads through the entire length of Manhattan Island, would need about six electric stations. These need not

be anywhere near the lines, so that they could be selected with a view to low rent and water facilities- I mean driven wells. Each station would furnish its quota of power to the four lines making it greater or less according to the traffic. It would not need a copper wire thicker than three quarters of an inch to convey sufficient power to the tracks. Place the electric locomotive on the tracks give all the cars instead of a portion of them as at present "paper model" covers to their wheels and the thing is done. The wire connections over frogs and switches would not take a couple of men more than a couple of days to perfect."

"Could you utilize the present engines?"

"No. They could be sold. Electric locomotives could be furnished at the very least for what the present engines would bring if sold-steam engines for electric engines. Furthermore as to the manner of applying it, the electric motors could be gradually substituted for the steam motors."

"But the cost of making?"

Mr. Edison.--I will give you a sum to work out. The steam locomotive burns anthracite coal at \$4.20 per ton, the stationary engines would burn dust coal from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton. It requires ten pounds of anthracite coal as burned in the locomotive to get one horse power per hour. We can get with the new Babcock and Wilcox furnace one horse power from 2 1/2 lbs of coal or 1 horse power of electricity from 3 1/4 lbs of coal, so much on coal alone; but handling the coal would cost much less because it would not have to be hoisted to the tracks."

"Would there be a saving in labor?"

Mr. Edison.--I will give you another sum. They employ an engineer and fireman on each locomotive. One man is all I use on the electric locomotive. It would not need the same skilled labor, for there is utter simplicity in everything about it and I have no doubt men of a higher order of intelligence could be had for the wages paid to firemen alone, strike off the engineers altogether, giving in their place twelve engineers and twelve firemen for the six stations. These sums worked out upon thoroughly reliable information give the following figures:-

"There are 160 engines in use on the elevated railroads, they work from 12 to 13 hours each; they are about 30 horse power xxx each; 4800 horse power is therefore required for 13 hours daily. This for the electric stationary engines, according to Mr. Edison's figures would consume 109 tons daily or 3720 tons monthly at 1.75 per ton, \$5722. The twelve station engineers at \$3. per day, would cost \$1080 monthly; the twelve station firemen at \$2.25, would cost \$810 monthly. The wages of 230 electrical engineers would be 15,000.

These sums would yield the following comparisons:-

Elevated Road one month the year for motive power--	
Coal-----	\$35,843
Engineers-----	25,734
Firemen-----	15,025
Total-----	\$76,602

Electric system one month	
Coal-----	\$ 5,722
Engineers & firemen at station-----	1,890
Electric engineers-----	15,000
Total-----	\$22,612

Saving per month by the Electric system----	\$53,990
Saving per annum-----	647,880

From these simple but frequent calculations the reader may be invited to return to the interview for a few additional statements of Mr. Edison.

The electric engines will cost \$3,000 each; the cost of the present locomotives is \$7000 each. I would add this that on account of the simplicity of parts, fewer repairs would be needed. The materials of an electric engine past its service, if broken up, would fetch 1/3 its cost price because its solid iron core and copper wire form the greater part of it. Another thing, and a very important too, is that the weight of the electric locomotive being less than half that of the steam locomotive, and the power being applied continuously, not by reciprocation, it sways the structure less, causes less wear and tear in the same and lessens the noise. No water, smoke, cinders, oil and so on can annoy passengers on the train or streets. There is no danger of fire. The use of electric brakes as powerful as the air brake insures the same degree of safety. Open cars can be used in summer. The current strength from the stations can be regulated so that no train can ever go beyond a certain rate of speed."

When, Mr. Edison, can you exhibit all these points in practical operation on a larger scale?

Mr. Edison:—"In about ten weeks I shall operate eight miles of line on the Camden and Amboy road; the engines now building for me cannot be ready before then."

"Why don't you try it on the New York elevated roads?"

Mr. Edison (smiling):—"I have not been asked."

Why is he not asked? If he can save so much money to the Company it should scent out the opportunity to add to its dividends. The question however is put because more than the stockholders have an interest in such a way of escape from the undeniable nuisances that arise under the present system.

New York Herald, July 24, 1880.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

Edison's Invention Finds Favor Among "L" Road Officials.

TO BE PRACTICALLY TESTED.

The Engine Certain To Be Adopted Should it Meet All Requirements.

The description of Edison's electric locomotive, as published in the Herald of yesterday, caused universal comment among all classes of citizens, but it was particularly interesting reading to the managers of the "L" roads. The possibilities of the future, as pictured in the article, when the engines dashing through the streets shall be noiseless, dustless and smokeless, are most pleasing to the average New Yorker whose head has ached with noise, whose eyes have been filled with dust, or whose clothes have been ruined by oil. The picture was a pleasing one, too, to the executive officers of the "L" road, who have had to stand between a justly indignant public and stock dickering boards of directors. Edison's statement in plain figures that the use of his electric engine would cause a direct saving of over \$800,000 a year was perhaps the most pleasing portion of the announcement to the directors, who no doubt began to consider how they could overcome this last and crushing argument in favor of cheaper fares. But notwithstanding this general feeling of satisfaction it was observable that the members of the Board would say nothing of importance, one way or the other, about the matter. The executive officers had read of the electric motor and had understood it and its importance in connection with such roads as theirs. In the engineers' department the article had been a topic of conversation and comment. There were so many advantages to be gained by the application of some other motive power than steam that anything like Edison's locomotive would be considered a Godsend by the engineers of the "L" roads. The saving in labor, coal and in the original cost of the engines have been summed up in the article, but there was another and a very important factor to be considered. In the first place the locomotives could be made much lighter than those now in use. The present engines are not only heavy, but consume a great deal of coal. The weight makes a considerable wear and tear on the road, and that is a matter of the greatest importance. The stopping and starting, unless performed with the utmost caution, strains the structure more than people have any idea of. Going around curves, too, is hard work, and the wear and tear of the structure is at all times, even with the stringent rules and the most perfect appliances in use, much greater than it ought to be. The substitution of some other motive power for steam would not only be a boon to the public, but to the company as well.

SOME OFFICIAL VIEWS.

Superintendent Onderdonk, of the Western Division, was extremely busy with a number of his subordinates when approached by the writer, but at the mention of Edison's ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ electric locomotive his face lightened and he seemed to ~~xxxx~~ regard the possibilities of its use with genuine satisfaction.

"You have read the Herald this morning, of course?" said the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Onderdonk; "I always read the Herald. Must have the news, you know."

"Well, what do you think of the new locomotive?"

"I have not seen it, and so cannot express a very positive opinion about it."

"Yes, but you have read the Herald's description of it?"

"From that it seems like an excellent thing."
 "And would be a good change for the "L" road?"
 "Just what we want if it will do what is claimed for it."
 Passing along the hall the reporter found his way to the
 office of Director Navaro.
 "Mr. Navaro," said the reporter, "The Herald published this
 morning and would like to hear your views on the-----"
 "I really do not know anything about it," answered the Direc-
 tor, with a deprecatory wave of the hand.
 "Edison electric locomotive?" finished the reporter.
 "I really know nothing of it."
 "Well, if you found it a success would you put it on the
 roads?"
 "I really know nothing of it," reiterated Mr. Navaro.
 "If it was a success in every way would it not be a good
 thing for your company?"
 "Really, you had better see Mr.-----Mr.-----"
 "Hains?" suggested the writer.
 "Yes, Mr. Hains. He knows all about these things," and then
 Mr. Navaro waved himself back into his private office again.

AN INTELLIGENT MANAGER.

Colonel Hains, general manager of the Manhattan company,
 is an exceedingly variation from the average type of the higher "L"
 road magnates. Although very busy, he welcomed the Herald's represent-
 ative cordially, and readily consented to give what information he
 could on the subject.

"You have read the description of the new motor?" the report-
 er asked.
 "Yes, I read it in this morning's Herald, and I had been
 to see it before."
 "Indeed?"
 "Yes, I went out to Menlo Park twice to see it. The first
 time I could not get a very good idea of the motor for various reasons,
 so I determined to have another look at it. The second time I was
 accompanied by Mr. Guilford, and we then fully intended to make a
 test of the motor."
 "And did you not succeed?"
 "No, Mr. Edison was very closely engaged with some gentlemen
 and we could not wait, so we returned to the city."
 "Well, what do you think of it?"
 "I do not know what to think of it yet."
 "Then you will see it again?"
 "Yes, I intend making a thorough examination of it in every
 possible way."
 "When will you do this?"
 "Mr. Edison told me that he intended to have a 100-horse
 power engine soon with which to furnish the power."
 "That, of course, would be a better test."
 "Yes, much better, as if to show what can be drawn. He is
 to have also from 8 to 10 miles of railroad track furnished him by
 the Pennsylvania railroad, so that the experiment can be made properly."
 "Can much power be applied?"
 "Mr. Edison says so. He claims that he can draw 30 loaded
 cars. That is a pretty good train."

ITS APPLICABILITY TO THE "L" ROADS.

"What do you think of the system for your roads?"
 "When it is demonstrated practically that the system can be
 successfully carried out we will be only too glad to adopt it."
 "It would be peculiarly applicable to your roads, would it
 not?"
 "Unquestionably so. There would be less swaying of the

structure, less wear and tear, no noise and no dirt. It would do away with the demand for so much skilled labor. The locomotive could be operated by less experienced men, and altogether it would be much to our benefit."

"There would be no trouble in applying it?"

"None that I can see. We could have six or eight electric stations and-but then these are matters of detail, and the system must be thoroughly and practically demonstrated to be good before we can do anything with it."

"No doubt the surface roads will look into it as promptly?"

"No doubt they will. In fact I guess they are at it now. When I was at Menlo Park I met Mr. Frank Thomson, general manager of the Pennsylvania road."

"Then all you want is a thorough practical demonstration of its reliability before putting it into use on your roads?"

"Of course. We should be only too glad to put any system in use that would abolish the cinders, smoke and noise. We have tried a compressed air motor on the 2nd Avenue surface road, and it was found to work very satisfactorily. We have for some time been looking for a substitute for steam, but we must have a thorough test of any system before we adopt it."

"A thorough test means a practical test no doubt."

"Yes, a practical test in every sense if the word. Many of the inventions do very well for a short time, but when it comes to the wear and tear they are failures. We are constantly experimenting. For instance, since April we have fitted 13 engines on the East side lines to abate noise and the flying cinders and smoke. They have been successful, I think, and we are applying them as fast as we can. It is not an easy matter to make changes on so many engines as ours when they are in such constant use."

JUST THE THING.

Mr. R. Stewart, superintendent of the Eastern division, was also up to his eyes in business, but nevertheless had found time to read the article.

"Every railroad man in America is interested in it," he said in reply to a question.

"Have you looked into it closely?"

"No; but I will. Of course I can form no opinion without having seen it."

"It would do nicely for your roads, would it not?"

"Just the thing for us if it is all right. It must have, however, a thorough and practical demonstration."

"It would save much?"

"Save 50% easily."

"And it looks well, does it not?"

"It certainly does look well; but, as I said before, an opinion worth anything cannot be expressed by a man who has not made a thorough examination of it. It all depends on its practicability."

New York Graphic, July 27, 1880.

Page 191 contains illustrations of a trip on Mr. Edison's electric railroad, at Menlo Park, with a view of his locomotive and car. Mr. Edison thinks he has found a motor, which, when perfected, will be of much practical use. The vehicles are so well shown in our pictures as to need but little description. The electricity that supplies the motive power is generated in the engine house hard by, and is sent along the tracks. A line of rails laid at the three feet six-inch gauge stretches away for three or four hundred yards, disappearing round a sharp curve to the left. There is an ordinary truck, with a couple of heavy iron-backed park seats upon it, shaded with a canvas awning supported by iron stanchions. The visitor steps upon the improvised open car and takes his seat, Edison being nearest the locomotive in front. Outwardly this, ^{is} a rude concern, having rough pine boards, painted dark red, for a partial casing, and seats for two. It runs upon four wheels, through which the electric current that is sent along the tracks reaches the electric motor that in turn gives motion to the wheels. This motor is very similar to the electric generators so often described in the newspaper articles on the electric light. The power so curiously generated is communicated to the wheels by leather bands. The brakes are common wooden levers operated by main strength. Briefly, it is an electric machine on wheels, taking up little space and the only thing that reminds one of the ordinary locomotive was a bell kept ringing by tugging at the string.

Our fac-simile of a sketch by Mr. Edison himself of a 100 horse power locomotive to run between Perth Amboy and Rahway will interest our readers as a work of art as well as a promise of a great mechanical triumph.

New York Herald, August 5, 1890.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTION.

* * * * *

PRIORITY OF CLAIM.

As patent lawyers are the most ingenious of their profession in pointing out the great results which hang upon small facts it is best to leave them for the present any quarrel over the priority of claim between the two American inventors. It is stated that Mr. Edison has not yet secured a patent for his electric engine while Mr. ~~Edison~~ Field's was issued on the 13th of last month, the specifications and drawings (without a model) having been filed in the regular application form on the 9th of June. For the present it is only necessary to state that Mr. Edison's electric engine was put on the track at Menlo Park on the 14th of May last. Upon the first trial on the same day a wheel burst, putting an end to the experiment; but on the 29th of May a Herald reporter rode twice over the line of road with Edison, proving the success of the new motor. This antedates Mr. Field's application for a patent by 11 days, but the caveat referred to above of course antedates Edison's first efforts.

HOW IT IS LIKE EDISON'S.

Having seen Edison's engine in operation, and with the drawings and specifications of Mr. Field's electro motor in hand, it can be observed at a glance that there is a great similarity between the two, with, however, such point of difference that one cannot by any possibility be mistaken for the other. Each uses stationary generators for furnishing electricity to the line. The manner of applying the force furnished by an ordinary electric motor, to the wheels is very similar, although there is naturally some difference in the details; but in the method of conducting the supply of electricity to the motor the difference is striking. Mr. Edison's electricity is conducted to the engine from the track itself through the wheels by an ingenious contrivance, while Mr. Field uses another appliance, which shall be hereafter described, leaving it, however, optional with himself to use one or both tracks as part of the conducting apparatus. * * *

TO BE TRIED ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

What is to be especially rejoiced at by the citizens of New York in this prolific growth of electric motors is the promise it bears of some form or another of them being applied to the elevated roads of this city. Mr. Field's invention, it is stated, will shortly be tested upon them, and if successful or the best attainable, will be adopted. Mr. Field's plan claims that to a certain extent cars or trains can be kept at a certain distance from each other automatically, but this, although plausible, remains to be proved. It would necessitate very short lengths of track controllable by each stationary generator. Success to the electric motors!

New York Herald, August 6, 1880.

FIELD'S ELECTRO-MOTOR.

A Talk With Mr. Stephen Dudley Field Upon His Patented Invention---Improvements Made and Objections Combated.

* * * * *

NO MODEL MADE YET.

"Have you applied your scheme of electric locomotion in any way."

"Mr. Field--I have made no model of my electro motor, and the first one I do make will be a full sized engine to draw a train of cars for trial on the elevated road. I have at present some business on hand for the Western Union--changing the system of electric supply for their telegraph lines from galvanic cells to dynamo machines. It works well and saves money. It is in full operation in San Francisco.

"You began your experiments in electro locomotion out there I believe?"

"Mr. Field--Yes; I fitted a dynamo machine to an elevator and ran it up and down to illustrate the principal.

HIS TELEGRAPHIC IMPULSE.

"You have long pursued the study of electricity?"

"Mr. Field--Yes, and kept poor at it. I was out on the Pacific coast for seventeen years. The Herald was right in saying that my Uncle Cyrus and the Atlantic cable were responsible for my turning electrician. I was only twelve years old in 1858, when, after the first Atlantic cable, my uncle came to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, my home. For his convenience a telegraph office was made in a room in my father's house, and the very first day it was put in there I began to learn telegraphing. I was on the Collins telegraph expedition to Behring Strait, and you should have seen me when I got back.

CRITICISM.

"What is the difference between your machine and Mr. Edison's?"

"Mr. Field--Edison's engine is very similar to Dr. Siemens's, which was exhibited in Berlin a year ago, except that ~~xxxxxxixxx~~ Edison uses the track solely as conductors. Dr. Siemens, however, has described accurately how it can be done in that way; in fact, just as Edison now does it.

"What objection is there to Edison's method?"

"Mr. Field--It necessitates a wheel that is not solid, and will not, I believe, stand the application of high power and heavy work, though it may do very well for a small engine like he has described as having at present. Why, an express train, going 60 miles an hour, exerts 1000 horse power, and that cannot be done, I think, with ~~paperxx~~ paper mache cores. Another thing is that the tracks are not continuously jointed and a break would be fatal.

"Can you describe now any of the improvements you referred to in your engine?"

A FLY WHEEL.

"Mr. Field--Well, there is my electric brake, but that is a simple matter. A more important one, however, that I may speak about is the means I have adopted for storing power when the train is at a standstill. A heavy flywheel continues in motion all the time from the momentum it has gained, although the connection with the conductor has been for the moment cut off. When the train is ready to start the accumulated power will be added to that from the electric current and

and send the train off at full speed at once. This will allow me to use much smaller engines relatively.

TO WORK.

"When do you expect to set about preparing your engines?"
Mr. Field--In about two weeks I shall set about the drawings and then it will not take very long to manufacture the parts and put them together. I shall make a large dynamo machine that will astonish a good many people.

"What dynamo machine do you prefer?"

Mr. Field--Dr. Siemen's. It gives the best results. Edison's is nearly the same.

After some general talk on electrical matters the interview ended. Whoever gives cinderless, smokeless, oilless, waterless, gasless engines to the New York elevated roads will be blest as well as rewarded, but it is no harm to remind the inventors that he gives twice who gives quickly.

New York Times, August 9, 1880.

An Inventor's Workshop.

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The number of Edison's inventions now in operation, and with an exception or two, paying him an income, is not so large as would be inferred from running over his records of experiment, composing several ponderous volumes. There are among them the American District Telegraph, the electric pen, the repeater telegraph, the duplex telegraph, quadruplex telegraph, stock quotation register, automatic telegraph system, telephone, electro-motograph, phonograph, tasimeter, magnetic repeater, electric light, and electric railroad--the latter in the mining regions of the West, being adapted to grades that cannot be climbed by steam, besides costing for road bed in a hilly country not more than half what a steam railway costs, and for equipments hardly one fourth the sum.

Edison talks enthusiastically of the time when electrical engines will be employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and says he can readily obtain a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour with less danger of accidents than occurs with steam; for the rails transmit the energy that moves the train, and the instant the engine leaves the track this energy ceases to be in communication with it. The other day, at a speed of 40 miles an hour, and with only a twelve year old boy to run the engine, curves of such short radii that a steam locomotive would inevitably have left the track and broken our necks, were rounded in perfect safety without slackening. The light, open car in which the party rode swayed and oscillated, and came near whisking the passengers off at a tangent into a sand-bank, but the wheels attracted by that mysterious energy by which the whole was moved, adhered firmly to the rail. It must be owned that on the return trip Edison's guests were a little more vigilant when they went round the curves. The source of power in the little engine--also provided with electrical brakes that arrest its motion almost instantaneously--is an electrical bobbin or rather an armature, revolving between the poles of a magnet, in the same manner as in an ordinary generator of the Edison-Stemens pattern. The two tracks transmit the energy to the wheels of the engine, the whole train being thus an armature that connects the extended poles of the powerful generator in the laboratory, and thus establishes a circuit. From the wheels the current flows through the bobbin, which revolves between the poles of a stationary magnet. To stop the train, it is only necessary to take the current through a copper wire, instead of the armature, and this is done by the merest pressure of the finger upon the button. In experiments that have been conducted upon a section of the road having a rising grade of 50 feet to the mile, (about 1 foot in every 100,) this little engine has drawn loads that would severely tax the capacity of a locomotive upon the ordinary grades allowable on railways operated by steam. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talks of trying electricity as a motor--so Edison says--with freight trains first, and then, if satisfactory, for passenger transit; but this probably lies pretty far in the future. The economy of electricity as a motor, utilizing as many horse power from 300 pounds of coal as steam from 700 is not in question; but whether it would prove as reliable in all sorts of weather is something that only experience can determine.

New York Herald, August 10, 1880.

ELECTRIC INVENTIONS.

Mr. Edison Not Troubled About Mr. Field's Patent For An Electric Locomotive--Quiet Criticism--A Practical Test Wanted--The Electric Light.

At Menlo Park the claims put forth on behalf of Mr. Stephen Dudley Field's patent in connection with an electric motor do not awaken any outward signs of apprehension. There was something very jolly in the ring of Mr. Edison's voice as he explained to the writer that it was all wrong to suppose Mr. Field's patent conflicted with his applications.

"It is a curious thing," he said, "how vague the ideas of the general public are on the question of patents. Half, yes more than half, the industry of the country is conducted under patents, but few know anything about their powers or application. There is no trouble and comparatively little delay about getting a patent within certain well understood lines if the alleged invention is only a device for improving or using in a new or particular way some part of a machine already invented or in common use. That is what we call a little thing. But it is about the big things that there is delay. Here is a case in point:--The telephone has been a long while in use, but not a single American patent has been issued yet upon the points that really control all telephones, while there are several for insignificant alleged improvements in telephones. The telephone is a 'big thing', and is in 'interference'--that is to say, conflicting claims are before the Patent Office Authorities, and the process of reaching a decision is necessarily slow."

THE CLAIM'S THE THING.

"How does that bear upon Mr. Field's claims?"

"Just this, that Mr. Field's patent gives him a certain device to be used in electric locomotion, and nothing more. We have had it in the office for several days. I referred just now to the confusion in the public mind about patents. People, for instance, are misled by the drawings. A man wants to improve a sewing machine in some little particular. He draws an entire machine with his 'improvement' in it, and people think he has invented it all. Mr. Field has his combination of an electromagnetic motor and its commutator, with a circuit controlling lever capable of three positions, his railway-track rail with a slotted tube containing an insulated conductor and some hot water pipes for his tube. All that is nothing to me. The whole thing is a device for a particular object, and Mr. Field is welcome to it."

"Then you do not consider your engine endangered by anything in his claim?"

"Not in the least. My engine has been running since last May; my applications were duly filed, and we have received no notice of interference. The things are completely different."

MAKE A PRACTICAL TEST.

"What do you think of Mr. Field's device? Is it an improvement on yours?"

"The proper way to settle that is to put his device to practical test. This much I may say, that I think the bar or lever going down from an engine through a slot in a tube to a conductor rather dangerous and likely to prove impracticable. He will know when he builds his engine. The difficulties are great for him, first to secure constant contact, next to work his lever and then to take off his power. He cannot take off more than 20 horse power, and high speed will be impossible."

"Mr. Field has stated that you cannot work your engine at high speed doing heavy work with wheels having papier mache cores."

"Well, we do work with them and will keep on working. That's all right. They have lots of them on his Uncle's road. I am preparing for a test of my engine on that steep grade you have seen back of where we stopped the engine when we took you out the other day. I am also building the engine for drawing freight and passenger cars on a branch of the Pennsylvania road, and then we shall know all about solid wheels and other things. I see, too, that Sawyer has been writing another letter. He says that electric engines will wear out more quickly than steam engines. What nonsense! But Sawyer must always write a letter. He can do that first rate."

To prepare his present electric engine for the work of ascending the steep grade referred to, Mr. Edison is now putting into it the proper machinery to take the place of the temporary bolting he has been using. He is in no way worried about rival claims."

33 West 25th St

Apr 29 1880

My dear Hammer,

Is this of use to you?

N. Y. Herald Aug 10th 1880. Edison in an interview says:—"I am also building the engine for drawing freight and passenger cars on a branch of the Penn^a R R and then we shall know all about solid wheels & other things."

Batchelor

New York Herald, August 10, 1880.

MEMO PARK.

Everyone hard at work--Edison's Electric Railroad in Working

Order--Progress of the Gold Hunters.

When the large gearing wheel of Edison's electro motor burst about one week ago he at once set to work and devised another mode of transferring the power (generated by the revolving armature) to the wheels. He had three wooden pulleys made and connected them by belting ~~them~~, the pulleys being so proportioned as to get a good velocity at the turning shaft. He was "cruising" up and down his three-quarter mile railroad on Friday last when notice came that the officers of the Austrian corvette Salda were approaching. He at once began to show them everything worth seeing in and around the laboratory, and, after the visitors were satisfied with examining the novelties he gave them a ride on his new railroad. The distinguished party, or at least some of the principal members of it, took seats on the car that is attached to the motor. A small lever was moved connecting the circuit, and away they went. The speed attained while going round the curves was anything but pleasant to those on the cars, but, although the road is new and is very indifferently built, no accident occurred. The party returned by a late train to the city, feeling that they had seen one of the many wonders of the Republic. Mr. Edison proposes to build an additional mile and one half, in which there will be one grade as steep as one foot in every six and three-quarter feet. This will be into a deep gully and up the other side. His intention is to show that a train can be run wherever a horse can draw a wagon.

New York Daily Advertiser, Aug. 12, 1880

A Peep into Edison's Laboratory.

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Edison talks enthusiastically of the time when electrical engines will be employed on the Pennsylvania railroad, and says he can readily obtain a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour with less danger of accident than occurs with steam; for the rails transmit the energy that moves the train, and the instant the engine leaves the track this energy ceases to be in communication with it. The other day, at a speed of 40 miles an hour, and with only a twelve year old boy to run the engine, curves of such short radii that a steam locomotive would have inevitably left the track and broken our necks, were rounded in perfect safety without slackening. The light, open car in which the party rode swayed and oscillated, and came near whisking the passengers off at a tangent into a sand-bank, but the wheels attracted by that mysterious energy by which the whole was moved, adhered firmly to the rails. It must be owned that on the return trip Edison's guests were a little more vigilant when they went round the curves. The source of power in the little engine--also provided with electrical brakes that arrest its motion almost instantaneously--is an electrical bobbin, or, rather, an armature, revolving between the poles of a magnet, in the same manner as in an ordinary generator, of the Edison-Siemens pattern. The two tracks transmit the energy to the wheels of the engine, the whole train being thus an armature that connects the extended poles of a powerful generator in the laboratory and thus establishes a circuit. From the wheels the current flows through the bobbin, which revolves between the poles of a stationary magnet. To stop the train, it is only necessary to take the current through a copper wire, instead of the armature, and this is done by the merest pressure of the finger upon the button. In experiments that have been conducted upon a section of a road having a rising grade of 50 feet to a mile (about one foot in every hundred) this little engine has drawn loads that would severely tax the capacity of a locomotive upon the ordinary grades allowable upon railways operated by steam. The Pennsylvania railroad company talks of trying electricity as a motor,--so Edison says-- with freight trains first, and then, if satisfactory, for passenger transit; but this probably lies very far in the future. The economy of electricity as a motor, utilizing as many horsepower from 300 pounds of coal as steam from 700, is not in question; but whether it would prove as reliable in all sorts of weather is something that only experience can determine.

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Electric Rail-
Road Letters
for, 1881

Rails
Wheels
Frisers
R. R.

T. A. EDISON,

Menlo Park, N. J., Apr 11th 1881.

Mr Y A Edison

Dear Sir
the work for to day is as follows
altering commutator for large machine Lth
fitting up furnace & blower for Dr Lth
machine for soldering wires for Lth
altering rubber mould for the Lth
small clamp machine for Lth
it is finished
repairing cutting blocks for Lth
working on armature with new discs
winding magnets for five Lth motor
with 49/1000th wire 3 1/4 layers
don't you want one layer of no 10
wire on the outside of this
the porter engine has run all day
it has run no better than it has
been doing porter has not been here
yet

yours Respectfully
Thos Logan

W.H.H.
Xeno Park
Factory
Apr 11
Phos Hogan
work for
the day

Note.

Refers to minding
8 1/4 layers of 49/1000
on floor & sides,
if he discovers one
layer of #10 mix
on outside of this

M. J. Hammer

107

SPECIFICATION

OF AN

EIGHT-WHEELED

"Forney" Locomotive Engine,

FOR THE

MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO.

GAUGE—4 feet 8½ inches.

CYLINDER—11 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke.

DRIVING WHEELS—42 in. outside diameter.

TRUCK—4-wheeled.

TENDER—none.

BOILER—Steel.

FURNACE—Steel.

FLUES—Iron.

FUEL—Hard Coal.

TANK—800 gallons.

SPECIFICATION
OF AN
EIGHT-WHEELED "FORNEY" LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE,

Having Four Coupled Wheels and a Four-Wheeled Rear Truck,

FOR THE
MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

CYLINDERS—11 in. diameter and 16 in. stroke.	DRIVING WHEEL BASE—5 feet.
DRIVING WHEELS—42 in. diam. over tires.	WEIGHT—in working order. Total about 39,000 pounds.
GAUGE—4 feet 8½ inches.	GENERAL DESIGN—Engine No. 281.
FUEL—Hard Coal.	
TOTAL WHEEL BASE—about 16 ft. 3 in.	

BOILER.—Material—Made throughout of best Otis steel plates, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, riveted with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rivets, placed not over two and one-quarter inches from center to center, all horizontal seams and junction of waist and furnace to be double riveted. All parts well and thoroughly stayed, and extra welt pieces riveted to inside of side sheets, providing double thickness of metal for struts of expansion braces. All plates planed at edges and caulked with round-pointed caulking tool, insuring plates against injury by chipping and caulking with sharp-edged tools. Boiler to be tested with hot water to 180 pounds pressure per square inch.

Waist.—Forty inches in diameter at smoke-box end, made straight and with one dome twenty inches diameter and twenty inches high, placed centrally on boiler. Smoke-box door to be ribbed inside. Door to be held with clamps. Number plates to be held to smoke-box door with a fixed stud. Dome cap to have cast iron collar to avoid dripping of water from safety valves. Steam pipes of cast iron.

Tubes.—Of lap-welded charcoal iron, with copper ferrules on fire-box ends. 130 in number, 1½ inch diameter and 89 inches in length.

Fire-box.—42½ inches long, 34½ inches wide inside, of Otis best steel plates, all plates thoroughly annealed after flanging. Side, back and crown sheets five-sixteenths thick, fire sheet one-half inch thick. Water spaces, sides, back and front, 2½ inches wide. Stay-bolts $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, 4½ inches from center to center. Fire door opening formed by flanging and riveting together the inner and outer sheets. Crown sheet formed circular and stayed to roof sheet by radial stay-bolts $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, 4½ inches between centers, screwed through the crown and roof sheet, and riveted over.

Cleaning Holes.—Cleaning plugs in corners, sides, front and back (2 inches diameter), also cleaning plugs front under waist; 1½ inch blow-off cock in front of fire-box.

Grate Bars.—Water tubes 1½ inch in diameter, about 10 in number, with two drop bars.

Ash Pan.—Ten inches deep, No. 6 iron, with a damper on each side, and a row of 1½ inch holes on each side; to be water tight. Dumpers to be tightly fitted.

Smoke Stack.—Straight, of cast iron, 11 inches inside diameter at bottom, 12 inches inside diameter at top. Design as per drawing to be furnished by the Manhattan Railway Co. Boll cord loop on left side six inches below top.

Drip Pan—Under the entire engine, except furnace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch angle-iron around top, and to have two drain plugs, section thus [] To be suspended with hinges from the furnace. Drip pipes from the cylinder saddle to lead off condensation.

Throttle Valve—Balanced poppet throttle valve of cast iron, not less than nine square inches area, in vertical arm of drip pipe. Throttle valve sleeve and stuffing box to be extended inside of cab.

Frames (of best hammered iron in two sections)—Main frames forged solid, front rails bolted and keyed to main frames, and with front and back lugs forged on for cylinder connections. Pedestals projected from wear of boxes by cast iron gibs and wedges. Pedestal caps lugged and bolted to bottom of pedestals.

Truck—Center bearing four-wheeled with swing bolster. Truck frame and pedestals of wrought iron, with adjustable die for center-pin bearing.

Wheels—Four Allen paper wheels with "Standard" steel tire, 26 inches diameter, to Manhattan Railway Co's standard.

Axles—Of best Otis steel with outside journals.

Springs—Of best cast steel, manufactured by French & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cylinders—Of best close-grained iron, as hard as can be worked; right and left hand cylinders reversible and interchangeable, accurately planed, fitted and bolted together in the best manner. Steam passages in cylinders and saddles to have not less than eight square inches area, and exhaust passages to be not less than ten square inches area; valve face and steam chest raised above face of cylinder to allow for wear. Cylinders to be oiled by oil valves placed in cab and connected to steam chests by brass pipes running under jacket. Pipes proved to two hundred pounds pressure. Cylinder cocks to have separate pipes to drip pan and worked from cab by a lever. Steam chest joints to be grooved for copper wire gaskets.

Exhaust—Noisless, according to plans furnished by Manhattan Railway Company.

Piston—Cast iron, without follower; packing rings known as Ramsbottom system, of cast iron, sprung into grooves. Piston rods of Otis steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, accurately fitted to piston, secured to piston by a nut and to cross-head by a key.

Guide Bars—Of wrought iron, case hardened, 3 inches by 2 inches, fitted to wrought iron guide-yoke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, safety strap forged on yoke, secured by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bolt at each end.

Crossheads—Of wrought iron with cast iron gibs 14 inches long, babitted.

Valve Motion—Most approved shifting-link motion, graduated to cut off equally at all points of the stroke. Links, sliding blocks, pins, lifting links, and eccentric rod jaws made of best hammered iron, case hardened. Sliding blocks with long flanges to give increased wearing surface. Rock shaft of steel and reverse shaft of wrought iron. Valve stems 1 inch in diameter.

Driving Wheels—Four in number, 42 inches diameter. Centers of cast iron, with hollow spokes and rims, counter-balanced with lead and turned to 38 inches diameter to receive tires. Same pattern as Engine 281. Wrist pins, of Otis steel.

Tires—Of best cast steel, made by Standard Steel Works; 2 inches thick when finished; both tires flanged, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Axles—Of best Otis steel. Journals $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Driving boxes of cast iron, brass bearings, babitted, forced in by hydraulic pressure.

Springs—To be of French & Co's manufacture. Equalizing beams of wrought iron and of most approved arrangement, with steel gibs and keys.

Rods—Connecting and parallel rods of best Otis steel forged solid, furnished with all necessary straps, keys and brasses. Oil cups, Nathan & Dreyfus pattern.

Feed Water—To be supplied with two No. 4 Friedman Injectors.

Foot Plates—Of cast iron with corrugated surface. To be flanged over the frames and well secured thereto. Running boards of sheet iron stiffened with angle iron.

Cab—Cab of same design and finish as Engine 281. Cab roof gutters to have outlets on both sides. Doors to be made to slide. Cab handles wrought iron.

Finish—Same as Engine 281. Cylinders lagged with wood and neatly cased with iron and painted; head covers of cast iron, polished; steam chests, with cast iron tops or covers polished on edge; bodies cased with iron, painted. Dome lagged with wood, jacketed with iron, painted, cast iron top and bottom rings. Boiler lagged with wood, neatly jacketed with Wood's Russia iron, and secured by plain Russia bands. Back cylinder cover to be made in two parts, neatly joined with wrought iron straps and cap screws.

Furniture—Engine to be furnished with two sand boxes, so as to sand in both directions. Rods connected with levers on foot-board. Brackets to hold signal lamps at both ends. Signal going to ring in either direction. Whistle, 2 inches diameter, 2½ inches long, with stop-cock between it and connection to dome. Two safety valves with Shaw's muffler attached, Crosby's Patent American Steam gauge. Six-inch cab lamp. Three gauge cocks, with drip pan. Oil can and tallow pot. Also, a complete set of tools, consisting of one pinch bar, a complete set of wrenches to fit all bolts and nuts on engine. One large and one small monkey wrench, one hard hammer, one soft hammer, two chisels, tool boxes, cab seat, poker, scraper, clinker hook and slicer bar. Tender brake diaphragm to be secured to the frames or the back end of furnace, and not to both.

Painting—Engine to be handsomely painted and varnished, and ornamented same as Engine 281.

Construction—All principal parts of engine accurately fitted to gauges and templates, and thoroughly interchangeable. All finished movable nuts and all wearing surfaces of machinery made of steel or iron case-hardened. All wearing brasses made of ingot copper and tin alloyed in the proportion of seven parts of the former to one of the latter. All threads on bolts to be United States standard.

Tank—Strongly put together with angle iron corners and well braced. Top and bottom plates of No. 6 iron. Side plates of No. 8 iron, riveted with ½ inch rivets, one and one-quarter inch pitch. Water capacity 600 gallons. Reservoir under tank where feed-pipe attaches. Coal bunker, capacity about 1,000 pounds, same as Engine 281. Manhole in tank to have a five-inch collar with wrought iron cover. Coal box bottom to be covered with ⅝ inch wrought iron neatly fitted.

Tool Boxes—One tool box, of iron, placed back of tank.

Brakes—Eames' Vacuum, the latest improved. Ejector in cab. Muffler attached to ejector manufactured by Thos. Shaw, Phila.

Draw Bars—To be made of wrought iron, of skeleton pattern, to same length, height and fits as present bars. Steadying spring to be placed on top side.

Hooks—One hook on each end for Vacuum Brake Hose.
" " " " Heater Hose.

General Manager.

Curran
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 71 Broadway,

New York *April 21, 1887.*

Thomas A. Edison, Eng^r
65 Fifth Ave.
New York,

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 19th inst. to hand, & would have been answered sooner, but for my absence from the City.

We have no tracing of our Standard Engines, but I enclose you herewith, a specification. If you will call at our office at any time, I will show you a photograph of the same.

Yours Truly,
R. M. McAllaway
President.

Form No. 260.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.

Time Filed

Check

SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

189

To

Agreement bet. H. Villard &
Thomas A. Edison, dated N.Y. Sept. 14, 1898,
taken out
for use in suit

Siemens-Halske El. Co., of Am.

vs. Met. West. El. Co., et al.

Sept. 12, 1898.

☒ READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK. ☒

ALBERT BRIDGES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Railway, Steam and Gas-Fitters' Supplies,

No. 46 Cortlandt Street,

P. O. Box 2843.

New York, Sept 20 1881

Mr. Chas. T. Hughes.

Dr Sir

Mass King & Wright
hand you the enclosed letter
at my suggestion

Yours Respectfully

Albert Bridges.

Form No. 260.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.	Time Filed	Check
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SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

189

To Letter to J. A. E. from C. Goddard
dated Sept. 28. 1881 giving authority to
make contract with Villard taken out for
me in suit Siemens-Halske El. Co. of Am.
as Mech. Inst. El. Co. et al

Sept. 12. 1878

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK.

New York, September 28 1888

Thos^s A. Edison Esq^t

Dear Sir

At a meeting of the
Executive and Finance Committee held on the 23^d
inst. the following statement was made by the
Vice-President

"Edison will build 2½ miles of Electric
"Railway at Menlo Park, equipped with 3 Cars.
"2 Locomotives, one for freight, and one for pass
"= engin. capacity of the latter 60 miles per hour.
"Capacity freight engine 10 tons net freight, cost
"of handling a ton of freight per mile per horse
"power to be less than with ordinary locomotives
"Experiments in traction and economy
"and practicability to be made by Edison and
"supervised by Villards engineer, if experiments
"successful, Villards to pay actual outlay in Exp
"= eriments and to treat with the Light Co. for
"the installation of at least 50 miles of Electric R.R.

W. S. L. L. No. 101. W. S. L. L.

Revised - 10/1/88

Met. West side. E. L. L. L. L.

"Deposited" by Edison Electric Light Co. Sept 27, 1888. J. A. D. Sept. 27, 1888.

Oct 12, 1888.

2

" in the wheat regions.

" It is also assumed that the cost of the track
" will not exceed \$2300 per mile, that of the
" locomotives and cars \$800 and \$250 respect
" ively each, and the experiments not exceeding
" \$500, unless Villard's engineer should require
" further Experiment

" It is understood that Villard shall own the
" whole of the Electric Railroad, including mot
" iver power and rolling stock, if he pays for the
" same under this agreement "

H. Villard
Thomas A Edison

New York Letter 14, 1881

The following resolution
was then adopted, of which I was instructed
to furnish you a Copy.

" Resolved. That this
" Company will make no objection to the

3

" Carrying out by Mr Edison on his own account
" personally and without any liability whatever
" to this company of the foregoing personal arrang-
" = ement between him and Mr Villard, it being
" however distinctly understood, that the expenses
" for such railway shall, in no event, be charged,
" either in whole or in part to this company, and
" that no concessions, licenses or privileges of any
" description, touching the patents of the company,
" are intended to be given by this resolution; it
" simply being the intention of this resolution to
" allow Mr Edison to proceed on his own personal
" risk to carry out his said memorandum
" with Mr Villard "

Yours truly

C. Goddard Tracy

LOCOMOTIVES,
RAIL ROAD CARS,
CAR WHEELS,
" AXLES,
" IRON,
IRON RAILS,
STEEL "
RAN SPRINGS,
RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
MACHINERY
of every description.

BROKERS IN
OLD RAILS,
SCRAP IRON,
PIG
METALS, ETC.

KING & MCTIGHE,
COMMISSION DEALERS
— IN —
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND SECURITIES,
No 46 CORTLANDT STREET.

New York Sept 20 1881

Mr. Geo. F. Hughes
Manito Park. N.J.
Dear Sir

We have ^{had} referred to us, your
enquiry of "Allier's Bridges", for 75 tons of 16 lb Gross
T. Rails - in reply to which, we will be pleased
to quote you \$53⁵⁰ per Gross tons at mill - if you
want these Rails del'd in Jersey City, it will cost
in the neighborhood of \$2⁷⁵ per ton, additional
as freight. This offer is subject to immediate
acceptance, as we can take them from a lot
that is now ready to be shipped on our %

Yours Truly
King & McTighe

Warerooms, 10 Cortlandt Street.



C. H. Delamater Established 1841. D. D. Robinson

DELAMATER IRON WORKS
C. H. DELAMATER & CO. PROPRIETORS.
BOILER MAKERS
ENGINE BUILDERS AND FOUNDERS.
FOOT OF WEST 13TH ST.
NORTH RIVER.

New York Sep 21st 1881

Chas D Hughes

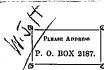
Genl Park St

Dear Sir
We can furnish
you with 16th high pattern
iron rails at \$60 per ton provided
you will take 100 tons
Please answer by return mail
as we cannot keep the offer
open

Very truly Yours

C. H. Delamater & Co.
Amek

Please address ALL business communications to C. H. DELAMATER & CO.



PIERSON & COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1790.

Iron and Steel and General Commission Merchants,

24 BROADWAY, AND 77 & 79 NEW STREET,

New York, Sept. 22^d 1881.

Chas. F. Hughes, Esq.
New York
Ct. C.

Dear Sir: I have solicited your order for
1 1/2 miles or 38 gross tons 16th high
pattern Tee Rails and quote \$52.00 per ton
f.o.b. I will not cash, freight to New York
\$3.00 per ton, and we do not think it would
be any more to New York, Park perhaps less,
we will however if you favor us with
your order use our best diligence to get
you the very lowest possible rate freight,
the Fish Plates Bolts & Nuts would be
35¢ per complete joint and 3 1/2 x 3/8 Spike
4 1/4¢ per ft could deliver in about two weeks
Very, Respy, Yours

Pierston & Co.

Mr. T. A. Edisaw

Dear Sir: This is the
lowest bid
Yours Truly
Chas. F. Hughes

IRON & STEEL
MERCHANTS
P. O. BOX 2187
New York, N.Y.
24 BROADWAY
Sept. 27th 1881
You rec'd order 26th inst. and
entirely with thanks, we hope to
get them in time, with thanks.
Yours &c
P. Wilson & Co.
To J. A. Edison Esq
Menlo Park N.J.

VANDERBEEK & SONS
Lumber Yard
PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,
P. O. BOX 276.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept 30 1881

J. A. Edison Esq
Muncks Park
Dear Sir

Answering your
favor of this date, to fill your order
we were obliged to cut some overlengths
but none that wasted over a foot
supposing the blocks might be of use
to you we sent them —
The Car with the blocks completes
the order

Very truly
Yours
Wm. Vanderbeek & Sons

Mr. T. D. Gibson. Oct 18th 81

Mr. Howard Ayers has
a piece of ice on his
heart and want let you
through his property
to the Kentucky Road
in the only place that
is really available
for less than \$300, and
would consider it a
great favor if we were
to decide not to go
at all. What shall
we do, yours Truly
Hughes

Parkway Oct 19 1885
T A Edison Esq

Dear Sir: I would we do
not deal in square limits
we can cut you for of good
sound metal of length 4 ft
& 4 ft 4 in as there is nothing
for of our length it would take
more laps to cut than than we have
therefore we should have to order the
lengths a little bit over the square
scale and we can make the metal over
Yours Truly
Cyrus L. Luff

Ed. Geo. Gouraud

New York, Nov. 4th 1881.

65 Fifth Ave.

My Dear Colonel:-

It is some time since I wrote you the reason being that with Mr. Johnson on the spot there was very little that I could tell you from here. I do not think matters have taken any new departure since Johnson left and I merely write this so that you shall not think that I have entirely forgotten my promise to keep you posted as to progress made on this side of the water.

Edison is working very hard indeed and has been for a long time past and he has now the pleasure of seeing all his various shops running with such charming regularity that it almost becomes monotonous. Our capacity for turning out these small dynamos is almost unlimited. We have 400 now under way and when that lot is finished shall probably go ahead with another order of about the same number. Last week we turned out twenty three. This week we shall do about the same. Our Lamp Factory has a stock of 30,000 lamps so that it can keep apace with our output of machines. The main business in hand just now is the laying of street mains for the Central Station work. We do this work entirely at night and as the result of two or three night's attention paid to it by Mr. Edison he has got it systematized so that with quite a small force we can lay one thousand feet a night. I was down to the Central Station to day and saw them putting in the first boilers. These go underneath the dynamos the latter being carried on a structure built very much after the style of the

Elevated Railroad here.

Mr Edison is now having a new track laid for his electric railroad. It will be about three miles long on perfectly level ground and is intended for experimenting on traction, speed and such like matters. He is building a passenger locomotive which will be fitted up in splendid style and which will have a maximum capacity of one hundred miles an hour. Whether it will ever be run at this rate when finished will very much depend upon the courage of the driver. I think it would be a very good speculation to insure the lives of the passengers the first time Mr. Edison determines to run at this speed. Then he is going to build a freight locomotive which will have sufficient power to draw cars each carrying tons of freight. I suppose that the whole thing will be finished in say three months or maybe a little longer. The road bed is all graded so that the permanent way will be completed in a very short time.

You may remember those two bronze medallion portraits of Mr. Edison working on his Phonograph which was got up by Mr. Kelly and which were sent over in a package of Telephones some time in the latter part of '79 or '80 I am not sure which. Mr. Kelly was in here the other day and I promised to see if you could do anything with a number of these. He had to give up the work in order to attend to some other matters but he is now free and could let you have a supply if anything could be done. Cannot you put Mr. Kelly in communication with the London Stereoscopic Co.? Considering the honors which Edison has gained at Paris

and the prominence his name will attain in connection with Johnson's operations in London I should think they could sell a great number of them. Mr. Kelly incidentally informed me that you did not pay for these medallions. I think the cost was to be about ten dollars each. Will you send me a check for that amount so that I can hand it to him? Talking about accounts reminds me that Silber has several times asked me to jog your memory about his fees on Ore Milling. He sent papers to you and a bill for seventy five dollars but has never received payment. The things were sent to you from Menlo Park. I think I remember them coming about August 1890.

Cannot you write us a long letter, a long one I mean; one of those very long ones something after the style of those you used to be so fond of dictating to me explaining to us the whole situation in England of electric light and kindred matters and a full account of your own impressions and the impressions of English scientists on Mr. Edison's exhibits at Paris. We have had everybody else's opinion except yours and I am sure it would please Mr. Edison very much if you were favor us with your views at very considerable length.

L. Insull
 Nov.
 To Command

Nov. 4-81

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[illegible]

Edison Railway Co. New York, Nov 15 1881
 To **BERGMANN & CO. Dr.**

[BY APPOINTMENT.]

MANUFACTURERS OF EDISON'S INVENTIONS,

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT APPLIANCES A SPECIALTY.

108-112 WOOSTER STREET.

<p><i>798 lbs Aug 12 price to order</i> <i>2 lbs 79 Cts</i> <i>By Penn RR Co -</i> <i>Wm Hughes</i> <i>New York N.Y.</i></p> <p><u><i>Duplicate</i></u></p>	<p>10</p> <p><i>79 80</i> <i>1 50</i></p>	<p><i>81 30</i></p>
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MANUFACTURERS OF EDISON'S INVENTIONS,
EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT APPLIANCES A SPECIALTY.

New York, Nov 15 1881

Mr Chas J. Hughes
Minto Park N.Y.

Dear Sir

Inclosed please find
invoice for the goods price
ordered - Balances of which have been
sent by Penn R.R. today - We have
sent the bill to you as ordering the
goods. Please let us know by re-
turn mail who will pay the bill
& oblige

Very Respectfully
Benjamin Co.
J.H.K.

EDWIN H. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.

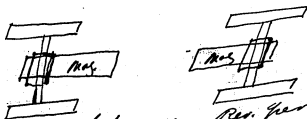
57, Holborn Viaduct.

London, E.C. Nov^r 23 1881

My Dr Edison.

Philipps - Financial man of the
France Battery Concern - has just been
in to see me - to have me write
you immediately to Ascertain if you
will construct for them, for me at
Crystal Palace - a Railway Motor
to be operated by their Batteries -
His Idea is as follows:

A Truck with 4 wheels



4 ft wheel - 4000 Revs per minute

- Upon which he will put a Platform
- to carry 12 Tons of Batteries
- Wants about 200 Volts E.M.F.
- On top this Platform will put the
Car proper -

Says with such Battery Can get 25
H.P. - for 9 hours - Is immensely
excited over it - wants you to
cable, if you will accept order

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.

EDW. H. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.

57, Holborn Viaduct.

London, E.C. 188

How long - How much, & What if
any change of Volt, you would
suggest - Can accommodate your
wishes in this respect.

What do you say? Would it
be a good thing to do - in view
of the very poor thing shown
by Siemens at Paris? -

Also wants to know if you can
make little 1/2 H.P. motor - light
weight for ~~the~~ Tricycles - 2 to 4
Volts D.C. - Latter not draft -
If no objection - thinks you could
make Card out this R.W. ^{6 3/4}
& at same time make a little
profit out his order -
What say you?

Edw. H. Johnson

Sir Wm accepts offer of Dynamo
with many thanks - wants compare it
with special one has just had
Siemens make to his order - That's
competition for you - I'll get you
the facts as to results E.H.J.

Write W.J.H.

Received 6/12/81
Wm. E. R. R.
Philadelphia November 30th 1881
Messrs. S. Edison Esq.
Crescent Park N. J.

Dear Sir. Can we not aid you in building your experimental Electric Railway in Minnesota, by the purchase of such materials as Rails &c in Europe?

We have in store, consigned to us, some few hundreds of tons of 55 lbs. Iron Ties for immediate delivery if wanted.

Please let us hear from you as we feel sure, when our method is understood, you will write with our other friends in saying we furnish you materials at a decided saving over the old plan. Very truly

Philip S. Justice.
Wm. E. R. Justice.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE.

J. HOWARD MITCHELL.

14 SOUTHAMPTON BLD'GS, CHANCERY LANE,

LONDON,

ENGLAND.

14 NORTH 5TH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

PENNA.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND NEGOTIATORS

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

**IRON AND STEEL RAILS, BLOOMS,
PIG IRON AND METALS GENERALLY.**

We offer our services, both in AMERICA and EUROPE, as confidential agents for the purchase of RAILS, BLOOMS, PIG IRON, PLATES, &c., &c.

We feel sanguine of satisfying our friends in making contracts for their account, directly with the manufacturers, as our twenty-five years' experience has given us exceptionally good connections.

Buyers should bear in mind, that orders entrusted to ONE reliable and capable party, can be placed to far better advantage (and without disturbing values) than if quotations are asked for, from half a dozen sources.

We solicit a portion of your business, and to those unacquainted with our house, will give satisfactory references, on application.

Very Respectfully,

PHILIP S. JUSTICE & CO.

CABLE ADDRESS,

—SYNG,

LONDON—

Rail Road Securities Negotiated in London.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

ESTABLISHED 1821.



John Stephenson Company, Limited.

Street Cars and Omnibuses,

47 & 27th St.,

New York, December 23/88

JOHN STEPHENSON, President.
A. H. NORMAN, Sec'y. J. B. SIMMONS, Treas.

Prof. L. A. Edison
Menlo Park, N.J.

The Car ordered by
Messrs. T. Hughes for the "Edison
Electric Rail Road" will be finished
to-morrow. We enclose Invoice herewith,
and will thank you to make remittance
of the amount, with instructions as to
mode of shipment.

Respectfully,
J. B. Simmons
for the Company

For 2nd Road
11/24/88

W. J. P. Folio 693
Apr 1893

New York, Dec. 31. 1897

D. Medina Esq
Mount Pleasant

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited,

47 East 27th Street.

Dec. 24 To Mdse., as per Bill rend.

Net Cash, for mch

68750

John W. Smith

Please remit

Railway Service Magazine
Dec, 1881.

"Electricity as a railway motor is to be practically
tried on the Northern Pacific R.R. in Minnesota
according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which
reports that President Villard has made a con-
tract with Mr. Edison for the construction of
fifty miles of road next year upon which the
efficiency of Edison's Electric engines are to be
tested. It will be strange if the far away
States of Minnesota should witness the first
practical proof of the success of this device.
The excessive cost of fuel on the Northern
Pacific is leading that company to search
for a cheaper means of producing motive
power, and this experiment may be in that
direction (from Mr Edison's Scrap Books at
Orange Laboratory (No 1))
Wm J. Hammer
Mch 31-82

No. 725 Menlo Park Station, Nov. 5. 188

M. O. Edison

To PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.

For Freight from Railway per Manifest No. 2794

on papers & blocks

Natural etc

MARKS	WEIGHT	RATE	AMOUNT
	1000	fr	660

Received Payment for the Company, Phillips Agent.

W. J. H. 11/18/88

No. 726 Menlo Park Station, Nov. 22. 188

M. O. Edison

To PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.

For Freight from Jersey City per Manifest No. 32494

on 6 Cast Iron V. g.

Mat 5000

MARKS	WEIGHT	RATE	AMOUNT
	1161	7	81

Received Payment for the Company, Phillips Agent.

W. J. H. 11/20/88

No. 747 Menlo Park Station, Nov. 15. 1887

To W. J. H. Phillips
 For Freight from New York per Manifest No. 4767

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
1000 ft New York 8500 27	2000 8500	7. 2	125 9
Music			
Received Payment for the Company. <u>Phillips</u> Agent.			

No. 775 Menlo Park Station, Nov. 26. 1887

To W. J. H. Phillips
 For Freight from New York per Manifest No. 32947

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
2675 ft Rough Lumber Bayou House	8025	7. 11.5	56 9
Received Payment for the Company. <u>Phillips</u> Agent.			

See Invoice
 70
 150

See Invoice
 150
 50

100
 70
 20

No. 763

Menlo Park

Station, Nov. 18, 1881

M. I. Edison

To PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.

For Freight from

New York

per Manifest No. 11783

on

1 Bal Japan
Inc

Received Payment for the Company,

Phillips

Agent.

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
	110	10	41
			W. J. H. Oct. 1898

Th. L. Hart, Jr. Nov. 11/1887

Handwritten:

17

43/23

223. 2/11

22

Murphy

513

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$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 84 \\ \hline 40 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 75 \\ \hline 172 \\ 2 \\ \hline 28 \end{array}$$

41
53

7.

100

100

25

385

11

3

100

No. 792 Menlo Park Station, Dec, 3, 188/

M. J. Edison

To PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.

For Freight from Jessup City per Manifest No. 33630

on

2000 ft R. Hinklock
Wmne Cfc

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
	45.00	7	3.15

Received Payment for the Company, Phillips Agent.

W. J. H
Dec 1896

No. 878 Menlo Park Station, Dec, 19, 188/

M. J. Edison

To PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.

For Freight from Muscat per Manifest No. 17131

on

13 pcs Casting
Waterloo, Pa

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
	00	8	2.00

Received Payment for the Company, Phillips Agent.

W. J. H
Dec 1896

3.7
 2.7
 2.1
 3.1
 6.05

80 A 25
 340
 1.20
 6.05

50 a Menlo Park Station, Dec. 7. 188 /

To W. H. E. E. E. E.

To **PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.**

Freight from

Newark

per Manifest No. 116617

Bats Castings
 Turn. Table

and Payment for the Company,

Phelps Agent.

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
	100 0		2.20
			48.14 96.6

5. 850 Menlo Park. Station, Dec. 7. 188 /

To W. H. E. E. E. E.

To **PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. Dr.**

Freight from

Newark

per Manifest No. 13915

3 K. 90 Spikes
 Key bolts & nuts
 Material etc

and Payment for the Company,

Phelps Agent.

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
	650 12		78
			48.14 96.6

	MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
Wine (craft) Dinner Table		15057		\$8
Paid Payment for this Company, <i>[Signature]</i> Agent.				N.J.N Apr 1941

MARKS.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
30 Pcs. Humslocks (844 lbs)	72000	60	4320
Material Op.			
Received Payment for the Company			
Phillips	Agent.		

Turn Table Price 88
Material Iron 25
Clear On Pulver 25
Present at Bazaar 325
Lb 3

35

315

25

88

463

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

January 2^d

1882

1881		Material and Expense for Engine House	
Nov	22	To Patterson Bros Nails	3 40
"	23	To Cash Freight on Nails	40
"	26	To " Freight Cartage	56
"	26	To Vanderbeck and Sons Lumber	70 34
Dec	1	To C. F. Hughes Motoric Fuel and Exp	3 46
"	1	To Pay Roll	19 20
"	30	To Cash Freight on Lumber	5 06
"	7	To " " on Hinges	10
"	8	To Pay Roll	19 50
"	6	To Patterson Bros Hinges	1 32
"	6	To Mica Roofing Co Tar Paper	7 69
"	12	To Patterson Bros Hinges	1 20
"	15	To Pay Roll	39 00
"	13	To Cash Freight on Hinges and Spikes	50
"	14	To " " on Tar Paper	19
"	22	To Pay Roll	19 25
"	23	To Mica Roofing Co Tar Paper	3 00
"	24	To Cash Freight on Window Sash	12
"	29	To " " on Paper	08
"	29	To Pay Roll	9 00
			<u>193 37</u>

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park N.J.

January 2^d

1882

Rolling Stock Account

Dec	2	To Jersey Reitz Wheel Works for wheels	73	00
"	10	To Cash Cartage		50
"	22	To John Stephenson Car	687	50
"	31	To Cash Freight on Cars	21	38
			765	38

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

January 2^d

1882

1881 Material and Expense for Electrical Connections

Nov	17	To Bill Rendell	242	41
"	19	To Cash Freight on Copper		25
"	24	To Pay Roll	56	88
Dec	1	To " "	69	57
"	5	To Cash Pay Roll	4	05
"	3	To Manning Freeman and Coal	5	50
"	5	To " " Coal	11	00
"	8	To Pay Roll	60	00
"	10	To Cash Freight on Tubes		25
"	8	To Electric Tube Co Electric Tubing	30	25
"	8	To Manning Freeman Coal	1	11
"	14	To H B Ayers		72
"	15	To Pay Roll	16	00
"	12	To Cash Freight on Soft Coal	12	42
"	22	To Pay Roll	20	62
"	22	To H B Ayers Cartage on Coal	3	50
"	22	To S P Bauman " "	1	25
"	29	To Pay Roll	20	62
			556	61

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

January 2^d

1882

1881 Labor on Trucks

Nov	14	To Bill Rendered	55	85
"	24	To Pay Roll	11	40
Dec	1	To " "	11	73
"	8	To " "	42	48
"	10	To Cash		50
"	15	To Pay Roll	109	45
"	22	To " "	133	25
"	29	To " "	70	98
			437	64

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Memorandum

January 2^d 1882

		Material and Expense	Laying Cable	
Oct	24	To Bill Rendred		78 63
Nov	14	To Patterson Bros	Solder	3 63
"	22	To " "	"	4 50
"	24	To Pay Roll		15 00
"	23	To Cash	Freight on Solder	25
"	29	To J L Mott	Baldwin	10 25
"	30	To Cash	Freight on Baldwin	14
Dec	1	To C S Hughes	Material and Exp for bro	3 47
"	1	To Pay Roll		6 15
"	8	To " "		3 00
"	21	To Angus and Lufbery	Lumber	32 28
"	15	To Pay Roll		3 00
"	17	To Cash	Freight on Lumber	1 35
"	29	To Pay Roll		2 78
				164 46

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Memo Book, N.Y.

January 2^d 1882

1881	Right of Way for crossing Peoples Land	
Oct. 24	To Rice Purchase	517 19
		517 19

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

January - 2^d 1882

1881		Material and Expenses for Ruby Ruby			
Dec	8	To Cash	Freight on Rolls	25	
"	9	To Vanderbeck and Sons	Leads	27	54
"	10	To Cash	Fab on Limited	9	58
"	13	To "	Freight on Leads	19	08
"	22	To Ruby Roll		19	25
"	29	To " "		19	50
				61	70

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

January 2nd 1882

1882

1881		Cost of Railroad to Dec 31 st 1881	
	Labor on Road Bed	1612	03
	Material and Expense on Drivell Work	1480	13
	Material and Expense Insulation Dist.	1908	48
	Material and Expense for Track	3049	44
	Right of Way for Crossing Profile Ground	1517	19
	Material and Expense for Laying Cable	1164	46
	Labor on Track	437	64
	Material and Expense for Electrical Connections	556	64
	Material and Expense for Engine House	193	37
	Rolling Stock Account	765	38
	Material and Expense for Ties and Sleepers	61	23
		8746	71
	Locomotive	3750	
	Machinery &c	1700	
		14196	71

85.0
3
1650

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park N.J.

January 2nd 1882

1881		Labor on Road Bed		
Nov	16	To Bill Rendered	1555	13
"	18	" Cash Row Share.		50
"	24	" Pay Roll	20	40
Dec	1	" " "	21	00
"	8	" " "	12	00
			1612	03

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park N.J.

January 3^d 1882

1881. Material and Expenses on Dredge Work

Oct 29 To Bill Rendered

320 28

" 31 To Agnes and Lumber

156 85

480 13

No 1 - 2 photo

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison
Menlo Park N.J.

January 2^d

1882

1881		Material and Expense Incidental to		No. 1	
Nov	21	Bills Rendered		458	97
"	21	To Electric Tube Co Japan		43	12
"	22	To " " " Insulation		64	65
"	24	To Pay Roll		26	25
"	23	To Cash Freight on Tar		2	22
"	26	To Cash " " Japan		27	
"	29	To Cash " " Turpentine		50	
"	28	To McGraw and Robbins Turpentine		650	
"	29	To J L M. W. Caldwell		10	25
"	30	To Cash Freight on Caldon		13	
Dec	1	To C. F. Hughes Material and Exp		3	47
"	1	To Pay Roll		30	30
"	3	To Cash Freight on Tar		2	15
"	2	To Electric Tube Co Insulation		64	22
"	8	To Pay Roll		29	25
"	8	To McGraw and Robbins Benzine		2	00
"	6	To Mica Roofing Co Tar Paper		7	69
"	10	To Cash Cartage		50	
"	10	To Cash Freight on Benzine and Tar		3	25
"	11	To Electric Tube Co Japan		43	12
"	15	To Pay Roll		30	35
"	13	To Cash Freight on Japan		27	21
				829	43

No 2- 2 sheets

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park N.J.

January 22

1882

1881 Insulating Dies Continued

		Amount Forwarded.		
Dec	15	To Cash Freight on Tar Paper	829	13
"	22	To Pay Roll	18	65
"	21	To Cash Freight on Tar	1	13
"	21	To Mica Roofing Co Tar Paper	3	00
"	22	To McKesson and Robbins Benzine	2	00
"	21	To Cash Freight on Benzine and Japan		77
"	29	To Cash " " Tar Paper		69
"	29	To Pay Roll	6	25
"	30	To Cash Fit on Benzine		50
"	31	To Electric Tale Co Japan	113	12
"	28	To McKesson and Robbins Benzine	3	35
			908	48

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

January 2^d — 1882

1881		Material and Expense for Tracks	
Nov	10	To Bill Rendell	2902 01
"	11	To Patterson Bros	2 47
"	23	To Cash Freight on Traps	51
"	22	To Pearson & Co	412 00
Dec	7	To Cash Freight on Mails	15
"	8	To " Taking Rail to N.Y. office	45
"	10	To " Freight on Iron	25
"	17	To " Freight on Ties	6 66
"	17	To " Brails Bill Rutch Road	55 00
"	20	To " Fat on ²⁵ and Lumber	50
"	27	To Pension and Co	31 79
"	29	To Cash Freight on Ties and Bolts	7 38
			3049 44

GEO. F. GREEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

ELECTRO MOTORS

OFFICE, 132 ACADEMY ST.,

NOV 1897

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 6th 1882

Mr. T. A. Edison



No. 65 Fifth Avenue N. Y.

Dear sir,

Dec 19th I sent you a letter
in reply to yours of Dec 15th but no
answer yet. I gave you the first offer,
and shall give you the first refusal.
And if you do any thing in the matter
you will have to do it soon, as other
parties are coming along who show
a willingness to take hold and help.
Please return this newspaper statement
I send you, and oblige

Yours Respectfully

Geo. F. Green

[ENCLOSURE]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JULY 30, 1880

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRANS-AMERICAN:

I have been much interested this last season in watching the progress that is being made from time to time in electric railroading. In your valuable paper of Oct. 7th, 1879, on the 4th page (4th column), is a full description of an electric railroad gotten up in this town for carrying passengers and freight. The working and our you described was in a very advanced state of perfection, as you will readily see by examining the description you gave.

Now Dr. Warner Siemens' electric railroad additions, that were exhibited in Berlin, Germany, this last season, which is fully described in the February number of the *Scientific American*, page 197, also different descriptions of Mr. Edison's electric railroad is found in different numbers of the same paper as well as other publications. Now what is surprising to me, is, that these two men should keep inventing and experimenting, first one ahead and then the other, both, gradually approaching the description you gave in your paper of Oct. 7th, 1879. Now, my experience is, that experimenting on electric railroading is very expensive. We are losing occasionally of things being lost, the lost wire, etc. I have an old copy of the paper bearing the date referred to, I find it gives a description of a perfected electric railroad, electric track, and everything complete. Now, if those inventors of electric railroads could have a copy of that old number of your good paper, I believe it would help them.

Very respectfully,
Geo. E. Chace.

WJH

T. A. EDISON,

Menlo Park, N. J.,

Jan 24th 1887Mr Samuel Insull
Dear Sir,

We will have to use to finish the Railroad. We need a half ton of old rail, and 2716 pairs of plates and bolts and nuts to match.

The plates complete with bolts and nuts, cost 35¢ per pair.

The rails when bought cost \$6.00 per ton.

They now cost \$5.75.

In charging them you will please your

leaf of canvas as to the
old & new prices I am
afraid we will be
about 75. Rails stork
as we only had it seen
about half a mile at
first and 1300 ft was
sent to base and
about half of what I have
taken up has to be stra-
ightened and almost made
lost.

Yours Truly
Chas. S. Hughes.

1890
Chas. S. Hughes
24 Jan 82

W. H. Allen

PLEASE ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 2187.

PIERSON & COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

Iron and Steel and General Commission Merchants.

24 BROADWAY, AND 77 & 79 NEW STREET,

New York, Jan 10th 1882

Chas. T. Hughes Esq
for J. A. Edison Esq
Menlo Park N. J.

Dear Sir,

Are we to understand by yours of yesterday, that you countermand your order of Jan 7th "Send immediately 100 plain Fish Plates to Menlo Park", and do we understand that you do not wish any bolts or nuts for the 100 plain plates ordered,

You require as many plain Fish Plates with Bolts & Nuts as you have rails, and according to our invoices you have received from us 669 Rails, and we have only sent 550 plain Fish Plates, I would deem you require 119 more with bolts & nuts, please reply at once, and say how many plain fish plates also bolts & nuts you will require now, as they have to be made specially and cannot be got in a hurry, and we regret you had better send us a pair of Fish Plates just right to fit the rail so the new ones will be right now, Very Respy, Yours
W. H. Allen

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

February, 1882

(Material and Expense on Farm Table)

		To Bill Rendered	61	95
Jan 1	To	C. F. Hughes Fare and Exp	3	60
5	To	Pay Roll	16	35
(D)	11	Exp Cash Freight on Castings	12	
12	12	Exp Cash " " "	25	
12	12	Pay Roll	9	35
			91	57

Laboratory of
Dr. Thomas A. Edison

Memo Book No. 1

February 1st

1882

Rolling Stock Account

Jan 5	To Bills Rendered	765 38
" 31	To H. C. Ayres Carriage	1 50
	To Cash Freight on Engine #47	13 27
		780 65

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N. J.

February 1st 1882

Material and Expenses for Electrical Connections

		To Bill Rendered	556	64
Jan	1	To Geo B Newton Soft Coal	4	50
"	5	To Pay Roll	3	00
"	1	To Lehigh Valley Coal Co Soft Coal	31	68
"	9	To Ansonia Brass & Co Copper Straps	75	95
"	19	To Pay Roll	18	63
"	23	To Cash Exp in New York		25
"	26	To Pay Roll	23	25
			712	85

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

February 1st 1882

Material and Expenses Laying Cable

Jan	1	To B. G. Ford	Nails	41	03
		To Bills Rendered		164	46
"	12	To Pay Roll		4	25
"	15	To Electric Tube Co	Tax &c.	106	44
"	19	To Pay Roll		8	00
"	19	To Cash	Freight on Tax	3	32
"	19	To Electric Tube Co	Tax &c.	94	36
"	23	To Cash	Freight on Tax	1	21
"	28	To Cash	Johnson on contract	5	00
				391	09

Laboratory of
 Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N. J.

February 1st

1882

Labor on Track

		To Bills Rendered	437	64
Jan	5	To Pay Roll	137	90
"	12	To Pay Roll	133	16
"	19	To Pay Roll	29	00
"	26	To Pay Roll	36	70
			774	40

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park N.J.

February 1st 1882

Right of Way for crossing Peoples Land

To Bill Rendell

517 19

517 19

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park N.J.

February, 1882

1882

Material and Expenses for Expts.

		To Bill Rendered	3049	111
Jan	1	To C. S. Hughes	4	65
"	1	To Augustus Lufbery	595	56
"	1	To B. J. Ford	1	29
"	5	To Cash	9	23
"	14	To Cash	8	66
"	30	To Cash	35	
"	30	To Pension and Co.	7	50
"	31	To Cash	2	27
			3678	95

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

February 1st

1882

Material and Expenses Insulating Pipes and Rails

		To Bill Received	908	48
Jan	1	To C. F. Hughes Fair and Expenses	4	50
"	5	To Pay Roll	11	30
"	4	To Cash Freight on Angle Pieces	2	45
"	7	To Cash " on Benzine	50	
"	4	To McKesson and Robbins Benzine	2	00
"	12	To Pay Roll	10	78
"	17	To Cash Freight on Benzine	60	
"	11	To McKesson and Robbins Benzine	8	00
"	16	To R. Bergmann and angle Pieces	62	75
"	19	To Pay Roll	8	00
"	25	To Cash Freight on Paper	33	
"	26	To Pay Roll	17	75
			1034	44

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

February 1st 1882

Material and Expenses on Testle Work

To Bill Rendered

480	13
480	13

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

Feb 1, 2nd

1882

Laboratory Road Bld

To Bill Rendue D

1612 03

1612 03

Laboratory of
 Dr. Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

February 1st

1882

Cost of Railroad to Feb. 1st 1882

Labor on Road Bed	1612	83
Material and Expenses on Trestle Work	456	13
Material and Expenses Insulating Poles, &c.	1057	44
Material and Expenses For Track	3625	95
Rights of Way Crossing Profiles Land	517	17
Material and Expenses Laying Cable	391	67
Labor on Track	774	40
Material and Expenses for Electric and Connecting	712	85
Material and Expenses for Engine House	216	56
Rolling Stock &c	780	65
Materials and Expenses on Sum to 161	91	32
	10292	86

Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison

Menlo Park, N.J.

February 1st

1882

Materials and Expenses for Engine House

		To Bill Rendell	193	37
Jan	1	To L S Hughes Nails Hinges Saw & Exp	3	50
"	1	To A J Butler Window Lash	14	00
"	5	To Pay Roll	3	75
"	12	To Pay Roll		75
"	25	To Porter Amos Padlock & Hasp	1	59
			216	56

WPAH

T. A. EDISON,

Pills

Menlo Park, N. J.,

Elie R. R.

Feb 2

1882

WPAH

Mr. T. A. Edison.

Dear Sir.

The dynamos
are in place and
the Motor and the Truck.
Some of the connect-
ions to it it would
trouble me to put to-
gether without a dia-
gram of them. Will you
have them sent to me.

As we have no Turn
Table or branch to it
some reversing gear
will be necessary if
we are going to run
it at all.

Yours truly,

Chas. T. Hughes

Page 337 Letter Book "A" Edison Laboratory?

44th Feb-1882

Edw. H. Johnson Esq.

57 Holborn Viaduct-
London, E.C., England.

My Dear Sir.

You remember probably the Elevator in
Stewart's Building 11 Queen Victoria Street-London
E.C. Mr Edison is working for use on an
having a series of cars for use on an
Elevated Electric Railroad his idea being
to run an elevator by motors for Passengers
to ascend and descend instead of using
stairs such as those used on the New
York Elevated Rail Road.

When in the neighborhood of Queen
Victoria St- will you kindly look in-
No 11 & then give us the benefit of your
views as to the adaptability of the Eleva-
tor there to the purpose above referred to

Yours truly
James Gamwell

(W. J. Hammer
mch 20-98)

T. A. EDISON,



W. J. H. *Sec. R. R.*

** off*

Menlo Park, N. J., Feb 13 1882.

Mr Edison

I made the connections in Locomotive, and find several weak points. There wants to be a resistor between the armature switch enabling the starter to throw in resistance while starting then turning out as speed is obtained. Also the reverse switch wants altering. It wants to brake with a spring so as to prevent sparking.

I also connected the field magnet in multiple arc and inserted ten ohms resistance, and it started quite easy.

Mr Lancelot and my self eased all the bearings, and Man being able to start quite easy on the level.

I also find the present belt tightness of little or no use as it is on the wrong side of the belt, if belt is made loose enough to let armature slip the tightness will not take off the slack. Mr. Huns said he would not do anything for a few days.

on the railroad as the ground is so
soft and tracks crushed by the frost

I should like to know what to
go on with next

John F. O'H.

W.H.
T. A. EDISON,
J.E.

Elec. R. R.
Feb 14 1887
Menlo Park, N. J.
Angus

Mr. J. H. Edison

Dear Sir The Mason

Clutch has arrived
and I have taken the
shaft out and shall
put the clutch on as
soon as possible. The

shaft will have to be
turned down about 1/100
of an inch and the
hub of Pulley turned
down to allow it to
go into its proper place.
There will also have
to be a bore and ful-
crum made and
other changes which
will take consider-
able time so that

we will not be able
to run in a couple
of days probably.

Will let you know
by Telegraph when
we will be ready.

Yours Truly,
Chas. F. Hughes

W. J. H.
T. A. EDISON,
Bell

Enc. R. R.
Sep 14 1887
Menlo Park, N. J.
Rough

Friend Russell got a letter
from Messrs Ayers &
Lufberry (from whom
we got the timber
for Pine) in which
they say that they
were promised their
money two weeks ago
and are very much
in need of it. Can
you do something
for them. The amount
is quite large and
the firm is in need
it is no doubt hard
scratching to get
along. The Motor is in
shape to run and
work in much better

shape than ever but
as the present arma-
ture is a "D" and the
resistance much
lower. I don't like
to start it with-
out the Boss
when is he coming
out. I sent your
clock by Adams
Ex also prepaid last
night. Yours Truly
Chas. T. Hughes

Enc. B. B.

Menlo Park, N. J.

Feb 17th 1881

Mr. A. Edison.

Dear Sir

Tried the "B"

Armature today in all the safe ways I could think of. But it didn't work at all well. I did not dare take out any of the resistance in the Armature circuit.

tried putting more
 in but only speeded
 it in heating it and
 did no good. Also took
 the extra resistance
 from the field which
 helped it some but
 not enough to make
 the thing a glaring

success. If you are not
coming out soon and
can find any suggest-
-ion together with the
"A" Armature I should
like it very much.
The Clutch is on and
works splendidly and
I am confident that
with the "A" will be
all right. Have the
guard rails over
the first Trestle
and am having the
track which is ball-
asted put in line

T. A. EDISON,

Menlo Park, N. J., _____ 1881.

The Motor since the
belts have been
taken up runs a
little hard and un-
less we can improve
it shall jack the
whole thing up and
take the wheels out
but I guess we can
fix it without as
it runs much better
than when you were
here

Yours truly
Chas. T. Hughes.

401 Cherry St.

Philadelphia Pa.

Thomas A. Edison Esq.

July 22nd 1882

Inventor, Electrician

New York

My dear Sir -

Yours of the 13th just received thanks -

I now come to ask you to please send me a
brief of your Electric R.R. which you are to
build for Port Villard & when you will build it.
I believe you have printed pamphlets of it. -

I ask this as I desire to write articles will
send copies of papers to you, I ask this information
if it be proper and as an old operator now
in newspaper business - If not troubling
you would like the above soon and wishing
success in all your undertakings let

me to

Yours very Respectfully
R. M. Hughes

W. W. WILKINSON
Printer, Binder and Stationer
NEWARK, N.J.

Rolling Stock.	\$ 4742.35
Cables	891.06
Turn Table	202.30
Engine Houses	217.17
Histles	480.13
Track Material	3722.02
do Labor	887.78
Road Bed	1612.03
Electrical Connections	786.53
Insulation	1138.95
Right of way	517.19
General	
Central Station	7336.38
	<hr/> 17333.89
Track Material	
Old Rails on hand	882.
16 tons @ \$52 =	<hr/> 18165.89

Freight ^{Estimate} Rolling Stock
 10 Cars @ \$180 = 1800
 Freight Locomotive 3000

\$ 4800

Material for Track
 Shit required \$
 2000 Tons rails @ \$0.22 1044
 Fish Plates (35) @ \$5 12.35
 500 Ties 25.37
 Ballast \$ 241.72

Labor on Track { 800
 & Electrical Connections }

Insulation 20
 Loading Present Stock 50

Cost of Road Rolling
Stack Central
Station &c to date } 18165.71

Estimate further cost

Rolling Stock	4800.
Material Track	241.72
Labor do	850.
Insulation do	25.

	24082.61
Operating Expenses	134.10
	<u>\$24216.71</u>

Say total cost of road
\$25000.

Operating Expenses 134.10

T. A. EDISON,
Menlo Park, N. J.

Electric Rail Road

Estimate total cost

25 February 1882

⑦
No 20

Cost of road
Feb 25 '82
\$25,000.00

J. F. BAILEY, Pres't.
THOS. THOMAS, Treas. and Genl. Mgr.

OFFICE OF

Geo. C. THOMAS, Sec'y.
JAS. DAVIES, Supt.

The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works,

W. J. H. H.



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

P. O. Box 139,

NEW YORK OFFICE,
24 BROADWAY,
ROOM 23.

Jersey City, N. J. July 28 1882

*A. A. Edison Esq.
Hunts Park
Harrison N. J.*

*Yours of 27th rec'd.
We will draw off and
grind finish the 4 pro.
sp wheels and set them
to new gauge for 2.00 per
pair. Very truly yours
Produce Works
Davies.*

NO APPLIANCE OR APPARATUS OR MACHINE CONNECTED WITH THE TOWN
EDISON SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC RAILROADS SHALL BE USED FOR PRODUCING
ELECTRIC LIGHTS OR CURRENTS THEREOF.

3 Dups signed
factory of which
this is one.

SECOND. THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOREGOING FIRST SECTION ARE TO EXTEND TO AND INCLUDE ALL IMPROVEMENTS WHICH THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART MAY HEREAFTER MAKE UPON THE AFORESAID INVENTIONS, FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHT YEARS.

THIRD. IT IS EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS INDENTURE RELATES ONLY TO INVENTIONS PERTAINING TO THE EDISON SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC RAILROADS AND TO NO OTHER INVENTIONS WHATEVER, AND THAT IT IS LIMITED TO SWITZERLAND, AND THAT NO LICENSES OR CONCESSIONS ARE TO BE MADE, OR APPLIANCES MADE OR SOLD TO BE USED OUT OF THAT COUNTRY.

FOURTH. THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART IS TO DIRECT WHAT IS TO BE USED IN THE PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF HIS SYSTEM, AND NO METHODS THERE- OR MEANS OR DEVICES ARE TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH OR INTRODUCED THEREIN EXCEPT UPON HIS WRITTEN APPROVAL.

FIFTH. THE PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART AGREE THAT NO LICENSE UNDER OR CONCESSION OR SALE OF ALL OR OF ANY PORTION OF THE RIGHTS HEREIN CONFERRED IS TO BE MADE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, AND THAT THEY WILL NOT SELL LICENSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONVEY RIGHTS IN ANY OF THE INVENTIONS OR DEVICES HEREIN INCLUDED AT A PRICE LOWER THAN TO YIELD TO THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, TEN PER CENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS. IN NO CASE SHALL THE SAID PARTY OF THE FIRST PART RECEIVE LESS THAN TEN PER CENT ON THE GROSS RECEIPTS.

SIXTH. THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART AGREES TO SEND TO GENEVA AS SOON AS HE CAN CONVENIENTLY DO SO, A SKILLED WORKMAN FROM HIS LABORATORY, UNDERSTANDING THE MANUFACTURE OF THE DEVICES USED IN THE SYSTEM AND THEIR OPERATION WHO SHALL GIVE THE INSTRUCTIONS NECESSARY TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF THE DEVICES AND THE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM, AT THE EXPENSE OF SAID BIEDER-

MANN AND HAVEMEYER,

SEVENTH. THE PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART AGREE TO PAY THE WHOLE COST OF ESTABLISHING THE ANY WORKS OR MANUFACTURING NECESSARY TO THE CARRYING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT, ALSO THE EXPLOITATION EXPENSES, AND ALSO AGREE TO PURCHASE FROM SAID EDISON, WITHIN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE HEREOF ONE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AT COST PRICE.

EIGHTH. IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING, THE PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART AGREE TO PAY TO THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, ONE HALF, (FIFTY PER CENTUM) OF THE NET PROFITS ARISING FROM ANY AND ALL TRANSACTIONS, AGREEMENTS OR SALES OF THE INVENTIONS HEREIN REFERRED OR OF THE RIGHTS HEREIN TRANSFERRED, OR LICENSES, AGREEING FURTHER THAT THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE FOR ANY PORTION OF ANY LOSSES WHICH MAY BE INCURRED IN ANY OR ALL OF SUCH TRANSACTIONS OR SALES, IT BEING UNDERSTOOD THAT IF THERE BE ANY LOSSES, THEY ARE TO BE BORNE ENTIRELY BY THE PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART.

NINTH. THE PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART AGREE TO RENDER UNDER OATH TO THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR, AN INVENTORY AND ACCOUNT AND BALANCE SHEET OF ALL TRANSACTIONS AND SALES OF THE YEAR ENDING ON THE PRECEDING LAST DAY OF APRIL, SHOWING THE NET PROFITS; AND TO PAY ON SAID FIRST DAY OF MAY TO THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, OR SOONER IF THE SAID PARTY OF THE FIRST PART MAY DEMAND, THE PORTION OF PROFITS SECURED TO HIM IN THE EIGHTH ARTICLE.

TENTH. THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME EITHER IN PERSON OR BY DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT, TO INSPECT AND EXAMINE ALL THE BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS OF THE PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART, IN ORDER TO VERIFY THE STATEMENTS PROVIDED FOR IN

THE NINTH ARTICLE.

ELEVENTH. THIS CONTRACT IS TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND BINDING UPON ALL CONCERNED FROM AND AFTER ITS SIGNING BY ALL THE PARTIES INTERESTED, AND THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS PROVIDED FOR IN THE FIRST ARTICLE IS TO COMMENCE UPON THE DAY WHEN THE FIRST SYSTEM IS FIRST PUT INTO ACTUAL OPERATION IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE HAVE HEREUNTO SET OUR HANDS AND SEALS (IN DUPLICATE) UPON THE DATES HEREINBEFORE

NOTED.

IN PRESENCE OF

Samuel Insull
James H. Crocker

Thomas A. Edison

L. U. Havemeyer
Samuel P. McVicker

STATE OF
CITY OF
COUNTY OF

SS:-

ON THIS DAY OF 1882, BEFORE ME

PERSONALLY APPEARED

TO ME KNOWN AND BY ME KNOWN TO BE THE INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED IN AND WHO EXECUTED THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT, AND WHO SEVERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY EXECUTED THE SAME.

J. F. BAILEY, Pres't.
THOS. THOMAS, Treas. and Gen. Agt.

OFFICE OF

Geo. C. THOMAS, Sec'y.
JAS. DAYTON, Sup't.

The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works,



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

P. O. Box 129,

NEW YORK OFFICE,
84 Broadway,
ROOM 23.

Jersey City, N. J. *March 1882*

Chas. J. Hughes Esq.
Moulton Park
Reading N. J.

*Yours of 8th inst. recd.
We will change the gauge
of wheels to enclosed sketch
except thanks for invita-
tion to ride over the "one
mile track".*

*Will let you know a day
or two before coming out
Very truly Yours
Wm. C. Thomas
President*

Return to
JERSEY CITY WHEEL FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS,
P. O. Box 129, JERSEY CITY, N. J.,
If not delivered within 10 days.



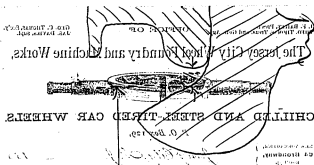
Chas. J. Hughes Esq.
Moulton Park
Reading N. J.

S. A. Edwards Esq.

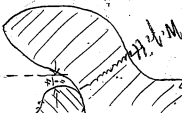
Return to
 JERSEY CITY WHEEL FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS,
 P. O. Box 120, JERSEY CITY, N. J.,
 If not delivered within 10 days.



Shaw, J. Hughes Esq.
Wentz Park
New Jersey
J. A. Edison, Esq.



31-5 1/2"
Shaw, J. Hughes



7/14
 Philadelphia
 The Rail Road Press.
 THE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED), PROPRIETORS.
 SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
 EDITORIAL ROOMS.
 would you please send me
 some
 information
 at once
 as I am
 in a hurry

Will you please send me
 a printed pamphlet on
 Your Electric Ry (if you have
 such) and the light as it is?

I ask this information because
 I want to write your ^{inventions}
 and can come of them, but the
 light RR especially I want
 providing the facts in paper

I will do away service I can in
 return -

Yours Very Respectfully
 R. M. Hughes

The Edison Electric Light Company,

65 Fifth Avenue,

Hynd Green, Pres.
S. B. Eaton, Vice-Pres.
E. P. Fahs, Treas.
C. Chaddock, Secy.

New York, March 3rd.

1882

C. G. Curtis, Esq.

City.

Dear Sir:-

Major Eaton directs me to inform you that probably the electric railway will be run at Menlo Park tomorrow afternoon, when several railroad men will probably visit Menlo Park, leaving New York on the one o'clock train to inspect the road. Should you desire to witness the test, will you please go to Menlo Park on the one o'clock train, and present this letter to Mr. Insull, or to Mr. Hughes, and they will show you every courtesy? Will you please say to them at the same time that you are one of the electrical experts regularly retained by this company.

Very truly yours,

F. Mc. Gowan,

Stenographer.

W. J. No. 1598
1882

Mendota Park, St. J. Mar 21 1882

Received from THOMAS A EDISON,
Twenty five \$50.00 Dollars,

(Check No. 535), Bank of Metropolis
for travel

\$14.50
Arthur & Russell, N. Y.

James McCreal
Super't.

Pennsylvania Rail Road Co.

N. J. Hann
NOTED,
James M. Kim
Supt

New York Division.
Office of Superintendent.

Jersey City, N. J. May 28 1882.

Subject Mudies are used at Paterson Junction.

Mr. Chas. D. Hughes,
Monte Park, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of March 25th in regard to the cartloads of ashes at Paterson Junction.

In reply would say that it is intended to use the material referred to, in making the connection between the Paterson Branch and the Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

It is very important to have the necessary work at that point completed immediately, and I request therefore, that I shall be enabled to oblige you with the desired material. Yours truly,
James M. Kim
Supt

J. F. BAILEY, President.
THOS. THOMAS, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

OFFICE OF

GEO. C. THOMAS, Secretary.
JES. DAVIS, Superintendent.

The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works,



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
64 Broadway,
ROOM 12.

P.O. Box 129, Jersey City, N.J., *March 1st 1882*

W. J. H.
Messrs. A. C. Brown & Co.
Third Park
Newark, N.J.

In answer to your inquiry, we
will furnish 20 pairs of 18" diameter
plate wheels fitted to 2 1/2" axles, say
4" x 6" long, complete with Patent
boxes, brass bearings, and springs
for 24" per pair in car Jersey City.

Very truly yours,
J. F. Bailey, President

Thomas D.

P.S.

One wheel in each axle
to be insulated, and
one fitting to be in
six (6) segments say
18 bolts.

Accepted
David's order
Hugues

[TO SAMUEL INSULL.]

4
N.Y.
The Philadelphia Press
PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS COMPANY, (Limited), Proprietors.
SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
EDITORIAL ROOMS.
Philadelphia, March 12, 1882.

Samuel Insull, Esq.,
Private Secy. of Mr. Edison.

No 65- 5- av ny

My Dear Sir-

Yours of the 8th inst. was received
Thursday, I was engaged as stenographer
Friday, hence I could not get down to
see the Electric RR at Mendenhall Park
and I am sorry for I have been
wanting to see it since I first read
of it. The printed work thereon
I received, and for which thanks
In writing the article I shall
insert entirely as I see it meets
your approval - I shall be very
much obliged if you will let me
know when you commence laying wire
supplying N.Y. with light, also when
you are to test the Electric Ry at
Mendenhall Park again - I wish also to

to know the date ^{or month} you will lay
Electric Insect for Mr Villard &
at what point on the Northern
Pacific Line so I could go there
to write it up - I hope I am
not troubling you too much
but if I can be of any service
pls let me know & I will
be pleased to go at any
favor possible within my
power, again thanking you for
kindness in past, bless me

I am

Very Respectfully Yours

R. M. Hughes,

W. F. HALL, President.
THOS. THOMAS, Treas. and Gen. Agt.

OFFICE OF

Geo. C. THOMAS, Secretary.
JAS. DAVIS, Superintendent.

The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works,



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

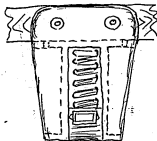
P.O. Box 129, Jersey City, N.J., May 7 1882

Chas. F. Hughes Esq.,
Minto Park
N.J.

Dear Sir

In answer to your of 20th inst,
Each pedestal will require 4 Bolts
through frame as per sketch below.

Very truly Yours
Frederic Thomas
Treasr.



5/8" Bolts are heavy
Enough

J. F. BAILEY, Pres't,
THOS. THOMAS, Treas. and Gen. Agt.

OFFICE OF

GEN. C. THOMAS, Sec'y,
JAS. DAVISON, Supt.

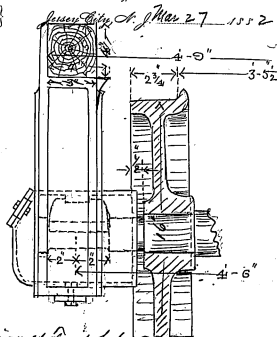
The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works,



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

P. O. Box 129,

NEW YORK OFFICE,
68 Broadway,
ROOM 25.



$\frac{1}{2}$ " Recession of front hub.

4'-9" outside of side sills

3'-5 1/2" gauge of wheels; for 3'-6" track

2 3/4" tread of wheels

*One wheel on each side to be
insulated with wood*

W. J. Hamlin
DICTATED,
James M. McLean,
Supt.

Pennsylvania Rail Road Co.
New York Division
Office of Superintendent.

Jersey City, N. J. Mar 10 1882

Subject Gravel for Mr. Edison

Mr. Charles J. Hughes,
c/o Thos. A. Edison Esq.,
Monto Park.

Dear Sir:

Referring to
our interview of the other
day, I would say that we
can probably furnish Mr.
Edison with the gravel request-
ed, some time next week.

Yours truly,
James M. McLean
Supt.



WALTER A. JONES, PICTS & THRS.

Schenectady, N.Y. W.A. Jones, 27th Nov 92

*Wm. A. Jones Esq,
65 Fifth Ave. New York,
Dear Sir,*

*Yours of the 21st came during the
absence of the writer hence delay in reply.
We have no patterns of just such a car as
your letter & drawing calls for, and it
would not pay us to get up patterns for
one car unless we ask an extra high
price for the car and thus cover the
outlay for patterns etc. We believe some
of our first class street car designs
lengthened out to 20 ft. would be better
adapted to the purpose, rather than
depart from the regular form. As to
the roof we believe one similar to the
enclosed cut would be preferable to
such as your drawing calls for. We could
furnish car body ready to receive the*



WALTER A. JONES, PREST & THEAL

Schenectady, N.Y. 12304

1887

running gear or trucks, painted in
elaborate manner, & finished inside in
mahogany, & metal trimmings of bronze
and to be first class in all particulars -
at \$200, delivered at depot in New York.
We could make Car of same dimensions,
and omit fancy finish completely and
yet retain all that is strong & substantial
and make price \$900. The price would
be governed entirely by the amount of
fine finish wanted. We would ask
\$100 to eight weeks to complete car
after having received the order.

Yours Very Truly
Wm. Jones
Pres

We return with this the tracing,



Pat.

J. M. JONES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, WEST TROY, N. Y.

My N.

T. A. EDISON,

Eliz. Rail Road

Menlo Park, N. J.

Feb 3, 1884

Amherst

Mr. F. Insull.

Dear Sir,

I wish
you would find
out and send me
word by Johnnie
whether Mr Edison
is coming out
today and also
whether he wants
to run Sunday
so that I can pro-
-tify the Engineer.

Yours
Charles

197

The



Elle Rail Road Press.

THE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, Proprietors.

SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.

RECEIVED
APR 8 1882
Philadelphia

1882

Samuel M. Hughes

Dear to Thos Edison

Sirs: Please excuse if I do not
spell your name correctly. Really
I cannot tell just what it is -
Please write it plainly & I am
I have not heard from you in
reply to my last letter as to when
the test of the Electric Ry is to be
made. Nor about the Villard
Enterprise, I write to ask if
it be consistent could like
the information to send some
one there, or go myself could be
write an article. Please reply & I am
Yours very Respectfully
R. M. Hughes

Address to Post Office, here

RECEIVED
APR 14 1882

ANSWERED

17-2-1882

Winnipeg, Manitoba
5 April 1882
— Edison Co
New York, U.S.

Sir

A street tramway is about to be constructed here, and I have been trying to induce the Company to adopt the Electric Motor, and have been requested to get the cost per mile, with full particulars. I believe I can procure the contract for you - Would you kindly forward same by return, and in quoting a price, please reserve 5% Commission for me.

Yours truly
J. H. Pullar

P.S.

I procured the construction of the
Water Works for Messrs. Reid & Co. Glasgow
Scotland

W. H.
T. A. EDISON,
Ans.

RECEIVED
APR 19 1882
MONDAY
ANSWERED

Eliz R. B
Hughes
Apr 8 1882

Mr. T. A. Edison

Dear Sir.

It will be
necessary to have at
least two of the "74"
belts taken up and
it will take about
two days to do it.
Is there any thing of
importance on hand
that will prevent it
being done at once,
or shall we wait

Yours Truly
Chas. F. Hughes

*Not
to be
used
over
this*

THE CLEVELAND, PAINEVILLE & ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

APR 10 1882

ANSWERED

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

April 11 1882

April 8 1882

Thos Edison Esq
Hunts Park New York
Sir

Have you perfected a motive power that is
better than ^{steam} for drawing Street Cars or Cars
on a Suburban R.R. If so please send a
full description stating the cost and
where it can be seen

Respectfully

G. E. Davis

J. G. BRILL.
GEO. W. BRILL.
JAMES HAWLE.

Office of J. G. BRILL & CO.
CAR BUILDERS,
Thirty-first and Chestnut Sts.

Philadelphia,

APR 11 1882

ANSWERED

Dec R. B.

Apr 12 82

Brill & Co

Cap

10 1/2

1882

Thos. A. Edison.....
65-5th Ave - N. Y.

Dear Sir

Your favor of 8th
concerning the one car body
has been received & shall have
our attention.

We can complete it in four
weeks-

Very truly Yrs

J. G. Brill & Co.

*
J. P. EDISON.

EDISON.

Dec 11 1880

Menlo Park, N. J.

Apr 11 1882

Mr. Saml. Insull

Dear Sir: Have telegraphed the Belts men to know when they can send a man to take up our Belts and to Babcock & Wilcox to send a man to clean the boilers at the same time. It will probably take two or three days for them to get it and until that time the R.R. will be running. It will only take about two

to be ready to run
again.

Yours truly
Chas. T. Hughes

P.S. Tell Mr Edison
that the cable insulation
yesterday a bad day
was more than 2500
and the Fraetls 105
ohms.

CH

H
Edison
W.P.
THE EDISON COMPANY
FOR ISOLATED LIGHTING.

Chas. R. Bliss

CHICAGO AGENCY,
ROOM 2143 LA SALLE ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 14TH, 1882.

FRIEND EDISON:

THE EDITOR OF THE RAILWAY AGE HAS REQUESTED ME TO WRITE UP YOUR ELECTRIC RAILWAY FOR THEM.

PLEASE SEND ME SUCH PRINTED MATTER AS YOU HAVE GIVING FACTS.

ANY FRESH INFORMATION NOT IN PRINT WHICH YOU CARE TO HAVE USED I SHALL BE GLAD TO RECEIVE.

PLEASE GIVE ME THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE ROADBED, ELECTRIC ENGINE AND COACHES AND FREIGHT CARS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Chas. R. Bliss

THOMAS A. EDISON,
35 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK,

April 17/1888

44-17
Apr 17
Chas. T. Hughes, Esq.
New York City

Friend Hughes,

Enclosed you will
find tracing of Brass King
I want made for this new
motor. Mr. Brown requested
me to send it to you to have
a pattern and 4 castings made.
Please send the same as
soon as finished to the P. C.
Steel Foundry.

Yours Respectfully

W. H. Schaffner

P.S. Think I shall let out
to see you some time this week.

T. A. EDISON,

RECEIVED
APR 19 1882
Menlo Park, N. J.
ANSWERED

Apr 18th 1882

Mr. Thos A Edison.

Dear Sir,

The high
resistance Armature
proves to be 1.2 ohms
instead of 2.74 ohms
as ordered.

If you
are anxious to try
the 2.74 it will be
necessary to order
one. We have at pres-
ent here

1 - 1.14 ohm
1 - .56 "
1 - 1.2 "

The 1.2 Armature when
put in showed a cross
between two brass angle
pieces at three dif.

-Jewelry pieces caused
by the brass wire
with which it is wound
at that place, coming
in contact with the
brass where the band
had been soldered.
The soldering iron
had probably charred
the canvas at that
point. Moral! use
fine line. The appli-
cation is not infor-
med as the current
didn't have to go into
it

Yours Truly
Chas. T. Hughes



A. EDISON,

Dec 12

Amherst

Apr 19 1882

Menlo Park, N. J.

Mr. Jas A Edison.

Dear Sir,

Would it
not be a good plan
in making the
Magnets for the
Freight Locomotive
to have the ends of
different layers exposed
so that we can cut
out or put in res-
istance until we as-
ertain the exact
amount necessary
to give the most power.
I find with the .56
Amature that even
when there is but
10 ohms resistance
in the field the Ami-
ature gets quite hot.

in making half a dozen
trips with heavy loads
say four tons.

In turning the Locomotive the polarity of the Magnets will be changed every time. Is that desirable or not.

Yours Truly
Chas. T. Hughes

64 27/10 27 8
 64 27/10 27 8
 27 8 27/10 27 8
 27/2 done



A. EDISON,

File

Menlo Park, N. J.,

Blue P. R.

Amper

Apr 23

2

1880

Mr. Thomas A. Edison

Dear Sir,

I find every day more and more the necessity of having the different parts of the magnet of the motor in sight so that we can arrange to put in and cut out resistance.

The drop in speed and power is very plain at the far end of the road and when the clutch is put in at starting. The field loses all its strength. If we had

some simple means
of putting resistance
into the Armature
circuit and taking
out of the field it will
just do the business.
I have tried all these
things and know that
it is just what we
need. The 1.2 ohm
Armature seems to
work very strongly.

Yours Truly
Chas. T. Hughes.

209-84
T. A. EDISON,

Elie R. R.

Menlo Park, N. J.

Apr 21 1880

Hughes

Mr. Thomas A. Edison

Dear Sir,

I looked at all the drawings that Mr. Scheffler had done yesterday and gave him the idea for a Reverser the same as we are making here. Mr. Logan says he can make the dynamo for the car here and I think it would be as well to have it done here as we will not have much to do by the time the patterns and castings can be got

ant. Went over the track
today but could find
no joint so bad as to
make a low resistance
galvanometer. Lines
taking up same poor
joints which we found
on Saturday the drop
is much lessened and
water runs along at
about the same rate
all over the road with
Machines in service.
Are you going to have
a ~~2nd~~ 1st Armature
rained for the present
Locomotive

Yours Truly
Chas. S. Hughes

W. A. EDISON,

Elec. R. R.

Menlo Park, N. J.

Apr 26 1887

Hughes—

Mr. J. A. Edison

Dear Sir,

If you want to test a 2.2H ohm Armature I can send the 1H to which I have wire to Dover St. (as it is practically useless to me with the 19 ohm field) or if you will tell me how it should be wound to get 2.2H ohm resistance I can do it. ^{Also} I find that the patent insulation (containing camphor I should say from the smell) evaporates long before the Armature gets hot.

came out through
the machine and can-
duses wherever it strikes
in lumps. Of course
this can't do the Arm.
ature any good. It
may do well enough
for a Generation but
won't stand the cur-
rent of several ma-
chines in the Motor.
Don't you think it
would be advisable
to have an extra
"3" armature on hand
and if so will you
have one sent.
Yours Truly
Chas. P. Hughes

Extrait from Major J. B. Eaton's letter to
J. W. A. Edson May 16th 1852

"Mr Shaw will visit you tomorrow
with some officials from Penn. to see about
the Electric R. R. ~~between~~ in Fairmount
Park, Phila. McLaughlin also seems to be
impatient to have the road out at Coli-
fornia, but he has talked with you
much more about it than he has with
me, so this is no news to you."

(W. J. Hammer Apr 1st '88)

THOMAS A. EDISON,
MENLO PARK, N. J.

24th May 1882

Enclosed at letter
see new form
of
form

I am willing to
travel with you & friends
through you as to my
Railroad for Switzerland
as soon as you have a
strong Syndicate
Yours truly

3rd June 1882
Thomas Edison

At the request of
Mr. Friedman I have
addressed to Mr. Edward
Laportas a copy of
above letter under date
3rd June 1882 it being
understood that he wishes
to use Mr. Laportas name
instead of doing the business
himself in order to

facilitate negotiations
for the formation
of a syndicate

J. A. Dixon

10 20 20 20 40 60 30 20 20 31 14 2 0.0.0

57.50 Xmas
Images

20 *
Union to
Johnson
Johnson
Johnson

T. A. EDISON,

Menlo Park, N. J.,

2nd June 1882

11

Edward Saportas Esq
New York

Dear Sir,

I am willing to
treat with your friends
through you as to my
Electric Rail Road for
Switzerland as soon as
you have a strong Syndicate
Yours truly

~~Thomas A Edison~~

47-
 District Court
 Union Place
 South Avenue, Southwest corner No. 10, Third
 New York, Jan 1st 1882
 My dear Sirs: I have
 the gratified you
 in the matter of
 the disease of the
 patients for which
 methods of treatment
 we would bring
 to the attention of the
 medical society of
 the city of New York
 and of the Board of
 Health of the City of
 New York.

3/18
can be offered and to
Guthrie looking I can control it.
and of course I could have
to leave an interest out of
it and to come in now
have any being exposed
you submitted it in a way that
these statements of about them
good to be Mr. E. is as busy as
the other children and I want to
have a long talk with you
about introducing electricity
and the knowledge of the
present day I think by present

this letter to ⁽²⁾ ~~revised~~ you that
Mr. E. is as busy as
that I am doing for Mr. E.
brought about the agreement
between E. and Campbell which is
so satisfied story to Mrs. Edison
And it might alarm
you to know that I
was interested in the
present.
I feel distinct to be due
of the greatest projects to
not be as a
I think the electric motor
is the greatest project to be
I think I am as busy as

[illegible]

THE EDISON COMPANY
FOR ISOLATED LIGHTING.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,

85 FIFTH AVENUE.

Please address reply
to the undersigned.

New York,

June 13th 1888.

Friend Hughes,

Let the crank
beam for the car have arrived
at Lund. I wish you would
give me the thickness and in fact
a sketch of them. Brill is
to furnish them and show all
as they had a pattern for a
28" wheel. They wrote me the
beam & shoe would be shipped
last Saturday. Also send me
the height of railing on platform
of car, as I forgot to get that
dimension when with you yesterday.

Yours Truly

A. H. Schaffer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.

Time Filed

Check

SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

189

To

Mem. of Agreement dated

June 19, 1882 between

Thomas A. Edison

and Ernst Biedermann and Chas. W. Havemeyer

taken out in suit of Siemens-Halske El. Co. of Am.

vs. Mch. Mch. Elevated Co. et al

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK. *Sept. 12, 1898.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the land for the proposed site of the new building for the National Academy of Sciences. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Directors of the Academy, and they have decided to purchase the same. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Directors of the Academy, and they have decided to purchase the same. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Directors of the Academy, and they have decided to purchase the same.

the earliest manuscript 29 W.J.H.
 - containing the name of the
 the long and the great the
 to ; within the
 as well as the
 first cover
 there that it is the last
 system. It occurred that
 it would be necessary for me
 to do so, but I am sorry
 and then write the above
 a committee to examine the
 and at present and I
 to hear from you now
 the possibility of a
 of our country in the
 of the time, I feel
 will be given over -
 all our power from the
 and to the authorities and at

J. F. BAILEY, President.
THEO. THOMAS, Treas. and Gen. Agt.

OFFICE OF

GEO. C. THOMAS, Secretary.
JAS. DAVIES, Superintendant.

The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works,



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

P.O. Box 129, Jersey City, N. J., Aug 7th 1882

Mr. Edison Esq.
Muncie Ind.
Dear Sir: Please send us check for
our acct. amounting to \$900⁰⁰
as per statement rendered, and
shape.
Very truly Yours
Geo. C. Thomas
Treas.

J. P. BARKER, President.
THOS. THOMPSON, Treas. and Gen. Agt.

OFFICE OF

CHAS. C. THOMAS, Secretary.
JAS. DAVIES, Superintendent.

The Jersey City Wheel and Machine Works,



CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED CAR WHEELS.

P.O. Box 129, Jersey City, N.J., Aug 7th 1882

Mr. J. C. Cannon Esq.

Chicago, Ill.

Please send me check for
our ex. amounting to \$200⁰⁰
as per statement rendered, and
ackd.

Very truly Yours
J. P. Barker
President

LONG ISLAND
RAIL ROAD COMPANY
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
115 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

August 25, 1882.

Mr. E. P. Fabbri

My dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday asking us to place at the disposal of Mr. Edison a piece of track for experimental purposes. I have referred your letter to Mr. Barton the Superintendent, and I have to recommend that you put Mr. Edison's representative in communication with Mr. Barton personally, and if we have what will suit Mr. Edison's purpose, we will do what we can to accommodate him.

Yours truly,

A. Corbin, Jr.

Dear Edison

Answered
Aug 31 1882

Aug 26/82

Mr. Barton sends me word that he thinks he has four miles of road which will suit you & which the L. I. R.R. Co. will gladly place at your disposal. You had better send someone to confer with Mr. Barton at the L. I. R.R. Depot Long Island City - Hunter's Point
Very truly Yrs. A. P. Fabbri

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Jersey City, Mass 1882

A. Edison Esq.

An account with
The Ips

The Jersey City Wheel Foundry & Machine Works, Dr.

WORKS, COR. GREENE & PEARL.

P. O. BOX 120.

<u>1 Feb</u>	To Advs. as per Statement.....	
March 3	To Advs. as per Invoice.....	28
9	" "	28
14	" " Express	24
April 6	" " by doc	4.00
May 20	" "	612
June 26	" "	161.33
		<u>7 Feb 14</u>

Please remit.

JACOB THAYER
President & Treasurer.

EDMOND J. CLEVELAND,
Secretary.

F.W. MUNN,
Superintendent.



Elizabeth, N.J. Aug²⁸ 1882

Mr Thomas A Edison
Menlo Park
N.J.

Dear Sir
Can I see your
Elect RR in Operation
If I come to Menlo Park
and can I see you the
same time
Yours Truly
H. W. Munn

Answered
Aug 31 1882

August 31st 1882

Thos Edison

Manito Park N.Y.

"Dear Sir"

Since my visit to New York last winter I have been watching the paper reports of your success in building the "Electric Motor". For propelling cars - and as I am now compelled by an ordinance of the City Council to do away with steam on my line in part of the City, I would be pleased to find some power that will take its place,

My road is 3. feet - gauge 30 lb T rails laid with cross ties like an ordinary road - My business is largely excursion like the "Coney Island". I have the same kind of cars they have 8 wheels. 34 feet long weighing about 6 tons each - I haul with my steam motor two (2) of them at once - I can haul 3 or 4 - but this is only needed on large excursion

My road on the portion that I am referring to substitute a new power on is nearly level with two curves of 90 feet radius.

We have a large water power from which it is possible power could be routed to generate electricity - but steam power could be easily arranged for -

I run cars every 45 minutes through the city. Have you got your machine so perfect that you are prepared to build & equip road of this character? if so, how soon can you make & put on my road a motor that will do the work? and what will the motor cost me? Please give me an answer soon as the Council is crowding me in the matter & I want to make them some answer that will cause them to wait on me until I can get some

power that will be a success and you
are the only inventor that I know
of that has practically taken hold of
the matter - & if my success
I think you will
Very truly yours
H. W. Perry Rest

WCH

29

Aug 31. 82

McKenney

Referring to your
letter of 21st August
I am making certain
economical tests with
my Electric Railroad
when these are
finished (in about
six weeks) I shall be
able to estimate for
the building of an
Electric R.R. for you

From

Thos. A. Edison
Menlo Park N.J.
Sept-15th 1892.

To

Mrs. Turrellini
10 Rue Petitot
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Sir,

I beg to confirm cables as follows. From you
Aug 30th: "Send 500 lamps & Candles 200 - 16 Candles
100 - 32 candles paid Declin."

From you Sept-1st: "Concluded arrangements
build two permanent-Railways from Geneva
five miles each send all working drawings
in detail immediately"

The lamps have been ordered and will
be sent forward as early as possible.

As to Railroad I will write you in
the course of a mail or so.

Yours truly,

Thos. A. Edison.

See also in same letter Book Pages 345 & 350
letter to Mrs. Turrellini from Thos. A. Edison giving de-
tails of logging rails, bonding track, circulating
rails &c. Perhaps you may wish for a copy of this.
The references to bonding are interesting. W. F. H.

(W. F. Hammer
Mch 30, 1898)

(W. J. Hammer
Mch 31-98)

Letter Book C - Edison Laboratory, Orange N.J.

Page 134

Sept-13-1882

Mrs Drexel Morgan & Co
Broad & Wall St-
New York

Dear Sir

I enclose you herein receipted
statement of expenditures for August on
account of Engineer Electric Locomotive

Please place amount of same (\$234.60)
to my credit & oblige

Yours Truly,

Edw. A. Edison

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTOR.

Experiments Made in Pittsburgh in April, 1887.

A electric street car, an invention which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the street railway travel, has recently been successfully tested in the yard of the Union passenger railway company in that city. It consists of an electric motor designed to propel street cars, which has been recently patented by Dr. J. B. Finley, of Pittsburgh. A car weighing six tons was used in the experiment. The electric motor was suspended below the level of the floor by a truss attachment to the track. The only machinery in addition to the simple dynamo machine, which at one and a half-horse power, was a series of gear wheels by which the revolved was made to revolve once in thirty revolutions of the motor, which propelled the car at the rate of ten miles an hour. The electricity is produced by a dynamo-electric machine, located at any point, and is conveyed on a wire suspended at a short distance above the car on brackets attached to arms, extending from posts set at the side of the track. The current is taken from this conductor to the motor by a contact traveler, consisting of a grooved pulley held loosely by the conductor to another pulley on the other side. The current is grounded through the wheels and rails, the latter having:

A continuous connection in order to make a more perfect ground. The traveler is drawn along the wire conductor by the car, and the pulleys are so adjusted, that they pass over the traveler without breaking the contact, furnishing a constant and steady supply of electric power to the machine which it transfers into motion, just as the old-fashioned mill wheel converts the weight of water into motion, and transmits it through the proper gearing to the horse which in turn converts wheel and axle into rotary motion. The entire machinery could be placed in a building and also be self-sufficient, and would be self-sufficient. With this weight may be greatly reduced, as the gearing is all considerably lowered. The power in charge of the car can increase the power at will, and demonstrate it all on a simple motor if necessary. The current reversed will serve as a brake in going down grades. And, it will respond, will be more effective than any other used. In addition to propelling the cars by electricity, Dr. Finley has designed electric lamps for lighting them, and power to be taken from the same source. A company with large capital has been organized to push the invention, and it will likely be adopted on the Union line before long.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Incorporated April, 1880.

DIRECTORS:

FRANKLIN HILDEBRAND WILSON, of Jones, DeL. Wiggin & Co., 314 & 316 Broadway, New York.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS: W. W. M. HARRISLAND, General Counsel, Corner of Broadway and Wall Street.
 THOMAS A. EDISON, of Moore, J. C. L. Harris & Co., Builders, 60 Broadway.
 A. HIGGINS, President of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Co., 27 Pine Street. ADOLPH L. KING, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 57, N. R.
 FRED. WILSON, of Messrs. Wilson, Hodge & Co., 6 Wall Street. W. H. FENDELTON, New Brighton, N. Y.
 CHAS. DORRIS, of Es. Dorris & Co., 13 Broadway. Wm. KINGS, of Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, 93 Wall Street.
 JOHN D. VANDEBILT, President of the New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co., 240 Broadway. GEORGE BENTLEY, Board of Supervisors, Manhattan, N. Y.
 H. B. WHITFIELD, of Whittier & Co., Builders, 10 Exchange Place. J. C. HALL, of Messrs. Robinson, Jernegan & Martin, 171 Broadway.
 THOMAS M. LEWIS, SECRETARY, 18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SEPT 22ND 1888.

THOMAS A. EDISON ESQ.,

65 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MY DEAR SIR:-

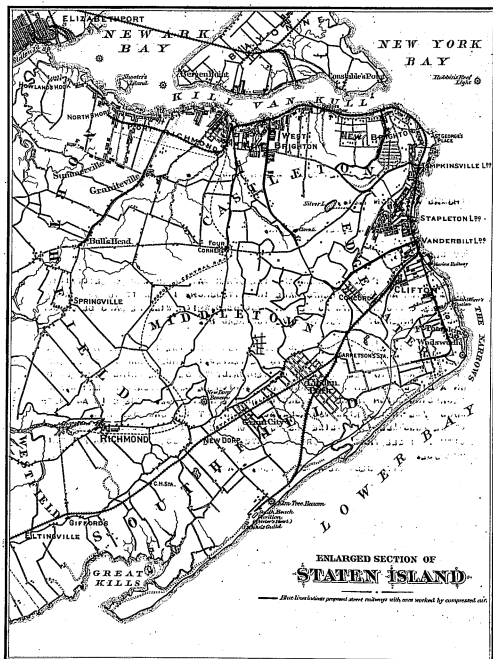
I SAW A PARAGRAPH THE OTHER DAY IN REGARD TO ELECTRICITY AS A MOTOR AND EXPERIMENTS MADE IN PITTSBURGH. I SENT IT TO OUR MANAGER THERE WHO REPORTS AS PER THE ENCLOSED, WHICH WILL PERHAPS BE OF SUFFICIENT INTEREST TO YOU TO HAVE YOU READ IT.

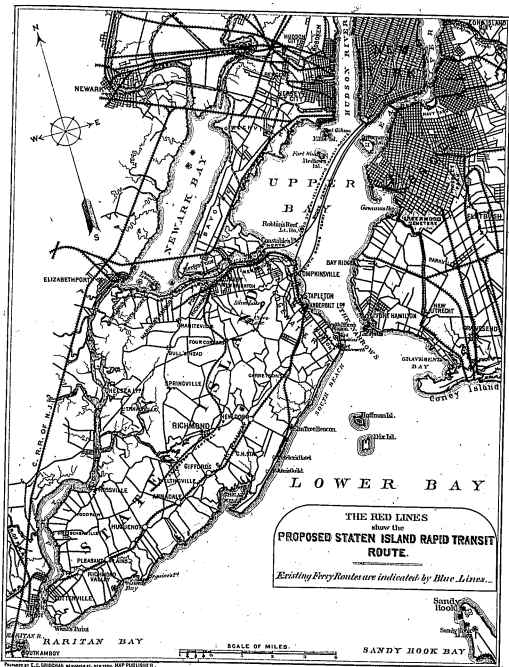
I VENTURE TO REMIND YOU OF YOUR PROMISE TO LET ME KNOW WHEN THE RAILROAD AT MENLO PARK IS TO BE TESTED, IN ORDER THAT I MAY BE ONE OF THE PARTY TO SEE IT. I HOPE EVENTUALLY TO SEE THE PRINCIPLE TESTED ON A LITTLE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD, WHICH WE CONTEMPLATE BUILDING, AND REGARDING WHICH THERE IS A SKETCH ON THE NEXT PAGE. THERE IS AN ENORMOUS TIDE IN THE KILL VON KULL, ALONG WHICH THIS ROAD WILL RUN. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO UTILIZE THE POWER OF THE TIDE TO PRODUCE THE ELECTRICITY? I SEE THAT THE FORCE OF WATER IS BEING USED AT MUNICH FOR THIS PURPOSE.

WITH BEST REGARDS TO YOU, I AM,

TRULY YOURS

Erastus Wiman





[From THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 20, 1885.]

RAPID TRANSIT FOR STATEN ISLAND.

A PLAN FOR A BELT STEAM RAILWAY TO DISTRIBUTE PASSENGERS.

A movement is being promoted by prominent Staten Islanders to accomplish the three following objects:

1. To lessen the time of communication between New York and all parts of the island by fully 50 per cent.
2. To increase the frequency of trips from once an hour to at least three times an hour.
3. To cheapen, especially in the morning and evening hours, the rate of fare from New York to even the most remote parts of the north and east shores of the island.

The people of this charming suburb of New York have for years patiently borne with the slow, inadequate and expensive ferry facilities furnished them by the Railway Ferry and the North Shore boats; and though both these lines are well managed, and do the best that can be done under the circumstances, the hope of improvement is precluded so long as both lines persist in starting from the same locality, usually at the same moment, running side by side nearly the whole length of the trip, and separating only when they reach the island, to deliver passengers by the slowest and most expensive process along its shores at eight landings here and a mile apart. Six boats, expensively manned, are employed for this purpose, while the cost of two piers is thirty, seven or eight hundred dollars on Staten Island, and the other attendant outlay, absorbs a great deal more money than there is any necessity for. Notwithstanding these heavy expenses, and the infrequency and inadequacy of the communication, so great is the travel that both lines are making large profits, even in furnishing facilities in no respect an improvement upon those which existed twenty years ago.

For many years it has been the universal conviction of residents on Staten Island that the essential step toward procuring more satisfactory communication with this city was to establish a ferry between this city and the point of land on the island nearest it. The distance from the Battery to the foot of Hyatt street, New Brighton, adjoining the Light-house department, is a trifle over six miles, which even the existing boats can readily make in twenty minutes. The difficulty has been to provide communication along the East and North Shores of the island, to tow the boats from the expense of doing the omnibus work of delivering the people at the foot of the several avenues. It is toward the solution of this difficulty that the present movement is directed, and it is proposed to do it by constructing a first-class "gauge" railroad along the entire shore of the island, under the bank and mostly on the land between high and low water mark. It is intended to operate the road from the central station at the foot of Hyatt street in both directions, the line running on the north shore to Fort Richmond, and on the east shore the entire length around Fort Wadsworth to South Beach. This latter extension, it is believed, will develop an enormous summer-resort travel, as this beach possesses far greater natural advantages than Conoy Point, and is so much more accessible, and far still safe-water-landing especially, will be much preferred by the thousands who detach from the rough boating of the water. To build the road, to equip it, and establish a twenty minute ferry, with the three objects as above stated in view, is the achievement sought to be accomplished by the strong organization of gentlemen who have incorporated themselves under the General Railroad law as the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

[From THE RICHMOND COUNTY GAZETTE, August 18, 1885.]

At present, for an hourly service between New York and Staten Island, by trips that occupy nearly a full hour, the number of passengers carried daily is over Five Thousand. Each of these pays ten cents each way, or twenty cents per day, so that the amount now paid for infrequent, slow, and inadequate ferrings by Staten Islanders is \$1,000 per day. The six big boats employed spend more than half their time in distributing passengers up and down the shore of the island, at a cost which precludes the possibility of a reduction of the rate of fare, and certainly makes it an impossibility that there will ever be more frequent or more rapid communication except by a steam railroad as is proposed.

The Rapid Transit scheme contemplates the concentration of the ferry traffic at a point of the island nearest the city, say at the foot of Hyatt street, between Tompkinsville and New Brighton. A line of three boats running between that point and the city can make the trip every twenty minutes, and in about twenty minutes time. Five hundred dollars out of the \$1,000 now daily paid would, it is believed, amply compensate these boats for this service. The remaining \$500, if the fares are kept up to their present figure, would be devoted to compensating the railway for distributing the passengers along the shore in connection with the twenty-minute trips of the boats; the result of which would be that passengers would be distributed more frequently, more rapidly, and much nearer to their homes than at present. A traffic of \$500 per day secured to a road which would cost only \$200,000 to construct, and which could be operated for \$300 per day, would yield equivalent to fourteen per cent. per annum on the capital invested. This, too, from a business already existing, and not taking into account the increase which would certainly result from increased facilities.

This, of course, contemplates the centering of the traffic at one point and its control by one organization. It is believed that an agnostic frequency and rapidity of communication, on opening projects would have but little chance of success. That the interests of both the existing lines would seem to be in a combination with the new movement, is evident from the fact that proposals for an arrangement between them are already favorably entertained. The new railroad enterprise would certainly have the advantage over all competition, not only by its frequency and rapidity, but by the economy with which it could be run.

[From THE STATEN ISLAND SENTINEL.]

Inasmuch as the line of the proposed Rapid Transit Railroad runs mainly along the bank of the bay and river, between high and low water mark, it becomes important to know what advantages are conferred upon the project by the law of the land. The following extract from *McMaster's General Railroad Law* will, therefore be read with interest:

PUBLIC LANDS.—The navigable rivers of this State, and arms of the sea, belong to the people thereof, and the riparian owner has no private property either in the waters of such rivers or in the beds of land between high and low water mark. Such strip of land below high water mark may therefore be taken for a public use, without making compensation to the riparian owner, even though communication between his land and the river is thereby cut off. (*Gold v. Hudson River R. Co.*, 4 N. Y. 222; affirming *s. c.* 12 Barb. 610.) *S. P. Stevens v. Peterson R. R.*, 34 N. J. L. 522; *Ingraham v. Chicago R. R.*, 34 Iowa 249; 34 Iowa 165.

[ENCLOSURE]

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. Dunn & Co.



Pittsburgh Sep 19 1882

My dear Mr. Vassar

I have just had a talk with Mr. Brown of the Wayne Iron Works & Citizens Street R. way Co. about the Finney motor -

He says the Clipping attached is very correct and that the Experiment was quite satisfactory in proving the correctness of the principle notwithstanding that the mechanical appliances were crude & both time labor & money will be required to perfect them - At present the promoters (who appear to be chiefly Dr. Finney the inventor, Bakewell & Mr. Babcock among themselves) are resting until their patents are awarded & defined. Finney's invention is electricity applied from a conductor suspended above the cars & is covered by patent dated 76

In 1881 Dr. Siemens of Germany filed his patent for an Electric Railway in which the motive power is transmitted through the rails. Hence there is at present a conflict of patents which must be arranged before the project can be made a vigorous push.

[ENCLOSURE]

*The Mercantile Agency,
N. Y. Dunn & Co.*



Pittsburgh.

189

Mr Brown, who is the practical man
says it is a bigger thing than the "Westinghouse
air brake" which is the highest praise a
Pittsburgher knows for an invention

Badwell & Kew are the best Patent attys
here & Kew has said to his friends that
the motor is a "sawyer"

The invention is certainly in good
hands and their faith in it speaks
well for its quality. I will keep
you advised of its progress
Yours truly

A. W. Wiley

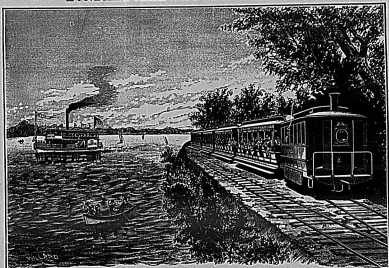
same room Sept 199
H. J. Hanning
Eugene W. Hanning
314 Broadway City
Sept 27th 82

Dear Sir.

I duly received your favor of the 22nd inst. with enclosure named. The system of railroad referred to by your Pittsburgh correspondent is nothing more than that of Siemens at present being used in Europe. My railroad at New York will be ready to be tested in the course of a few weeks. I will advise you later as to the probable date of the test - it will afford me great pleasure to have you present at the time. We shall doubtless be able to arrange to put an electric locomotive on your proposed Staten Island Railroad, but I think it would be to the expense to take advantage of the tide such as you suggest.

(H. J. Hanning March 31-94) J. A. Edison

LYNDALE RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT.



LAKE CALHOUN.

October 3rd 1882

Mr. J. B. Edison

Islands Park N.Y.

"My Dear Sir"

Three years ago I commenced to build a RR here to connect our city with the Lakes within 20 miles of here. I built through this city 2 miles - by contract with the city council that they could move steam where they thought the public good demanded it. This condition has given our enemies a chance to petition the Council to prohibit steam and while I have for fear held on to steam I find they are still howling & annoying me. I cannot use any other power to do my work in the city - and I shall be pleased to find that power that can do my work with the same economy as steam. In your last letter you say that you will be ready to make estimates on equipping my road in six weeks - I trust your system will result in producing such results as will warrant every road in the country to use it. If I can get a power that I can use for 2 or 4 1/2 miles - I will be in a good

shape to send our counsel to grass.

I shall be much pleased to hear from you as your practice tests proceed; and just as soon as you are ready, to show a perfect machine I will come & look it over;

I have been watching "Business" of Burlington for a long time and he is so far off no one can tell from the paper reports just what he has; or what he is doing - you are nearby and we can see what you are at;

I am pleased to hear that your division of light has so succeeded as to make your light practical for that use - this is a wonderful step in advance of your competitors, which our unbelieving people are ready to register in your favor -

Please let me know how you are progressing and much oblige

Yours Truly

W. M. C. Brown, Pres.

tell him will
let him no
when we have
furnished our tests

WJH

20.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK,

CITY HALL *Payu*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10 1882.

My dear Sir:

I should like
to bring Hon. Geo. W. Boker
President Phila Rapid
Transit Co to
Newto to look at
the Railway and from
then to go on to
New York to inspect
the Light works etc -
Is the Railway in
operation daily - and
when would it quit

You to have us
come on how would
that the 18th do?
Yours very truly
Russell Thayer.

Shos & John in Eng.
Munro R.R.

Am making report
in the maintenance
of the track of the
Electric R.R. on
the completion of
which I will make
an app't with you for
the track to set R.R. I expect
it will be in about two weeks.

W. J. H.
May 5-1882

Santiago, Chile,
Oct. 27, 1882.

Prof. Thomas A. Edison

Dear Sir: In Chile we have very many silver and copper mines that are so situated that drainage by ordinary methods is difficult and expensive. I am in constant receipt of inquiries regarding the use of electro-motors for this purpose. These mines usually have plenty of steam or water power available so that the 3" dynamos can in most cases be used for driving the motor. We need a compact motor of from 2 to 5 horse-power, mounted on wheels in some cases that can be used to drive a pump. If you can give us such a machine at an early date I can sell many. In respect to my conversation with you while in New York regarding electric railways, I am taking great pains to ascertain what can be done in the future. The rainless and water-

(2)

less regions north of here are particularly suited for such roads and I judge that in time the expensive and cumbersome steam machinery can be supplanted by your system. While many new running roads are sure to be built. Bearing in mind your promise regarding this business, I am ready to guarantee the organization of a strong company to carry on this business which ever you are ready to furnish me with the necessary data and conditions, and to furnish at any time capital sufficient to lay an experimental road to demonstrate the system all of which at your earliest convenience.

Our work is rapidly progressing and we shall give light in 7 days from date.

I remain,
Yours Truly,
Wm. A. Stewart.
C.H.



(Letter Book, © George Thompson,
Page 345 & 349)

Oct-27-1882

Letter of J. R. Edison to Thomas Alva Edison

"We are sending you by Wells Fargo & Co Express
and the Patent Office drawings relating to Electric
Railroads together with working drawings of Passenger
Locomotive, Electric car & the turn table. The drawings
of the spanning-iron are now under way and
follow in a few days."

(Then follows detailed explanation of method
of insulating track, bonding same, testing insulating
etc) Mr. J. Hammer April 1-88

New York, October 30th. 1882.

65 Fifth Avenue.

William M. Ridgway, Esq.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

I have been so very busy all the week that I have found it impossible to write you as promised before this. The article in Scribner you refer to was written at the time when Mr. Edison was first commencing his experiments on electric lighting. The statements made in it are in the main correct but it refers to lines of experimenting which Mr. Edison to a great extent forsook in order to give his undivided attention to the development of his system of electric illumination. His Phonograph now is in practically the same condition that it was at the time the article was written. He has experimented on it but very little since and it is to day what it was at that time mechanically and scientifically very wonderful and yet so simple bit of little or no practical value commercially. Doubtless at some future period when Mr. Edison has more time on hand he will take it up and apply it to some practical purpose but at present there does not seem to be much prospect of his being able to do so. The same remarks apply to the Acrophone and to the Megaphone. As to the Microphone, that is simply another form of his carbon telephone just now extensively used all over the world. Mr. Edison has of late years given but little attention to telegraphic matters and I hardly think there is anything new which you could

make use of in your paper. In fact his whole time has been devoted to the perfection of his electric light inventions. You ask what are the difficulties in the way of the general adoption of electricity as an illuminant in houses and state that you infer that the only difficulty is the expense of the original plant. As a matter of fact Mr. Edison has put his system of electric lighting into general use at the present time. The only difficulty just now in the way of its rapid adoption is the limit to construct and erect the necessary machinery and apparatus for providing the light. The question of its cost has long been settled. Upwards of two and a half years ago Mr. Edison proved that scientifically it was possible to subdivide the electric current for the general purposes of illumination and at the present time he is putting that scientific proof to the test of practical experience by running his light side by side with gas, and selling it to consumers on electric meters at the same price at which gas is now being sold in New York. I think if you study the bulletins which I send you and also look carefully into Mr. Lunger's article on Gas and Electric Illumination in a recent number of the Popular Scientific Monthly you will be able to get a very clear idea of what Mr. Edison has done in connection with electric lighting. The district which we are now lighting up is bordered by Wall, Nassau and Spruce streets and the East River. We have at the present time about 2500 lamps of 16 candle power each connected up with our system and we are connecting others up daily. When

we have the full complement of lights burning which will be in the course of the next few months we shall have between 14 and 10000 lights on the system. From this you will see that Mr. Edison and his co-workers look upon the problem as absolutely solved and as soon as we get everything in full running order we shall invite experts to make the necessary tests to prove that we can produce light by means of electricity cheaper than by means of gas. In addition to giving light in this district we shall also supply electrical power. Electric meters will be connected with electric mains in precisely the same way as we connect our lamps and by means of these meters we propose to run all kinds of small machinery up to 5 or 10 H. P. We can operate a fan or a sewing machine an elevator or a dumb waiter a printing press; in fact all kinds of small machinery. We shall not go beyond the 5 or 10 H. P. as there is far more money to be made in the supply of small power electrically. The reason for this is that the small steam engine is very uneconomical and requires a very consumption of coal as compared with small engines giving greater H. P.

RR
In addition to the electric light, Mr. Edison has on hand at the present time a series of experiments in connection with electrical locomotion. He has an experimental track of upwards of two and a half miles long and three foot gauge at Menlo Park. On this we are running a passenger locomotive which will attain a speed of upwards of 50 miles, drawing a coach containing

about 40 people. We have also a freight locomotive capable of drawing 10 cars each carrying four tons of freight at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour and we are just now finishing a car which will run by itself having the commutator that works it underneath the car. This car will ~~xxx~~ carry about 30 people at 15 miles an hour at an expense of about two and one half to three

U. P. The method by which this road is operated is as follows; We have a central station in which are our electric generators, steam engines for running same and boilers. The electric current is conveyed from this central station to the track, the two rails of which act as conductors of the current. The wheels of the locomotive take up the current from the rails and convey it to the motor of which the locomotive is composed. This motor is connected with the driving wheels by means of belts. We are expecting to obtain considerably better results from this electric locomotive than can be obtained from a steam locomotive, the reasons for which are that with the steam locomotive there is a heavy consumption of expensive coal whereas with the electrical locomotive the coal consumption is about half and the price of coal is about half what it is with a steam locomotive. This is in consequence of our using a stationary steam engine as against the locomotive steam engine. As against this we suffer a certain loss by the conversion of steam power into electricity and the reconversion of electricity into power but notwithstanding this our economy over that of the steam locomotive is still very considerable. At the present time we are building an electric loco-

I think that if you propose writing a series of articles
it would be far better for you to pay a visit to New York. If
you could give me say a day or two I would arrange to take you
through all our shops here and show you exactly what we are doing
in electric lighting and also go to Menlo Park and show you our
electric railroad. I would also introduce you to Mr. Edison and
you would have a talk with him and in a few minutes know far more
from him personally than I could possibly write about in a long
series of letters. In the present state of electrical science
the rapid advancements that have been made within the last year
or two and the probable advancements that will be made within
the next few years, are subjects which would form the basis of
a series of very interesting articles for your paper. Of course
anything that I can do for you in the matter I shall be most happy
to. If you require any electro types I can I think supply you
with them as we have a considerable stock of them referring to
Mr. Edison's electric light. There are so many details in con-
nection with the system that if you were here personally you could
look into and get an understanding of in a very short time. I
send you back by this mail the copy of Scribner which you so kindly
sent me, and remain Very truly yours.

very truly yours,

New York, October 30th, 1892.

25 Fifth Avenue.

My Dear Batchelor:-

Your favor of the 16th. inst. came duly to hand. With reference to Pabbri's option on European stock, I do not know whether he will take it or not. It will greatly depend I think on the market price of the stock. The terms of the option are as follows: Edison is to give Pabbri notice that he considers the first station in successful operation and Pabbri is to have the right to take the European stock at par within three months of that date. Now, Edison has not yet given Pabbri that notice. He has been waiting to get two or three dynamos running together. This he has successfully done experimentally, and we shall have them running next week with the lamps on and as soon as they have been going 3 or 4 days I propose suggesting to Edison the necessity of at once giving Pabbri the necessary notice. It is my personal impression that Pabbri will exercise this option and take the stock. I have not got any definite grounds for this idea except that Winslow, Lanier & Co. who are interested with Mr. Pabbri in the syndicate which took the first block of stock busied themselves considerably about European Light Co. affairs when Bailey was here. I rather fancy that Drexel, Morgan & Co. will endeavor to get the control of the European Co. when they see that the first district is going to be a success. Bailey has some ideas as to this matter as they had frequent conversations with him on the subject. You might sound him about

it but do not tell him that I have given you this information as I promised him I would say nothing whatever about it. However, as Edison is my original source of information and not Bailey I have a perfect right to tell you what I know about it as long as I know that Edison is willing that I should.

Bergmann & Co. are in full occupation of their new establishment and it is running splendidly. It is undoubtedly one of the most elegant factories in New York. They started moving two weeks ago yesterday (Saturday) and on the Thursday following had all their men at work again in the new place. They are preparing to double up their capacity in most departments and if your people propose ordering much from them I think you will be served far more promptly than heretofore. They are going to make money undoubtedly and I think your 10 per cent interest on Edison's one third share will bring you in dollars at least during the first year of the partnership.

Coerck street is pretty hard pressed just now. To have about 100 to 120,000 dollars' worth of stuff on hand and if you can send us some orders for L, Z, or C dynamos you will be doing us a very great favor. The Lamp Factory is going along pretty well. They are not making money on their lamps but I do not think they are losing any now. I have got Mr. Lowrey to agree to a clause in the new contract providing that the Lamp Company shall have 40 cents for every lamp and we are to settle the details of the contract one day early next week. When it is all settled,

signed and delivered I shall send you a copy for your information.

Menlo Park is looking terribly desolate. Everything except the Brown engine and boiler and dynamo machines necessary to run the railroad is being brought in. Library and office affairs are all cleared out and the whole contents of the laboratory from floor to attic are being sent in to, Bergmann & Co. Bergmann & Co. are to buy the machinery from the machine shop at Menlo Park and are going to do Edison's experimenting for him, his laboratory being on the top floor of their building. I think this is about the last of Menlo Park. I am sorry for you owners of real estate there. Of course, the railroad experiments will still be continued out at Menlo. But this cannot last more than six months or at most a year. Did I write and tell you that we

have got out a model and are now completing a locomotive for England which will be the size of an ordinary Penn. steam locomotive? It will be built on exactly the same plans as an English locomotive and to look at the model that is what you would think it is.

Johnson has been elected Vice President of the Light Company Eaton being President. Of course, Eaton's functions will be about the same as they have been heretofore. It gives Johnson an official standing and I suppose he will take about as much interest in the business as he has been doing since he returned home. This is looking after things in general in Edison's behalf, criticizing work and suggesting improvements whenever necessary.

Edison's Model is not a George Laboratory High Temperature

is all think this a very good move. Johnson went in as the nominee of Mr. Edison and Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The Isolated Company still continues to thrive. I think that on the first of December they will declare a dividend of 10 per cent. They are getting orders every day and their plants give entire satisfaction. The first district is still running with one dynamo. Edison has got that rigging for the coupling device all fixed up and all last week the boys were practising throwing in and out machines. He promises to put on over a thousand more lights tomorrow or Tuesday and another thousand will follow very soon after. From the figures I do not think it will be more than a month before instead of the first station being a drag on the resources of the Illuminating Co. it will be a source of income to them. Of course not very much at first but they will come all right after. It will be a great thing to be able to make some money three months after the first station is started.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS. English Light is getting into a most tightful pickle. We have had some very sharp correspondence indeed with the English Co. In fact about the sharpest business correspondence that I ever had anything to do with. It has ended by Mr. Arnold White starting for America with the object of trying to smooth things over. The trouble is though that A. White is not capable of running an electric light company. I told Johnson this at the time of his appointment. Johnson admitted the truth of it and said that A. White was to be Secretary and not business

manager. Unfortunately he is also the latter and still more unfortunately old Mr. Rouverie thinks White is capable of filling the position. But from private information Johnson gets from London it would appear to us that the whole business is being pulled. Do you hear anything on this subject?

SWITZERLAND. We hear that the Societe Electrique has appointed agents in Switzerland and proposes to do business there. We learned of this to Bailey when he was over here, and stated that Edison had made an agreement long before the French companies were formed giving the right to use his name in Switzerland. The action of the French companies reflects discredit upon Edison as it gives Lourretine the impression that we are instigating this movement from here. Now this is not so and Edison feels very much displeased about the matter. Bailey promised to put it right. Would you mind seeing that he does?

With kind regards to Mrs Batchelor, Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1882
ANSWERED

Mr. J. M. Edman
Dear Sir,

Oct. 31, 1882

FILE NO. 20

From an experiment I tried with the Passenger Locomotive I think that the new winding is no improvement on the old way. I pushed the ten freight cars and the Passenger Car as far as Dark Lake $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Central Station and would go no farther.

The grade is against us all the way for the last half mile mentioned. On returning succeeded in getting within about half a mile of the Station and stopped while on the grade. Think that considering the improved condition of the track that the old winding would have done better the well.

Got the freight engine and acid fueled Passenger engine. Passenger Car with ten freight cars over all the grades from the extreme

end with ease with no noticeable difference in speed between the extreme end and the station or with or without load.

The field magnets get very warm. The armature

but slightly so. The resist-

-ance of the magnets are 7 ohms and of the armature .56 of an ohm and running with 220 volts the field gets altogether too much current.

With the three coils in series the resistance would be 60 ohms.

How would it do to connect the two top fields in series and multiple are them and the lower field separately.

The Passenger Engine works first rate and I think you may safely send people to see it at any time.

Yours Truly
Chas. F. Hughes

WCH

20

Oct 20 1882
Chicago

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

THOMAS A. EDISON,
MENLO PARK, N. J.

Nov 28th 1882.

Mr Samuel Insell.

Dear Sir, You can fetch
your people out at any time
you see fit as we made the
test I spoke of and have an
armature all night. I don't suppose
there will be any body here on Thurs-
day giving day unless it is. Especially
desirable in which case of course
I can have the Engineer stay. if
you let me know in time you
want a load of coal today and it
will be necessary to have another
to keep going until the coal ord-
er is got you arrived. Telegraph me
if there is any likelihood of any-
body coming on Thursday day.
I shall get the result of the short
test we made.

Yours Truly
Chas. L. Hughes

W.J.H.
May 5, 1896.

Santiago, Chile,
Dec. 1, 1892.

Mrs. A. Edison, Esq.

Dear Sir: I hope you will not forget my letter of three weeks ago regarding the electric railway. The indications now are that a large company will be formed here to control the use of electricity in this country in every form, by the purchase of all valuable patents. They will do business in your lamps, arc lamps, telephones, railways, etc.

If you will give me your best terms for the railroad patents as promised in New York, I can soon make a dollar or more for you.

Yours Truly,
Wm. Stewart.

May 5
Whatshall
Esq.

Dec. 1, 1895.
Santiago, Chile.

RECEIVED
APR 7 1882

J. G. BRILL & CO.,
CAR BUILDERS.

ANSWERED

St. J. Collins Esq. Philadelphia, April 6th 1882
65 Fifth Ave. New York

Dear Sir,

We will furnish you one car body
of size shown in your drawing. Inside
finished in varnished wood. Sash & blinds,
Seats and backs of perforated wood.
D. end ladders, wrought iron gates. Flat
forms. Leaver with 1/2 inch yellow pine
flooring on platforms, Car framed two
coats puttied and one coat color
Inside work varnished up to last coat.
Price, del'd on car at our works \$90.
If full details are given immediately we
will undertake to complete it in four
weeks.

Any framing different or additional
to our usual style will be put in at
cost extra.

Yours Truly,
J. G. Brill & Co.

THOMAS A. EDISON,
MENLO PARK, N. J.

Nov 28th 1882

Mr. Thomas Edison
Dear Sir,

We started
at 9⁰⁰ this a.m. with the Passenger
Engine and Car and made four
round trips equal to 24 miles
when the atmosphere got quite
warm and we took the freight
Engine with two loaded Cars equal
to 12 Tons to Pumphawan and back
4 miles

stopped running at 11²⁰ AM
leaving the fire in better condition
than when we started as the
Engineer expected us to run longer
than we did, and now keeping his
fire up accordingly. We burned
416 lbs of Anthracite Coal.

Tracked
the track circuit and ran with
the field of the Machine in until
12⁰⁰ PM. and leaving the fire in
the same condition as when we began
at 11²⁰ found that we had burned
in the last two hours 216 lbs of the
same kind of coal. The main belt

is very loose and flaps so as to touch the floor at times.

The Engine takes steam before passing the Centre which would account for some loss in the Engine. The first trip with the Passenger Engine was made with the track well covered with snow.

Yours Truly
Chas. T. Hughes

THOMAS A. EDISON,
MENLO PARK, N. J.

Dec 1st 1882.

28
#204
Hughes

Samuel Merrill.
W. S. Sanders

I saw the freight
Engine through seven inches
of snow on the rail over all
the grades until the graded stretch
which was running in the snow
got so filled up that it could
not move and we had to give it
up.

Am fixing an arrangement to
keep the snow away from the
stretch and we can run all right.
We have not heard anything from
the coal you ordered. and the only
thing to do is to get it from New
York. Shall I do it?

The Engineer
says it takes between 500 and 600
lbs of coal a day to heat the Lab-
oratory and Gas House.

Mr Edison
spoke about heating the Laboratory
with stoves. It will take at least

those large stoves to heat the Laboratory, up stairs and down and then the gas house will freeze up, and so long as a man is kept the saving in coal would not amount to much, and there is not and has not been a stove in the place in years. I guess I can safely say that whenever you wish to bring anybody to see the road you can do so unless we have a foot or more of snow.

Yours Truly
Chas. F. Hughes

P.S. As I am liable to have to come to the city as often this month as last I have bought a commutation ticket.
H.

THOMAS A. EDISON,
MENLO PARK, N. J.

Dec 5 1877

Ran freight Engine and one
loaded car weighing six tons.
Three hours from 1 P.M. until
4³⁵ P.M. making seventeen miles
and found that after running
three hours and leaving the coal
in the furnace and water in
the boiler the same as when
we started we had burned
474 lbs of coal and evaporated
4286 " of water.
Temperature of the atmosphere
41° above zero

Yours Truly
Chas. F. Hughes

THOMAS A. EDISON,
MENLO PARK, N. J.

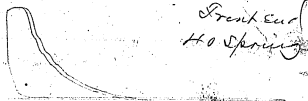
44 lb
taken by ship
weight
Dec 4th 1887

Ran freight engine light for
three hours from 1⁰⁰ PM until
4⁰⁰ PM making 19¹/₂ miles and
leaving the same amount of coal
in furnace and water in the
boiler found that we had
burned 477 lbs of coal and
evaporated 4780 " of water.
Temperature of the atmosphere
30° above zero.

Yours Truly
Chas. T. Hughes

[ATTACHMENT]

1st Field " Rev 65
2nd " " " 64
Stream 65



Front End
H.O. Spring

C63

1st Field " Rev 65
2nd " " " 64
Stream 65



Front End
H.O. Spring

C64

Section

Rev 66
Stream 65
Front End
H.O. Spring



C65

*answering
here 15/10/88*

THE STATEN ISLAND
RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Incorporated April, 1888.

DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT—ERASTUS WILMAN, of Messrs. B. G. Dun & Co., 214 & 216 Broadway, New York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—W. W. MACFARLAND, Counsel-at-Law, 61 Wall Street.
TREASURER—J. FRANK EMMONS, of Messrs. H. L. Horton & Co., Bankers, 53 Broadway.
A. HENRWOOD, President United States Rolling Stock Company, 35 Broadway.
FRANK WORTH, of Messrs. White, Morris & Co., Bankers, 9 Wall Street.
ED. NORTON, of E. Norton & Co., Bankers & Commission, 61 Exchange Place.
JOHN D. VERMILIE, Treasurer GoodYear Iron Boiler Works Co., 322 Broadway.
H. B. WHITTAKER, of Whittaker & Co., Bankers, 37 Exchange Place.
ADOLPH L. KING, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 37, N. Y.
W. H. PARSONS, New Brighton, N. Y.
WM. KIRBY, of Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, 62 Wall Street.
GEORGE BRIDGES, Board of Supervisors, Stapleton, S. I.
I. K. MARTIN, of Messrs. Rattelle, Roskirk & Martin, 171 Broadway.
THOMAS E. LARSEN, SECRETARY, 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, DEC 14TH 1888.

THOMAS A. EDISON ESQ.,

65 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

MY DEAR SIR:—

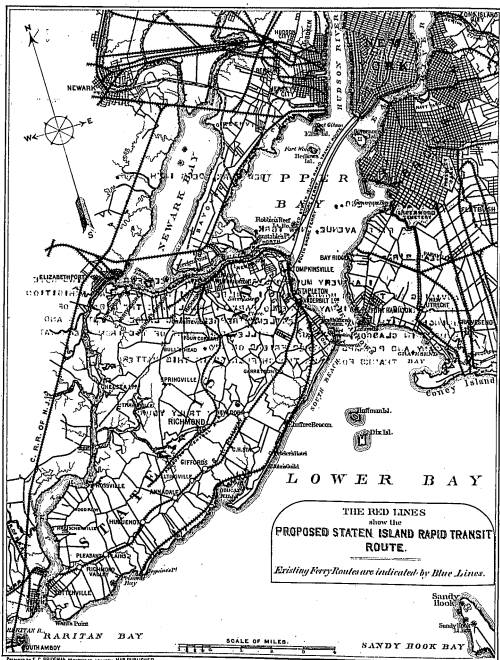
I AM VERY MUCH OBLIGED TO YOU INDEED FOR YOUR KIND NOTE ADVISING ME THAT ON MONDAY NEXT I CAN BE PERMITTED TO SEE AN EXHIBITION OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AT MENLO PARK. I SHALL TAKE THE LIBERTY OF BRINGING WITH ME A SCOTCH GENTLEMAN REPRESENTING LARGE INVESTORS AND HOUSES IN GLASGOW; ALSO MR. McC. MILLER, PRESIDENT OF THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, AND PERHAPS ANOTHER FRIEND OR TWO.

THANKS FOR YOUR THOUGHTFULNESS IN THIS MATTER

VERY TRULY YOURS

Erastus Wilman

*Referring to your letter of
14th inst what time do you
propose to go to Menlo Park
on Monday next. we might
arrange to go down on the same
train*



RAPID TRANSIT FOR STATEN ISLAND.

A PLAN FOR A BELT STEAM RAILWAY TO DISTRIBUTE PASSENGERS.

A movement is being promoted by prominent Staten Islanders to accomplish the three following objects:

1. To lessen the time of communication between New York and all parts of the Island by fully 60 per cent.
2. To increase the frequency of trips from once an hour to at least three times an hour.
3. To cheapen, especially in the morning and evening hours, the rates of fare from New York to even the most remote parts of the north and east shores of the Island.

The people of this charming suburb of New York have for years justly borne with the slow, inadequate and expensive ferry facilities furnished them by the Hallett Ferry and the North Shore boats; and though both these lines are well managed, and do the best that can be done under the circumstances, the hope of improvement is precluded so long as both lines pendul in starting from the same locality, usually at the same moment, running side by side nearly the whole length of the trip, and separating only when they reach the Island, to deliver passengers by the slowest and most expensive process along its shores at slight intervals hardly a mile apart. Six boats, expensively manned, are employed for this purpose, while the cost of two piers in this city, seven or eight docks on Staten Island, and the extraordinary outlay, absorbs a great deal more money than there is any necessity for. Notwithstanding these heavy expenses, and the infrequency and inadequacy of the communication, so great is the travel that both lines are making large profits, even in furnishing facilities in no respect an improvement upon those which existed twenty years ago.

For many years it has been the universal conviction of residents on Staten Island that the essential step toward procuring more satisfactory communication with this city was to establish a ferry between this city and the point of land on the Island nearest it. The distance from the Battery to the foot of Hyatt street, New Brighton, adjoining the Light-house department, is a trifle over six miles, which even the existing boats can readily make in twenty minutes. The difficulty has been to provide communication along the East and North Shores of the Island, to save the boats from the expense of doing the omnibus work of delivering the people at the foot of the several avenues. It is toward the solution of this difficulty that the present movement is directed, and it is proposed to do it by constructing a first-class steam railroad along the entire shore of the Island, under the bank and mostly on the land between high and low water mark. It is intended to operate the road from the central station at the foot of Hyatt street in both directions, the line running on the north shore to Port Richmond, and on the east shore the entire length around Fort Wadsworth to South Beach. This latter extension, it is believed, will develop an enormous summer-resort travel, as this beach possesses far greater natural advantages than Coney Island, can be made more accessible, and for still salt-water bathing especially, will be much preferred by the thousands who shrink from the rough buffeting of the surf. To build the road, to equip it, and establish a twenty minute ferry, with the three objects as above stated in view, is the achievement sought to be accomplished by the strong organization of gentlemen who have incorporated themselves under the General Railroad law as the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

[FROM THE RICHMOND COUNTY GAZETTE, August 18, 1880.]

As present, for a hourly service between New York and Staten Island, by trips that occupy nearly a full hour, the number of passengers carried daily is over Five Thousand. Each of these pays ten cents each way, or twenty cents per day, so that the amount now paid for infrequent, slow, and inadequate ferrings by Staten Islanders is \$1,000 per day. The six big boats employed spend more than half their time in distributing passengers up and down the shore of the Island, at a cost which precludes the possibility of a reduction of the rate of fare, and certainly makes it an impossibility that there will ever be more frequent or more rapid communication except by a steam railroad as is proposed.

The Rapid Transit scheme contemplates the concentration of the ferry traffic at a point of the Island nearest the city, say at the foot of Hyatt street, between Tompkinsville and New Brighton. A line of three boats running between that point and the city can make the trip every twenty minutes, and in about twenty minutes time. Five hundred dollars out of the \$1,000 now daily paid would, it is believed, amply compensate three boats for this service. The remaining \$500, if the fares are kept up to their present figure, would be devoted to compensating the railway for distributing the passengers along the shore in connection with the twenty-minute trips of the boats; the result of which would be that passengers would be distributed more frequently, more rapidly, and much nearer to their homes than at present. A traffic of \$200 per day secured to a road which would cost only \$150,000 to construct, and which could be operated for \$200 per day, would yield equivalent to fourteen per cent. per annum on the capital invested. This, too, from a business already existing, and not taking into account the increase which would certainly result from increased facilities.

This, of course, contemplates the centering of the traffic at one point and its control by one organization. It is believed that as against frequency and rapidity of communication, competing projects would have but little chance of success. That the interests of both the existing lines would seem to be in a combination with the new movement, is evident from the fact that proposals for an arrangement between them are already favorably entertained. The new railroad enterprise would certainly have the advantage over all competition, not only by its frequency and rapidity, but by the economy with which it could be run.

[FROM THE STATEN ISLAND SENTINEL.]

Inasmuch as the line of the proposed Rapid Transit Railroad runs mainly along the bank of the bay and river, between high and low water mark, it becomes important to know what advantages are conferred upon the project by the law of the land. The following extract from McMaster's General Railroad Law will, therefore, be read with interest:

PUBLIC LANDS.—The navigable rivers of this State, and arms of the sea, belong to the people thereof, and the riparian owner has no private property either in the waters of such river or in the strip of land between high and low water mark. Such strip of land below high water mark may therefore be taken for a public use, without making compensation to the riparian owner, even though communication between his land and the river is thereby cut off (Donald v. Hudson River B. Co., 6 N. Y. 522; affirming a. c. 12 Barb. 615); S. P. Stevens v. Johnson B. R., 34 N. J. L. 525; Ingraham v. Chicago B. R., 34 Iowa 329; 35 Iowa 185.

FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF TRADE.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established, 1841.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

212, 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; BRANCH CITY OFFICE, 83 WALL STREET, AND PRINTING OFFICE, 57, 59 AND 61 PARK STREET.

L. & DUN & CO.

Albany, N. Y.
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P. O. BOX 800.

NEW YORK, DEER 26TH 1888. 188.

MY DEAR MR EDISON:-

PERMIT ME TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR KINDNESS IN THE MATTER OF THE VISIT TO MENLO PARK ON MONDAY LAST, AND TO CONVEY TO YOU MR FINLAYSON'S APPRECIATION OF YOUR EXCEEDING THOUGHTFULNESS IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR US TO SEE SO PERFECTLY THE OPERATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY. MESSRS INSULL AND HUBBES WERE EXCEEDINGLY KIND AND GAVE US EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION, AND WE SAW THIS MARVELLOUS WORK OF YOURS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. WE GREATLY REGRETTED YOUR ABSENCE, BUT NOW THAT IT WAS UNAVOIDABLE.

WITH MUCH REGARD, I AM,

VERY TRULY YOURS

Charles Winan

(Page 588 Letter Book "A" Edison Laboratory)

Extract from letter to Chas. W. Hammer Esq
4-78+79 Wall St - New York.

Dear Sir,

"In our agreement of 19th June '82
it is provided that I shall send to Geneva
as soon as convenient - a skilled
workman from my laboratory understand-
ing the device used in connection
with my Electric Railway System to give
necessary instructions to workmen in
Geneva" &c &c &c.

Signed J. A. Edison -

Made at Orange N. J. by

(Chas. W. Hammer
Mch. 20 - 1898)

(Put this at the end of the 1882 papers.
Mr. Hammer was to get the date of
the original letter, but it does not
appear here.)

See my letter to him dated Apr. 20/98.

BENJAMIN FLAGLER, PRESIDENT.
W. J. FLAGLER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR SCHOELLKOPF, TREASURER.
BENJAMIN RHODES, SECRETARY AND ENGINEER.

W. J. Flagler
May 5 1883
Answer to
96
Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Co.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 22 1883

Edison Electric Railway Co. -

Sir:-

Some months since through the
courtesy of Mr. Edison, I witnessed a trial trip
of the Edison Railway at Kew-Forest. Being then
about to build a street railway in the immediate
vicinity of cheap water power I am interested
to know whether the Edison motor is yet on the
market. For general use - Information as to
terms &c. will be gladly received.

Very truly yours

Benjamin Rhodes

Long Is.

W. J. Flagler
5 May

Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Co.

W. M. McCRORY, President.
R. S. HENSON, Gen'l & Agt.
S. E. STICKLEY, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS, LYNDALE & LAKE MINNETONKA RAILWAY CO.
THE LYNDALE RAILWAY CO. *Consolidated.*

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan 30th 1883

W. J. H.
May 5-18
Thos A. Edison

New York City

Write me what we are

doing

"Dear Sir"

Not hearing from you for sometime

I have come to the conclusion that possibly through
press of business you had overlooked our work.
I am still on the anxious seat about a new power
for our city travel, I got our city council last fall
to make an extension - because there was nothing
invented that would do the work but steam - they
extended our time until April 1st next which
is only two months distant - If you have not
fully perfected your machine so you would be
satisfied to send it out to do work. I wish
you would write me such a letter as will
show our City Council that I have done all
in my power to get a new power to do the work
& have not as yet succeeded. - By doing so you
will personally oblige

Yours Truly

W. M. McCrory Pres.

W. J. 1896	
Dept of Electric Railroad	
Feb. 1883	
To Feb. 1st 1883.	
Road Road	1612.03
Trestles	480.13
Insulation	3234.67
Electric Passenger Car	2186.20
Material	4169.28
Right of Way	1002.19
Cable Car	753.83
Track	3083.49
Electric Connections	826.81
Engine House	217.17
Turn Table	205.90
Rolling Stock	10287.07
Operating	2116.46
Central Station	3113.92
Experimental	1338.67
Lundry	1298.17
Furnace	210.04
New Motor	6833.65
Total	37729.68
	$\frac{68}{100}$

THOMAS A. EDISON,
NO. 65 FIFTH AVENUE.

20

NEW YORK

Angier

Feb 28 1883

Mr. J. A. Dinger

Dear Sir,

They shew
and looked the ground
over for the proposed
R.R. cut station. The

The
only really feasible
route is the road
ground, of a new
street which would
be necessary
to cross two streets at
grade, West Chester Park
and Huntington Ave.
The first road has
a street railroad but
does not appear to be much
used and Huntington
Avenue at the point
at which we would
cross is hardly used
at all and leads to

to nowhere, in particular
beyond the Fair building.
I told Mr. Weston (the
Society) that we can
arrange to cut out
the tracks electrically
so that our system
would be no more ob-
ject-
-imable than any ordinary
street railway. To cross
the streets by means
of trestles would mean
if necessary to build
almost the entire
road on trestles and
would be more expensive
than the alternative
would save to stand
but of course it can
be done. They talk about
making preparations

THOMAS A. EDISON,
No. 65 FIFTH AVENUE.

(3)

NEW YORK _____ 188

to draw 4000 or 5000
passengers at a time
but I think you can
show them that acc.
ommodations for
250, or 300, will do. you

can fix the Freight
Engine very easily
to put an "L" machine
by allowing one pair
of Pulleys to overhang.
The Passenger Engine
is too light to carry
an "L"

The new motor
started 30 days today
when the 18" belt showed
signs of coming apart
and we had to cement
it and leave it until
morning. I think I can keep

the driving wheels on
the track so that we
can haul everything
we have at this end
of the road but to
make it a grand suc-
cess larger wheels will
be necessary as the
pull of the belt is
almost directly up-
ward and the diam-
eter of the wheel and
pulling are so near
alike that the tenden-
cy is to lift the wheels
clear of the track. We
have about an hour
today and the engine
and the dynamo
we are cool we have
able when we got
through James Chas. & Co.

Ms. 314
Mar 5 1883

Room 35
No. 2 Wall St.

New York Mar. 16, 1883

My dear Sir:

I should like to
take hold of the executive part
of your Electric Railway interest
to introduce by building one
at some good point.

I can probably come to you
well endorsed for such a
connection.

Hoping to hear from you
Yours truly,
Charles Sturde

Mr Thomas A. Edison -

W. J. H.
May 15-1898

Royce Hotel all 1/1898

My dear Sir

I hear nothing from
you as to going to Prague - I suppose
he comes at an unfortunate time
When Everything is in a transition
stage - but that does not seem to be
surprised any more than it could be
anticipated - His resignation has
been accepted - and he is now
here waiting for me to tell him
what I want him to do - If I had
the English matter adjusted & I
could take the Bull by the Horns
I should put him to work very
quick - but I haven't - and as
to resign in the U.S. Navy doesn't
have enough dollars pocket
money to allow him to loaf
long - beside he is not one who
can endure it long - He is very
anxious to get to work - He has
telling me a few days ago about
some excellent ideas he has in
re. to Electric Motor - Railway -
He was asking me to advise him
in the matter - The idea then
took possession of me - that he
is of all men the very one to
take charge of your Railway
Experiments. He understands the
matter theoretically & practically
& would fill that position
I am sure to your entire

Satisfaction - It certainly needs
some one to take it in hand for
you - The Underground Line
from Channing Cross to Clinton
is now incorporated & Stearns
will do the work in the absence
of Competition You should put
some life into this thing
& there is the chance to do it in
a thorough manner -

Sprague has had good offers from
Out side parties one of \$2000 &
but will not go into anything
except Edison - besides as you
know it is through my influence
& promise he left the service -
Now is my other protege planning
Out? (Benton) - All the good
men want come to us - We must
pick them up when we see
them - & I have picked this
man Sprague out of the U.S. Navy
Whether he or I must be satis-
fied upon - Please see to it before
our delay offends & makes
us appear unwilling

Yours Truly

Edw. A. Johnson

If I had the money I would
keep him here on my own &
until I could use him - but
I haven't - It's had to help someone
of my old boys kicked out by White Sox

Johnson
20 June 83

Subject

-: Electric traction.:-

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT,
PATENT
NO. 222 SANSONNET ST.

NEW YORK.

San Francisco April 16 1883. 1883

In reply to yours

No.

THE LONDON

Saml Insull, Esq.

205 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

Dear Sir:-

Our mechanician has invented an apparently feasible device for magnetizing rails so as to increase the traction of the locomotive, and wants me to take it up with him. His patent lawyer reports no American patents on the subject and the inventor knows of none except Warden's of London, and that is entirely different. I am certain, however, that I have heard Mr. Edison claim increased traction for his electric locomotive and think he must have such a claim among his patents. Will you kindly advise me of the facts and explain his device and claim, or refer me to his patent if issued? I don't want to spend any money on a thing already covered, but if it is a clear field I may do so - and in that case will lay it before Mr. Edison. Pardon me for troubling you, but I know he is very busy and that you are good natured.

With kind regards, Truly Yours,

Geo. S. Ladd

W.J.H.
May 5-98

Mr Edison has several devices for increasing traction to be used in connection with the electric railroad.

- (1) Heavy electro magnets mounted on locomotion and adapted to be connected in circuit when desired.

(This has not yet been patented & should therefore not be made public.)

- (2) Creepers grasping the rails and drawing or pushing the locomotive.

(Pat. No. 265,778 dated Oct. 10, 97.)

- (3) Varying the weight of two or more cars of the train to give traction by placing a motor on each car.

(Pat. No. 273,490. Mar. 6 '93.)

There are devices included in applications and patents - Mr Edison might however have tried others or contemplated the use of other devices of which he may have sketches and descriptions.

W.T.H.
May 5-1898

20

Certificate of

Incorporation

of the
Electric Railway Co.
of the
United States.

Dated April 28th 1883.

STATE OF NEW YORK :
: ss:
City and County of New York. :

W E, Egisto P. Fabbri, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Sherburne
B. Eaton, Thomas A. Edison, Simeon G. Reed,

That we desire to form and do hereby form a Company
pursuant to the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act to author-
ize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Me-
chanical or Chemical purposes", passed February 17th. 1948 and of
the several acts extending and amending the said Act.

That the Corporate name of the said Company is to be
Electric Railway Company of the United States.

That the objects for which the said Company is to be
formed are the acquisition, development, use and disposition of
devices, inventions, improvements, caveats, applications for
patents, patents, grants, concessions or privileges for electrical
propulsion or the use of electrical apparatus on Railways or appli-
cable in any way to the use of electricity or electrical apparatus
in any form for constructing, equipping, operating or maintaining
Railways, or for Railway appliances; the manufacture, use and
sale of machines and appliances in connection with the purposes
above set forth, and the sale and license to sell and use all such

inventions, caveats, applications for patents, patents, grants, concessions or privileges.

That the amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company is to be Two Million Dollars.

That the term of the existence of the said Company is to be fifty years.

That the number of shares of which the said Stock is to consist is to be Twenty thousand shares, at One Hundred Dollars a share,

That the number of Trustees who shall manage the concerns of the said Company is to be nine, and the names of such Trustees for the first year are

Henry Villard, of New York City,
 Egisto P. Fabbri, of New York City,
 Grosvenor P. Lowrey, of New York City,
 Sherburne B. Eaton, of New York City,
 Simeon G. Reed, of Portland, Oregon,
 Stephen D. Field, of New York City,
 Robert E. Deyo, of New York City,
 Charles W. Rogers, of New York City, and

That the operations of the said Company shall be carried on in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada and

the principal office of the Company shall be in the City of New York, County and State of New York:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this Twentieth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and eighty three, (1883).

E. P. R.

G. P. L.

(Signed).

S. B. E.

T. A. E.

Simeon G. Reed.

Stephen D. Field.

R. E. Doyo.

C. W. Rogers.

Ms. A. 9.8 20

Agreement
between

Stephen D. Field, et al
and

Thomas A. Edison, et al.

in re:

N. Y. City Comp.

April 20th 1883.

MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT between
Stephen D. Field and Simeon G. Reed, on behalf of themselves and
associates, of the First part, and Thomas A. Edison and S. B. Eaton
on behalf of themselves and their associates, (including the
Edison Electric Light Co.), of the Second part.

WHEREAS, Mr. Field and Mr. Edison have each been
engaged in experiments and inventions having for their object
electrical propulsion on Railways and have each obtained Patents
and applied for other Patents, and it has been proposed to unite
the two interests, and

WHEREAS, Agreements have been entered into between
the parties hereto of even date herewith, for the formation of
another Company uniting all of the interests excepting the rights
to use upon elevated railroads in the City of New York, and

WHEREAS, it is proposed to unite the two inter-
ests for use upon elevated railroads in the City of New York

It is, therefore AGREED as follows:

I. A CORPORATION, under the laws of the
State of New York, shall be formed within six months from the
execution of this Agreement, to which shall be transferred all
the inventions now owned or controlled by the parties hereto,
being exclusively applicable to electrical propulsion on Railways,
but not including lighting and heating by electricity, to be used
only upon the Elevated Railroads in the City of New York now ex-
isting, or that may hereafter be extended from the present Elevated
Roads, or independently built.

in Exhibit 1212

All future inventions of the said Edison made prior to January 12th. 1886, and all future inventions of said Field made at any time hereafter which may be exclusively applicable to electrical propulsion on Railways (but not including lighting and heating by electricity) shall also be transferred to, the said Corporation for use upon the said Elevated Railroads. And the said Corporation shall also receive exclusive licenses to use on the said Elevated Railroads all ^{in 6.12} inventions which have been made or may be made by the said Edison before January 12th. 1886, and which have been made or may at any time be made by the said Field, incidental to such propulsion, exclusive of lighting and heating by electricity.

The stock of the said Corporation shall be used for the purchase of the rights or license to use upon the said Elevated Railroads, and shall be divided as follows:

(A) Sufficient thereof shall be sold to pay into the Treasury of the parent Company above referred to, a sum equal to the proportion that the Capital of the two Corporations bears to the Capital of this Corporation in the amount paid by the parent Company to the said Field and Edison, to reimburse them for their cash outlay in experiments, or in other words, this Corporation shall contribute pro rata, with the Capital of the Companies towards such reimbursement.

(B) And after such reimbursement the remaining stock shall be divided: fifty per cent (50%) to the parties of the First part, and fifty per cent (50%) to the parties of the Second part.

The Stock to be divided between the Field and Edison Interest, shall be deposited with a Banking Company, and placed under the charge of a Special Committee of three, one named by the Field interest, one by the Edison interest, and a third to be named by these two; and none of the said stock shall be sold, pledged or used, except under the direction of this Special Committee. This Committee shall give to each owner of the stock a receipt specifying the number of his shares, and whenever he wishes to sell the same or any part thereof, he shall give notice to the Committee and they shall sell it and give him the proceeds if the price to be obtained be such as they think it right to take, having regard to the interests concerned, but not below the price at which he may limit it. When either interest desires to sell, the other shall be notified, and shall be at liberty to contribute one half or less of the amount to be sold at the same time and price, and the proceeds shall be divided pro rata.

At such time as the Field and Edison interest may dissolve the Committee, which must be within two years of the date hereof, the stock not sold and belonging to each owner shall be returned to him.

It is further agreed, that should the parties hereto, consent to forego the formation of a Corporation as herein provided a sale to the Elevated Railroad Companies of the rights to use the Patents and inventions may be made outright, and the proceeds apply as the stock of a Company is to be applied.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto
have hereunto set their hands and seals this Twentieth day of
April, 1893.

Signed, Sealed and De-
livered in the presence of

as to S. D. Field and
S. G. Reed. (Signed)

Edw. P. Howell
Chas. Edgar Mills.

Stephen D. Field.

Simeon G. Reed.

T. A. E.

S. B. E.

E. E. L. Co. by

S. B. E. Pt.

as to T. A. Edison and

S. B. Eaton and S. B. Eaton Pt.

The Edison Electric Light Company.

65 Fifth Avenue

New York..... April 23rd., 1888

J. H. Eaton Pres
E. W. Johnson Vice-Pres
E. P. Fahnestock Treas
C. Goodland Secy

T. A. Edison, Esq.,
City.

Dear Sir :-

Enclosed please find copies of three papers to be considered at a meeting of the Executive Company of the Light Company to be called tomorrow. The papers are (1) Certificate of Incorporation of Electric Railway Company of the United States, (2) Agreement between Field, Edison and others regarding the General Company; (3) Agreement between Field, Edison and others regarding the New York company.

Regarding the Certificate of Incorporation, I am not quite satisfied with having our interest supply four of the names of the incorporators. I will state my reasons at the meeting tomorrow.

Regarding the agreement for the General Company, it suits me pretty well. I have spent a good deal of time on it, and have required Mr. David Dudley Field to redraw the contract several times, in order to get it to suit me. So far as I am concerned, I am quite well satisfied with it as it now stands.

Regarding the agreement for the New York City Company, I am also satisfied with that.

It will be necessary for our Company to designate the four Directors who will represent it in the Board of Direction of

the General Company. As to the New York city company, we must decide whether we shall insist upon naming half the Board, and if so who they shall be.

Will you kindly look over these agreements so as to be prepared to vote upon them when the meeting shall be called tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

S. B. Eaton

President.

Per Mc.G.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO OF THE UNITED STATES.

S. A. REED, PRESIDENT.
C. W. HUGHES, VICE PRESIDENT.
CHAR. DIMON, SECRETARY & TREASURER.

Mills Building,
New York City, June 6th 1883

Thomas A. Edison Esq,
65 Fifth Ave.
City.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your favor of 23d. ult. recd. on
my return from the meet. I beg to say that
Mr. S. D. Fied does not expect to commence work
at Menlo, until the return of his assistant Mr.
Frank B. Roe, from Chicago, which may be delayed
until end of this month. It is therefore unjust
to longer keep Mr. Hughes and the Engineer waiting,
and would be well for you to avail of Mr. Hughes
services as suggested by you. Excuse the
delay, which has been unavoidable.

Very truly Yours

C. W. Hughes

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO OF THE UNITED STATES.

S. O. REED, PRESIDENT.
C. McRODGER, VICE PRESIDENT.
CHAR. DIMON, SECY & TREASR.

Mills Building,
New York City, June 6, 1883

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
65 Fifth Ave.

City.

Dear Sir:-

I am this morning in receipt of the following night messages which will doubtless interest you.

Chicago, June 5, 1883.

"Ran car empty at one P. M. Could have carried passengers but desired carry Commissioners first. Made them pay fare to-night. Mr. Adams starting train. Everything all right."

(Signed) Frank B. Roe.

(Company's Electrician in charge.)

Also,

Chicago, June 5, 1883.

"We made satisfactory paying trips to-night.
"Road in entire order. Shall commence regular running tomorrow."

(Signed) J. McGregor Adams.

(Comm'r & Treasurer of Nat. Exposition Railway Appliances.)

Comment is unnecessary.

I also beg to hand you copy of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" containing an article on the Electric R'way; and also enclose herewith a pass thereon, which please accept with the compliments of the Commissioners.

Very truly yours,

 V. P.

W. J. H.
Aug 5. 1883

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mills Building,

New York City, August - 20th 1883.

H. O. REED, PRESIDENT,
C. W. HOBBS, VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM DIMON, SECRET & TREASURER.

Samuel Insull Esq.,

Care of A. C. Edison Esq.,
65 Fifth Ave., City.

Dear Sir;

Your letter of the 20th duly received. I have made all necessary arrangements with Mr. Van Cleave, Foxworth and Clarkson, and will have the road running for the inspection of our friends on Monday.

I beg to hand you herewith your duplicate of your letter to me which you kindly loaned me, and thanking you for your attention,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. J. H.

W.S.A.
1883

Answer say
Hill give answer
James Barnes of Philadelphia
Dennis Barreker New York, New York
soon. Before
Mr. Thomas Edison
March 17 1883

~~Over~~ ^{My dear Sir}

you
are doubtless aware that
I am investigating electric
rail-way &c. with view
to negotiation with your com-
pany. It will facilitate our
to have well briefly give
but your best opinion as
to the better methods of ap-
plying electric power to cars.
In the line of practical experi-
ment we have been and believe
we have made some progress

My opinion on the application
of electricity to cars is that
the motor will in most
cases be placed directly
under the cars ~~and~~
and that for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~roads~~
such as street
roads, the elevated, &
underground roads
running from 1 to 10
miles that it is the
coming method all
that is requisite is to
put one road in operation
so as to gain actual
experience and a chance to
surmount what difficulties
arise which we may be found
to have

MR. EDISON'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY
INVENTIONS IN EUROPE.

Opinion of Mr. Eaton as to who is entitled to past and future Inventions, prepared June 11th, 1890.

I.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(1) The first disposition made by Mr. Edison of his electric light and power inventions in Great Britain and Ireland, was his agreement of December 31, 1878, with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey. That agreement disposed of certain of his inventions and patents relating to electricity for the "uses of illumination, power and heating", and will be fully discussed in this opinion.

(Note:- A list of all the contracts and other documents relating to this subject, so far as I know, is annexed at the end of this opinion, arranged chronologically).

(2) For how long a period was Mr. Edison bound by the above agreement to turn over his said inventions? My answer is that the agreement of December 31, 1878, together with the supplemental instrument of December 31, 1881, bound him as follows:

(a) To turn over to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, Trustees, all inventions and improvements made during five years, i.e. prior to January 1, 1884.
(See Sec. 3 of said agreement).

(b) To constitute Drexel, Morgan & Co., his attorneys in fact, to convey to all purchasers of inventions covered by the aforesaid five year period, "a like interest" in all future inventions as aforesaid, made between the end of the said five year period and the end of seventeen years from December 31, 1878, the date of the said agreement, i.e. December 31, 1895. (See Sec. 7.)

(3) What disposition did the said Trustees, Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, and the said attorneys in fact, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., make of the said patents and inventions?

They entered, jointly with Mr. Edison, into the Bouverie agreement of February 18, 1882, for the formation

of the English Company. Under that agreement the said English Company acquired the following patents and inventions of Mr. Edison:

(a) All patents already taken out by him or in his behalf in relation to the application of electricity or magnetism as a lighting, heating and motive agent. (See Sec. 8 of Bouverie agreement.)

(b) All extensions of the said patents, without further payment. (See Sec. 9.)

(c) All improvements made by Edison "upon or connected with the said inventions so far as said extensions and improvements may relate to the application of electricity or magnetism as lighting, heating and motive agent." (See Sec. 9.)

(d) The Bouverie agreement further provides that after making "any such improvements", and after taking out patents for them, Mr. Edison shall "with all reasonable speed" inform the said English Company thereof, and of the expense both of his experiments and of obtaining patents, and the Company shall then have three months to elect whether to acquire "the improvements referred to in such notice." If they do not elect to take, their rights cease. If they do elect to take, they shall pay to Mr. Edison his aforesaid expenses in experiments, with 100 per cent. added, without reference to his compensation from other sources, and shall also pay him the amount of all expenses and fees in obtaining and keeping up such letters patent.

(e) Clearly this Bouverie agreement covered electric railway inventions (See (5) below). Moreover, it covered all of Mr. Edison's said "improvements" made at any time in the future, without limit. In this last regard, this agreement binds him longer than the aforesaid Drexel-Morgan agreement of December 31, 1878, which bound him only for seventeen years, i.e. to December 31, 1895.

(Note. It should be observed that as regards the future, Mr. Edison agreed to turn over his "improvements". The question arises whether this includes all sorts of new inventions relating to lighting, heating and motive agent. A variety of words seem to have been used when speaking of improvements or inventions. For instance, words in the said Drexel-Morgan agreement are "studies and experiments for making other inventions" (See first recital, p. 1.); also "any invention relating to the general subject matter". (See Sec. 1); also "inventions or improvements" (See Sec. 3); also "inventions" (See Sec. 7); whereas the word in the Bouverie agreement is always "improvements"; also "inventions, improvements, devices and letters patent contemplated" (See Power of Attorney of March 1, 1881, to D. M. & Co.). Were all these words in-

tended to be used synonymously ? I think they were.)

(4) Did the English Company acquire by the Bouverie agreement everything which Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. et al. had acquired by their agreement of December 31, 1878; and have the last named parties any existing rights to-day under their said agreement?

What Drexel, Morgan & Co. acquired, is mentioned herein in section (2) above. It was, first, the Edison inventions and improvements for illumination, power and heating, made prior to January 1, 1884, and, second, the right to give to other parties, i.e., for instance, the said English Company, "a like interest" in all similar future Edison inventions till January 1, 1896. I have no doubt that as regards the said first item, i.e. inventions made prior to January 1, 1884, the English Company acquired them. As regards the second item, i.e. the said "like interest", my opinion is that it was superseded and virtually annulled, except as stated below in Sec. (5), by the Bouverie agreement. That agreement, I should mention, was duly "ratified and adopted" by the English Company, as appears by Sec. 99. of its Articles of Association.

(5) Have Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. any existing rights to-day under their agreement of December 31, 1878? In my judgment they have not, except as to electric railways, as stated below in the next section hereof.

(6) What rights, if any, have Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and associates, to-day, as to Mr. Edison's railway inventions? In reply I submit the following as my opinion:

(a) Inasmuch as the Bouverie agreement included electric railways, i.e. every electric "motive agent", there is no doubt, as already stated, that the English Company was entitled to past and all future inventions, pursuant to its privilege of election mentioned above in (d) of Sec. (3).

(b) But Sec. 15 of the Bouverie agreement has this important provision, to wit, that as regards all patents which the English Company elect to take, as aforesaid, they shall grant to Mr. Edison, or his nominees, free and exclusive licenses to use the same and "any improvements thereof" for "locomotion only on railways, or tramways or on common roads". This license was in fact afterwards granted, namely, the indenture of November 15, 1883, between the English Company, Mr. Edison and Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, the last two named parties being designated therein as the said "nominees."

(c) The important question now arises, for whose benefit did these nominees take title under the aforesaid license, to the electric railway inventions? Was it to Mr. Edison alone, or for the

parties jointly interested in the Drexel-Morgan agreement of December 31, 1878, or for whom? Who are the beneficiaries under the trust assumed by Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, the two "nominees" as aforesaid? I cannot answer this question with certainty, but I shall discuss it below.

(d) To begin, I am surprised not to find any declaration by Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, nominees, declaring for whose benefit they took the aforesaid free and exclusive licenses for locomotion. Mr. Edison has no copy of any such declaration, nor has Mr. Coster, and I am told that probably none was ever made. If such a document exists it would probably solve this question. But not being able to find any, I must draw my own conclusions from the documents before me.

(e) As regards all electric railway inventions and improvements made by Mr. Edison prior to January 1, 1884, the same being covered by the agreement of December 31, 1878, it seems to me that it must have been intended that the aforesaid licenses to Fabbri and Lowrey, nominees, from the English Company, were for the benefit of the parties to that agreement, just as if electric railway rights had never been parted with by those parties. Doubtless the plan was when the Bouverie agreement was made and the English Company was about to be formed, to give to that Company all the uses of the various patents and inventions save and except the uses for locomotion purposes. One way to carry out this plan, as regards patents usable for both locomotion and lighting, was for Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, Trustees under the Drexel-Morgan agreement, to retain title to the patents but to grant licenses thereunder to the English Company for the uses and purposes contemplated. Another way was to assign the patents to the English Company, and to then take back from them free and exclusive licenses for locomotion. Naturally this last way was adopted, and Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey who had parted with title for all uses in their capacity as trustees, received back a restricted title for locomotion purposes only in their capacity as nominees. I must assume there was some good reason other than an intended change of interests, why these gentlemen were called Trustees in the one case and Nominees in the other. However, that is a trifling matter. Whatever they are called, it seems to me that the intention must have been that Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey should take the licenses for locomotion purposes with the same force and effect as if the uses of patents for those purposes had never passed away from them. I am,

therefore, of the opinion that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and associates, have the same interest in Mr. Edison's electric railway inventions made prior to January 1, 1884, as if Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, Trustees under the original agreement, had never ceased to hold title to said inventions.

(f) Assuming then that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company and associates have the interest mentioned above, can Mr. Edison fairly claim that it has been forfeited for anything which they have either done or omitted to do?

All grounds of forfeiture are set forth in the said agreement of December 31, 1878. The second section thereof provides that if Drexel, Morgan & Company fail to dispose of "the principal or controlling invention", that is to say the certain application for a British patent filed at London on or about the day of October, 1878, before July 1, 1882 (extended by the agreement of March 1, 1881, to January 1, 1886), Mr. Edison may require his patents to be reconveyed to him. This ground of forfeiture or reconveyance, however, was defeated by the Bouvarie agreement of February, 1882, which did in fact dispose of the said controlling invention.

The third section of the said agreement of December 31, 1878, provides that if Drexel, Morgan & Company fail or refuse to advance the sums requisite to obtain Letters Patent, Mr. Edison may by written notice served on them, require his patents to be reconveyed to himself. Evidently, this relates only to inventions made prior to January 1, 1884. If Drexel, Morgan & Company have failed or refused to advance the said sums, and if Mr. Edison has given the said notice, it seems to me that the electric railway patents now in question covering inventions made prior to January 1, 1884, should fairly be reconveyed to Mr. Edison, as regards the specific patents in question in each case. Whether in fact, there was a default of this kind, I do not know, but I assume there was not.

(g) It may be said that under a reasonable construction of the second section of the said agreement of December 31, 1878, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company and Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, Trustees or nominees, should now consent to turn over to Mr. Edison all electric railway license's secured from the English Company, together with all rights so far as electric railway inventions are concerned touching all inventions made by Mr. Edison prior to and since January 1, 1884, because Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company have not yet made any disposition of the said inventions so far as electric railways are concerned, and have not contributed to the expense of experiments and patents. Have they

not, therefore, fairly forfeited their rights by inaction ?

In answering this question, we must remember that under the Bouverie agreement the parties to be dealt with by Mr. Edison touching expenses for experiments and patents, were the English Company, and not Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company. If Mr. Edison has asked the English Company to pay these expenses, and if they have refused to do so, it may fairly be asked what were his duties to Drexel, Morgan & Company under those circumstances ? Unfortunately, I find nothing in any of the agreements providing for this emergency. Indeed, I would not undertake to foretell what the decision of a Court would be on this and kindred points if this matter were to end in a lawsuit. In my mind, it presents a question for amicable adjustment between the parties.

(h) Suppose Mr. Edison were now to make some new inventions applicable to electric railways, who would own them, in view of the opinions I have expressed ?

I think that if these inventions were covered by the Bouverie agreement recited above in section (4) of this opinion, they would go to the English Company in the first instance, if that company elected to pay for the experiments and patents, and that the said company would be obliged to grant an exclusive license, under the license agreement of November 15, 1883, mentioned above, to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey as nominees.

But suppose the English Company elected not to pay for the experiments and patents, who then would own these inventions for Great Britain ? This is a difficult question to answer, but having studied all these agreements carefully, and having tried to discover the real intent lying behind them, I think that these new inventions of Mr. Edison for electric railways, would in the foregoing emergency belong to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, as nominees, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the same to be held by them for the benefit of the respective parties to the fundamental Drexel-Morgan agreement of December 31, 1878.

It may be asked, would Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey pay the expenses of experiments and patents as to these new inventions ? I find nothing in the agreements which supplies an answer to this question, but it seems to me that the safe course for Mr. Edison to pursue, would be to notify the said nominees and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, that unless the English Company paid for experiments and patents as required by the Bouverie agreement, he would expect them to pay for the same, and in default thereof, after giving reasonable notice, he

would treat the said inventions as his own property. If any of the new electric railway inventions now in question are not covered by the Bouverie agreement, that is to say, if the English Company has no claim upon them, I think that even then the proper course for Mr. Edison to pursue is to give reasonable notice to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company and associates, that unless they pay for the experiments and patents, he shall treat them as his own property. True, I find nothing in any agreement which requires Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company to pay for the aforesaid experiments, nevertheless it is certainly just that if Mr. Edison puts his time into making the experiments for the benefit of his old associates, they should pay for them, at least to a reasonable extent.

The difficulty in expressing an opinion on these questions, is, that while they are not actually covered by the agreements, they are nevertheless probably covered by what was intended, and by what the parties had in mind when the agreements were made. In such cases I think that the best way is for the parties themselves to get together and come to an amicable adjustment, for I am sure that these questions cannot be answered with certainty by means of the agreements themselves.

To sum up, and to reply more definitely to the question asked above, viz: what rights, if any, have Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company and associates, today, touching Mr. Edison's railway inventions as regards Great Britain and Ireland, I reply that with reference to the license granted to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, as Nominees, by the license of November 15, 1883, I think that it should be treated as covered by the Drexel-Morgan agreement of December 31, 1878; and that with reference to subsequent electric railway inventions, as well as to any which Mr. Edison may hereafter make, they also should be considered as covered by the said agreement of December 31, 1878. I further think that the various and important points yet requiring solution, as above stated, should be settled by mutual adjustment and consent by and between the parties to that agreement, in a spirit of fair dealing to all concerned. I regret that I cannot give a more satisfactory reply, but in view of the absence of provisions in the various contracts covering matters now under discussion, this is the best answer I have to make.

II.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(7) Sweden and Norway are covered by a set of agreements dated March 1, 1881, made between Mr. Edison, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company and Messrs. Pabbri and Lowrey, as Trustees. This set of agreements is substantially the same as those referred to above relating to Great Britain and Ireland, viz: the agreement of December 31, 1878, and the set of agreements also of March 1, 1881.

These agreements for Sweden and Norway cover illumination, power and heating, and authorize Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company to dispose of all inventions or improvements made by Mr. Edison prior to March 1, 1886, and to grant a like interest in all subsequent inventions made by him for seventeen years, that is to say, prior to March 1, 1898. The proceeds are to be divided equally between Mr. Edison and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company.

My comments made above as regards electric railway inventions in Great Britain and Ireland, apply with like force to this set of agreements for Norway and Sweden. I believe that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company have never parted with any rights of any sort under these agreements, consequently.

LIST of all agreements, &c., which Mr. Eaton is able to find relating to Mr. Edison's Electric Railway Patents and Inventions for Europe, with comments on same, prepared to accompany Mr. Eaton's Opinion of June 11, 1890.

(1) December 31, 1878. This is the date of the fundamental agreement, the parties thereto being Mr. Edison, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, and Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, as Trustees. The agreement covers patents granted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that is to say, "Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and such other portions of the British Dominions as are included in such Letters Patent". The subject matter of the patents covered by the agreement are inventions relating to electricity for the "uses of illumination, power and heating". Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company agree to pay for the expense of taking out patents, also to pay for any exhibitions they might see fit to make, and to assume the financial management as to disposing of patent rights. The patents were to be transferred to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, as Trustees, subject to the agreement.

The agreement further provides in its second section, that if Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company fail to dispose of "the controlling invention" before July 1, 1882, Mr. Edison can within six months thereafter require them to reconvey to him the patents subject to then outstanding licenses or assignments made by them, if any.

(Note:- Apparently the various documents which were to be executed jointly with this agreement of December 31, 1878, that is to say Powers of Attorney and Covenants by Trustees, were not prepared and executed until more than two years after the date of the agreement, viz: March 1, 1881. And I find that in the Trust Agreement of that date, viz: March 1, 1881, from Mr. Edison to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, the following: "and in case Drexel, Morgan & Company shall have failed to dispose of the principal (sic) or controlling invention referred to in the second clause of said agreement of December 31, 1878, before January 1, 1886". Then upon demand in writing by Mr. Edison served on Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company within six months after January 1, 1886, the Trustees must reconvey to Mr. Edison all the patents and inventions assigned to them, but subject to outstanding licenses, &c. How this period happened to be changed from July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1886, I do not know, but there is no doubt that

the change was made and that it became binding on Mr. Edison.)

By this agreement of December 31, 1878, Mr. Edison further agreed to assign to the said Trustees all inventions made prior to January 1, 1884, also to constitute Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company his Attorneys in fact to convey to all purchasers of inventions assignable prior to January 1, 1884, as aforesaid "a like interest in all future inventions" after that date.

(Note:- Annexed to this agreement of December 31, 1878, is a list of agreements to be drawn as supplemental to the said agreement itself, and in that list reference is made to the above mentioned Power of Attorney to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, to wit: "A special power by Edison to Drexel, Morgan & Company to sell all his interest in existing and future inventions of the five year period, and Letters Patent to be granted thereon, and to agree with the purchasers of any invention that they are to have the title to all the like inventions made within seventeen years from date of foregoing agreement, subject, however, as to inventions subsequent to July, 1884, to a compensation to be fixed by arbitrators." I find that such a power was actually given by Mr. Edison to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company under date of March 1, 1881, and that it covers the aforesaid inventions made before January 1, 1884, and "a like title or interest or right" to all further inventions made between January 1, 1884, and the end of seventeen years from December 31, 1878, that is to say, December 31, 1895, the latter being subject to compensation, payable to Mr. Edison, to be fixed either mutually or by arbitration.)

The third section of this agreement of December 31, 1878, provides that if Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company "shall fail or refuse to advance the sums requisite to obtain letters patent for any invention, it shall be at the option of Edison, within a time specified in a notice in writing to be served by him upon Drexel, Morgan & Company and each of the Trustees (and which shall not be less than two nor more than three months) to require a reconveyance by the Trustees to him of all right, title and interest remaining in them, x x x and not sold or disposed of or agreed to be, in good faith, by Drexel, Morgan & Company, and after the giving of any such notice the interest of Drexel, Morgan & Company in such invention or the proceeds thereof, shall cease." The said section then goes on to provide that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company may, upon receiving the aforesaid notice, require an arbitration upon the question whether their refusal to make advances was justified, and if the arbitrators decide that it was the said notice by Edison shall be held void. The fourth section provides that no cancellation of interest as aforesaid shall impair any obligations then existing touching

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purchasers or intending purchasers.

The second section of the said agreement of December 31, 1878, gave Mr. Edison the right, as already stated above, to demand a reconveyance to him in case Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company failed to dispose of "the principal or controlling invention" within a certain period, which period appears to have been fixed by the supplemental trust agreement of March 1, 1881, already mentioned above, as January 1, 1886. I assume that this provision is of no effect, because Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company did in fact dispose of the said invention when they made the agreement of February 18, 1882, known as the "Bouvier Agreement", pursuant to which there was subsequently formed the company known as "The Edison Electric Light Company, Limited".

(2) March 29, 1879. I find a letter of this date from Mr. Lowrey to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company. In it he refers to a letter from Mr. Edison to himself promising an interest to Mr. Lowrey in all of Edison's English patents. I have no copy of that letter from Mr. Edison to Mr. Lowrey. This letter of March 29, goes on to say that the proceeds or profits of English patents, are to be divided equally between Mr. Edison and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, and that the interest thus secured to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company shall belong two-thirds to them and one-third to Mr. Lowrey. All communications made to London or Paris Bankers are to be chargeable against the Drexel, Morgan & Company interest alone, but all other charges are to be charged against them and Mr. Lowrey jointly. The letter further states that the same understanding exists as to any other foreign patents concerning which similar arrangements may be made between Mr. Edison and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company. The letter concludes by asking Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company to reply to Mr. Lowrey and to state whether he has correctly set forth the arrangement between them.

(3) June 9, 1879. Apparently an agreement was made on this date between Mr. Edison and Colonel Gouraud, whereby the latter was given a one-tenth interest in all that the former got under any letters patent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as relates to patents already granted or thereafter granted to the said Edison for a period of five years, that is to say until June 9, 1884. The said interest of Gouraud is to be subject to all concessions and payments which Edison may have to make to others. The said agreement further releases Edison from all prior claim of Gouraud touching any and all of the inventions or letters patent therein referred to. I have no copy of this agreement, but it is recited at length in the agreement mentioned next below in this letter,

dated July 21, 1879.

(4) July 21, 1879. This is an agreement between Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company and Mr. Edison, and after reciting the aforesaid agreement of June 9, 1878, between Edison and Gouraud, goes on very briefly to state that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company shall pay to Mr. Edison one-half of all sums which he may pay to Gouraud in accordance with the said agreement of June 9, 1879.

(5) February 18, 1881. Mr. Edison has a copy of an assignment of this date, whereby for \$30,000., the law firm of Porter, Lowrey, Soren and Stone, assigned to Mr. J. Hood Wright an undivided one-tenth part of the whole interest originally owned by Mr. Lowrey in the Edison patents for Great Britain and Sweden and Norway. Attached to the assignment is a letter from Mr. Lowrey to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company dated February 1, 1881, and a letter from him to Mr. Wright, of the same date. But these letters merely lead up to the said assignment itself of February 18, 1881.

(6) March 1, 1881. As I have already stated above, the agreement of December 31, 1878, mentioned at length at the beginning of this letter, provided for the concurrent execution and delivery of four supplemental instruments which are described on the last sheet of the said agreement. These four instruments do not appear to have been executed until March 1, 1881, which date they bear. They are as follows:

(a) A special power by Mr. Edison to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, appointing them his irrevocable Attorneys to dispose of his patents for Great Britain and Ireland and such other portions of the British Dominions as may be covered by them, being such inventions as are described in the agreement of December 31, 1878, which he might make before January 1, 1884, together with all further inventions which he might make between that date and December 31, 1895, the price to be satisfactory to Mr. Edison, or to be fixed by arbitration.

(b) Trust Agreement of March 1, 1881, from Mr. Edison to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey. This recites that the patents mentioned in the agreement were assigned pursuant to the foregoing agreement of December 31, 1878.

(c) An instrument containing covenant by Fabbri and Lowrey, as Trustees, declaring that they hold the Edison patent subject to the foregoing agreement of December 31, 1878.

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(d) A special power from Mr. Edison to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, being of the same date as all of the foregoing three instruments, that is to say, March 1, 1881, constituting them his irrevocable Attorneys in fact to sell his inventions to such parties as Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company might appoint, pursuant to the last clause of the third section of the aforesaid agreement of December 31, 1878, with power of substitution.

Note:- The effect of the foregoing four instruments was merely to supplement and carry out the provisions of the foregoing agreement of December 31, 1878.

(7) May 31, 1881. The next document which I find, chronologically speaking, is one of this date, made between Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, Mr. Edison and Mr. Johnson. It provides that Mr. Johnson shall take charge of the then proposed exhibition at London, and that he shall be paid a salary of \$500. a month, and shall further receive five per centum of the net amount received touching the patents or inventions so far as Great Britain and Ireland are concerned. But if the said five per centum amounts to \$100,000., it shall thereafter be reduced to two and one-half per centum.

(8) February 18, 1882. This is the Bouverie Agreement, and is executed by him, Mr. Edison, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, and Fabbri and Lowrey. It provides for the formation of the English Company, and for the assignment thereto of the several patents specified in annexed schedule, being all of the patents taken out by Edison or in his behalf relating to electric light, heat and power.

Section Nine of this agreement then goes on to provide that the said English Company shall have, without further payment, not only all extensions of the patents mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, but also all improvements which may be made by Mr. Edison in connection with the said inventions so far as they relate to "lighting, heating, and motive agent". But the said company was to pay to Mr. Edison all expenses leading up to such improvements, after patents for Great Britain are taken out, with one hundred per centum added, without reference to compensation received by him from other persons. Mr. Edison was further to receive from the company the amount of all expenses and fees necessary to obtain and keep up the said patents. The said section nine then goes on to say that as soon as Mr. Edison makes improvements and takes out patents therefor he shall inform the company of that fact and of the amount of expenses incurred in experiments and in obtaining and keeping up letters patent, and if the company shall within three months after receipt of such notice elect to

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(12) November 15, 1883. Indenture between the Edison Electric Light Company, Limited, Mr. Edison, and Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey. This instrument is the license to use the British Patents for railway purposes, and is an important document in connection with the subject now under discussion. It opens by referring to the above mentioned Bouverie Agreement of February 18, 1882, wherein a license of this sort is provided for. It then goes on to speak of the incorporation of the London Company on March 15, 1882. It then refers to the above mentioned indenture of April 6, 1882. It then recites that Mr. Edison has appointed Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey to be the licensees touching the aforesaid railway license, and that the company has consented to grant to them the said license.

After the foregoing recitals, the instrument goes on to give to the said Trustees, Fabbri and Lowrey, and their assigns, a full license to use all patents specified in the schedule annexed to the document, or any improvements thereof, for the purpose of locomotion and for all other purposes except light, heat and power otherwise than for such locomotion, during the term of said patents or any extension of them.

The agreement goes on to provide that the company may disclaim, without the consent of the said Fabbri and Lowrey, except in the case of patents referring exclusively to locomotion, and may at any time permit "any of the said patents" to lapse, provided that the company shall give Edison three months notice of any intention to let a patent lapse; and shall at his request assign such patents to him or his nominees to the end that he may keep said patents alive if he wishes to.

The license then goes on to provide that whenever the said company shall, under the agreement of February 18, 1882, "become possessed of or entitled to any improvements made by Mr. Edison upon or connected with the said inventions protected by said patents, the company shall forthwith cause such improvements to be communicated to the licensees, Fabbri and Lowrey, and they shall be entitled to use the same" under the license.

The agreement further provides that the licensees may sue infringers, if the company does not. Annexed to this license is a Schedule of Patents, and I find a lead-pencil Mem. by Mr. Coester to the effect that the said Schedule should also include No. 1,862 of April 18, 1882, and No. 1,022 of February 24, 1883.

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(13) April 8, 1884. I find among Mr. Edison's papers a Power of Attorney of this date from the Bentley-Knight Electric Railway Company, Mr. Lowrey, Mr. Fabbri and Mr. Edison, to Thomas James Montgomery, authorizing him to dispose of patent rights relating to locomotion. Apparently this power was never executed. At any rate the copy before me has no signatures.

(14) February 7, 1885. I find a letter from Mr. R. N. Dyer to Mr. Coster, of this date, specifying the foreign patents taken upon Mr. Edison's electric railway inventions.

(15) March 25, 1880. I have before me an original letter of this date from Mr. Lowrey to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, stating that he has arranged for them to have sole control of Mr. Edison's inventions in Portugal, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company are to bear all expenses, and net proceeds are to be divided sixty-five per centum to Mr. Edison and thirty-five per centum to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, and Mr. Lowrey to receive one-third of the said share to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company. The title to inventions and patents is to be assigned to Mr. Fabbri and Mr. Lowrey, as Trustees, under trusts similar to those already arranged for England.

On the back of this original letter, which is lent us by Mr. Coster, is this lead pencil mem. in his handwriting,, to wit: "No contracts seem to have been prepared for these".

(16) March 25, 1880. I have another original letter of this date from Mr. Lowrey to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company. It refers to Sweden and Norway, and states that Mr. Lowrey is to have one-third of the one-half interest in net proceeds accruing to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company touching Sweden and Norway. Mr. Lowrey further states that his interest is for account of his firm of Porter, Lowrey, Soren and Stone.

(17) December, 1880. Mr. Coster lends us the following letters tied together in one package, relating to the countries named below.

(a) Copy of letter of December 14, 1880, from Mr. Lowrey to Mr. Edison, referring to a letter of March 25, 1880 from same to same, and asking Mr. Edison to confirm said letter.

(b) Copy of a letter from Mr. Edison to Mr. Lowrey dated December 15, 1880. This letter opens by referring to the aforesaid letter from Mr. Lowrey of March 25, 1880, in which he stated the arrangements made by him with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company in respect to Portugal, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, and with Mr. Navarro for Cuba, and with Mr. Fabbri and Chauncey for

India. Mr. Edison's letter then goes on to state that he confirms Mr. Lowrey's said letter of March 25th.

(c) December 16, 1880. Copy of letter from Mr. Lowrey to Mr. Edison, referring to the aforesaid letter of the previous date from Mr. Edison to Mr. Lowrey. This letter relates only to the question of making exhibitions in India &c., and is not important.

(d) December 16, 1880. Original letter from Mr. Lowrey to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company enclosing a copy of the foregoing correspondence relating to Portugal, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, and asking Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company to approve of his letter to Mr. Edison of December 16, 1880.

Note: As regards Portugal I find nothing to conflict with the above mentioned lead pencil mem. of Mr. Coster, which was to the effect that no contracts seem to have been prepared, but as regards Sweden and Norway I find a set of agreements as specified below:

(18) March 1, 1881. Agreement between Mr. Edison Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, also Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, as Trustees, relating to Sweden and Norway, and covering inventions relating to illumination, power, and heating. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan and Company agree to reimburse Mr. Edison for all sums theretofore paid by him on account of the applications for patents "not exceeding One Dollar" (this is the way it is written in Mr. Edison's copy of the original agreement signed by him), and to pay all further charges in securing future patents.

The second section of this agreement provides for the transfer to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, as Trustees, of all title to inventions already made. Those parties are to hold this title subject to the directions of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, and if the last named firm do not dispose of the inventions by March 1, 1884, they are then to be assigned back to Mr. Edison but subject to outstanding licenses.

The third section contains an assignment by Mr. Edison to the Trustees of all his title for Sweden and Norway, for "other inventions or improvements" made prior to March 1, 1886.

In the fifth section there is a provision that whenever Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company fail or refuse to advance the sums requisite to obtain or defend Letters Patent for any invention, Mr. Edison may by written notice require the said Trustees to convey the title back to him. The seventh section contains an agreement by Mr. Edison to constitute Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company his attorneys in fact to dispose of, (where purchasers have already secured an interest in his patents) "a like interest" in all future inventions which may be made by him, or for which patents may be granted to him, subsequent to the termination of the period of five years above mentioned,

at a price to be mutually agreed upon, or to be fixed by arbitrators. . . (This date is extended to March 1, 1898. See Sec. (21) below).

In the case of all inventions for which Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company have advanced or paid the expenses as provided for in the first section of this agreement, the price realized by them from purchasers shall be divided equally between them and Mr. Edison.

(Note. This agreement is substantially the same in its terms and provisions as the agreement of December 31, 1878, relating to Great Britain and Ireland.)

(19) March 1, 1881. Power of Attorney from Mr. Edison to Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, relating to Sweden and Norway and being one of the instruments provided for in the agreement last mentioned above.

(20) March 1, 1881. Covenants by Messrs. Fabbri and Lowrey, Trustees, relating to Sweden and Norway, and being another instrument provided for in the agreement mentioned above in Section (18).

(21) March 1, 1881. Power of Attorney from Mr. Edison to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, relating to Sweden and Norway, and being still another instrument referred to in the above mentioned agreement described in section (18). This power recites all inventions, discoveries, improvements or devices relating to "illumination, or power or heating", and refers, in the first instance, to inventions made before March 1, 1886. The power then goes on to authorize Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company to agree with the purchasers of any of Mr. Edison's inventions &c. made before March 1, 1886, that they shall have "like title or interests or rights" in all further inventions which he may make at any time between March 1, 1886, and March 1, 1898.

Scrapbook, Cat. 1135

This scrapbook covers the period October-November 1881. Included among the clippings is a report of the annual meeting of the Edison Electric Light Company in New York City. The remaining clippings pertain to applications by various companies for permission to engage in the business of electric lighting in the United Kingdom. The book contains 144 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 4-144.

E173-154

Engineering News, Oct. 29, 1887

THE ELIZABETH LIGHTS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth Light Company was held this week at the company's office, in Fifth avenue near Fourteenth street. Of the 4,000 shares represented in the capital stock of \$400,000 the number voted upon at the meeting was 3,000. The purpose of the meeting was the election of a board of trustees composed of 18 members, and the discussion and adoption of the annual report summarizing the transactions of the company for the last year. The report set forth, in opening, the manner in which the indebtedness of the company contracted during the year 1876 was liquidated by substituting the bonds of trustees to borrow of their stock, and of some in consideration of such loans. The annual dividend, convertible, at our own pleasure, into cash, was paid in full. In November, 1886, an increase of the capital stock from \$300,000 to \$400,000—the present figure—was duly sanctioned at a special meeting, and the certificates were reduced by the want of one share. The extinction of the electric light at Minnie Park last winter, which occupied two or three months, was not advised to as having proved the practicability of the Edison system and demonstrated its economic success. Six hundred lamps were first lighted for weeks and six miles of mainline were laid out on the streets of that village. In January, Mr. E. B. Brown announced that the system was perfect and experiments were discontinued. The next step was to test the system on a large scale for street and house lighting and for this purpose a tract in New York City was selected. It was found, however, that the Edison Electric Light Company could not obtain leave to lay its mainline beneath the streets, and a new company known as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Ltd., was incorporated under the gas statutes of this State before the work of laying the mainline could be commenced. This was done last spring, and contracts between the two companies were signed as a condition precedent to further action. In the same manner, in June last, it was resolved to form a special company for the development of the electric railway for whose exhibition Mr. Henry Villard is now handling land and a half mile of road at Minnie Park, under a contract entered into in September last. The laying of railway tracks and installation of electric lines and power received the sanction of the company, and no new movements will be made in these directions until the completion of the system in this city and the lighting of the proposed district have been satisfactorily accomplished. The manufacturing, chemical, and other industries of the city of Worcester are now lighted by the Edison system. The business of supplying belated plants for electric and manufacturing has developed rapidly under the superintendence of Mr. Moore. The Orange Wadsworth Mills, Pawtucket; the Bristol Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; the factory of H. B. Brown, New York; the factory of J. B. Brown, at the Massachusetts and the factory of J. B. Brown, at the establishments in which the system is in successful operation. Among the establishments to be lighted must be mentioned the residence of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the factory of Nathan Drexler, New York, and the United States Marine Hospital, New York. The annual list of members of the company is as follows: Henry Villard, J. B. Brown, James H. Barker, E. P. Baker, William G. Miller, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., G. P. Leary, J. P. Navarre, Thomas A. Allen, Henry Villard, R. P. Eaton, R. D. Adams, F. W. Faxon.

Scrapbook, Cat. 1139

This scrapbook covers the period November 1882-December 1884. It contains clippings relating to various international electrical exhibitions. Included are descriptions of both Edison's exhibits and those of his competitors at exhibitions in Munich (1882), Vienna (1883), Boston (1884), London (1884), and Philadelphia (1884). The inside front cover is inscribed "Electrical Exhibitions not yet Classified. Vol. I." The pages are unnumbered. Approximately 40 pages have been used.

E 173-158

1129

Originals of the Edison Papers

Vol. I.

THOS. A. EDISON

were not more perfect in their functions. As yet Mr. Cooper's process has been tried only in a somewhat rough way, the slaked lime being simply thrown over the large coal lumps instead of being properly mixed with the dewatered coal, and it would be necessary for a homogeneous action; but, if, without the lime purifier, a good and pure gas would be obtained, and losses of ammonia and tar would be avoided, this liming process, which was also proposed by Sir Lyman Playfair for slakes, would deserve encouragement. The process was carried out at the Southport Gas Works before a number of officials.

Mr. W. Thomson related some experiments, from the results of which he had concluded to assign to glass a structure similar to that of ice. He had observed that Tyndall's skull-fundus resolved itself into a conglomerate of beautiful crystals. Under the influence of hydrofluoric acid and its salts, some glasses show hexagonal prisms and other forms of crystallization. Mr. Thomson also spoke on molecular movements in solids. He had observed that in iron plates, having observed that when an iron plate is heated, the glass covered with a glycerine paste of Prussian blue becomes blue, a blue colour is formed round the iron, this field becoming smaller and showing peculiar lines under the influence of a magnet. Pieces of different metals near one another give rise to other analogous complicated line systems. This paper concluded the first part of the meeting at Section B, which has been very busy this morning.

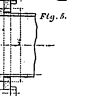
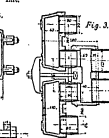
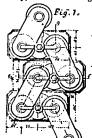
The demands upon our space prevent our noticing the papers and discussions in the Mechanical Section on Tuesday and Wednesday, consequently we must defer them until next week, together with the accounts of a few of the excursions to some of the great engineering and industrial undertakings in the neighbourhood of Southport.

THE VIENNA ELECTRIC
TION.—No. II.

The great popular attractions at this Exhibition, as has been the case with the similar ones that have preceded it, is the general illumination of the building, and the lighting of the electrical generators. By referring to the plan we published on page 265 ante, it will be seen that considerable space has been allotted to this part of the Exhibition. The generators occupy the two rectangular galleries at the north-west angle of the building. The various exhibits are arranged as indicated in the sketch plan on the next page, and behind the galleries the series of steam boilers are systematically placed. We may commence this article with a notice of this portion of the Exhibition.

[illegible]

weeks or two months, according to the quality of the water employed, and generally it is sufficient to remove the mud accumulated in the reservoir, the tubes themselves remaining clean. These modifications in detail have made the management of the Naeyer generator as simple as that of any ordinary boiler, while the form adopted affords every measure of accuracy. The plan, Fig. 6, shows the general arrangement of the five boilers exhibited by M. Naeyer, at Vienna. It also shows the position of the large chimney, about 100 ft. high, and having



107 square feet of cross section divided into four sections. The bulbers are arranged as follows:

	No.	Tubes. Length. ft. in.	Heating Surface. sq. ft.
1. Boiler of ordinary type	144	11 5.80	2011
2. " " "	168	11 5.80	2389
3. " " with heater	180	9 10.11	2131
4. " " "	216	9 10.11	2551
5. " " "	100	13 1.48	1582

These give a total of 10,694 square feet of heating surface, while all the other steam generators in the Engine Cattle Company's plant, including the two 100-horsepower boilers shown by the Engine Construction Company with a vertical type horizontal cylindrical barrel with a horizontal water reservoir, and the two Dupont boilers shown by the Engine Construction Company, give a total of 11,84 square feet. Two Balthazero barrel, having two horizontal superposed cylindrical bodies connected together, and having a horizontal water reservoir, are shown from the upper one. This has 947 square feet of heating surface. 3. A Tenbrink vertical boiler shown by Mr. Brandt and Schuller, having a horizontal water reservoir, and a horizontal cylindrical barrel, has 1,048 square feet of heating surface. 4. A Skoda multitubular boiler, with 54,600 ft. of heating surface. 5. Two Hudakinsky boilers with lateral lateral and horizontal tubes, having 10,694 square feet of heating surface. The number of several generators supply steam to the motors distributed through the Exhibition, and of which we may give a brief review. The number of generators shown by the Exhibition, and in addition to the plan of the machine gallery, and in addition there are seven others supplying their own steam, corresponding to a total of 140 horse-power.

	Home-power.
Vietron Company, portable engine ...	16
Reboy and Co., Lincoln " ...	25
" " " " ...	16
" " " " ...	12
Faalingen Engine Works, semi-portable...	25
Huston and Proctor, Lincoln, semi-com-	
pound " " " " ...	40
A. Packard and Co. Vienna, vertical portable	6

The general plan of the machine gallery and boiler-room (Fig. 6) must be regarded only as a sketch giving approximately the positions of the motors, the countershafting, and the electrical generators which they drive. This sketch will hereafter be supplemented by a more detailed plan of each of the general groups when we come to describe them. The following list applies to the reference figures and letters on the plan :

2. Electric Generators in Motion.		
References.	Names of Exhibitors.	Type. Gramme.
A.	Bushner and Rose	Vienne.
B.	Edwards	"
C.	L'Esclapart	Paris.
D.	Souid	Gramme.
E.	Geurts	"
F.	Brewer	"
G.	Cance	"
H.	F. G. G.	"
I.	Edison	"
J.	H. International Electric Company.	Vienne.
K.	Gans and Co.	Budapest.
L.	Edwards	"
M.	Krottinger	"
N.	K. K.	Vienne.
O.	Egger-Kremetschky	"
P.	United States	New York.
Q.	Lighting Co.	"
R.	Edwards	Vienne.
S.	Edwards	"
T.	Compton	"
U.	Graviner	Vienne.
V.	Edwards and Krulik	"
W.	Edwards	"
X.	Edwards	"
Y.	Edwards	"
Z.	Hellmuth-Ducum	"
AA.	Edwards	"
AB.	Edwards	"
AC.	Edwards	"
AD.	Edwards	"
AE.	Edwards	"
AF.	Edwards	"
AG.	Edwards	"
AH.	Edwards	"
AI.	Edwards	"
AJ.	Edwards	"
AK.	Edwards	"
AL.	Edwards	"
AM.	Edwards	"
AN.	Edwards	"
AO.	Edwards	"
AP.	Edwards	"
AQ.	Edwards	"
AR.	Edwards	"
AS.	Edwards	"
AT.	Edwards	"
AU.	Edwards	"
AV.	Edwards	"
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AX.	Edwards	"
AY.	Edwards	"
AZ.	Edwards	"
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BC.	Edwards	"
BD.	Edwards	"
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BQ.	Edwards	"
BR.	Edwards	"
BS.	Edwards	"
BT.	Edwards	"
BU.	Edwards	"
BV.	Edwards	"
BW.	Edwards	"
BX.	Edwards	"
BY.	Edwards	"
BZ.	Edwards	"
CA.	Edwards	"
CB.	Edwards	"
CC.	Edwards	"
CD.	Edwards	"
CE.	Edwards	"
CF.	Edwards	"
CG.	Edwards	"
CH.	Edwards	"
CI.	Edwards	"
CJ.	Edwards	"
CK.	Edwards	"
CL.	Edwards	"
CM.	Edwards	"
CN.	Edwards	"
CO.	Edwards	"
CP.	Edwards	"
CQ.	Edwards	"
CR.	Edwards	"
CS.	Edwards	"
CT.	Edwards	"
CU.	Edwards	"
CV.	Edwards	"
CW.	Edwards	"
CX.	Edwards	"
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DA.	Edwards	"
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DQ.	Edwards	"
DR.	Edwards	"
DS.	Edwards	"
DT.	Edwards	"
DU.	Edwards	"
DV.	Edwards	"
DW.	Edwards	"
DX.	Edwards	"
DY.	Edwards	"
DZ.	Edwards	"
EA.	Edwards	"
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EC.	Edwards	"
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EP.	Edwards	"
EQ.	Edwards	"
ER.	Edwards	"
ES.	Edwards	"
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QT.	Edwards	"
QU.	Edwards	"
QV.	Edwards	"
QW.	Edwards	"
QX.	Edwards	"
QY.	Edwards	"
QZ.	Edwards	"
RA.	Edwards	"
RB.	Edwards	"
RC.	Edwards	"
RD.	Edwards	"
RE.	Edwards	"
RF.	Edwards	"
RG.	Edwards	"
RH.	Edwards	"
RI.	Edwards	"
RJ.	Edwards	"
RK.	Edwards	"
RL.	Edwards	"
RM.	Edwards	"
RN.	Edwards	"
RO.	Edwards	"
RP.	Edwards	"
RQ.	Edwards	"
RR.	Edwards	"
RS.	Edwards	"
RT.	Edwards	"
RU.	Edwards	"
RV.	Edwards	"
RW.	Edwards	"
RX.	Edwards	"
RY.	Edwards	"
RZ.	Edwards	"
SA.	Edwards	"
SB.	Edwards	"
SC.	Edwards	"
SD.	Edwards	"
SE.	Edwards	"
SF.	Edwards	"
SG.	Edwards	"
SH.	Edwards	"
SI.	Edwards	"
SJ.	Edwards	"
SK.	Edwards	"
SL.	Edwards	"
SM.	Edwards	"
SN.	Edwards	"
SO.	Edwards	"
SP.	Edwards	"
SQ.	Edwards	"
SR.	Edwards	"
SS.	Edwards	"
ST.	Edwards	"
SU.	Edwards	"
SV.	Edwards	"
SW.	Edwards	"
SX.	Edwards	"
SY.	Edwards	"
SZ.	Edwards	"
TA.	Edwards	"
TB.	Edwards	"
TC.	Edwards	"
TD.	Edwards	"
TE.	Edwards	"
TF.	Edwards	"
TG.	Edwards	"
TH.	Edwards	"
TI.	Edwards	"
TJ.	Edwards	"
TK.	Edwards	"
TL.	Edwards	"
TM.	Edwards	"
TN.	Edwards	"
TO.	Edwards	"
TP.	Edwards	"
TQ.	Edwards	"
TR.	Edwards	"
TS.	Edwards	"
TT.	Edwards	"
TU.	Edwards	"
TV.	Edwards	"
TW.	Edwards	"
TX.	Edwards	"
TY.	Edwards	"
TZ.	Edwards	"
UA.	Edwards	"
UB.	Edwards	"
UC.	Edwards	"
UD.	Edwards	"
UE.	Edwards	"
UF.	Edwards	"
UG.	Edwards	"
UH.	Edwards	"
UI.	Edwards	"
UJ.	Edwards	"
UK.	Edwards	"
UL.	Edwards	"
UM.	Edwards	"
UN.	Edwards	

	3. Steam and Gas Engines.	
Reference	PUBLICATIONS	H.P. or Type of Genery.

e.	Brandt and Luchter	Knigge	Now driven.
f.	Böck	60	60
g.	Brandt and Luchter	60	60
h.	Mathew and Waquer	50	Grassmo and Gerard
i.	Armington and Sims	50	Grassmo and Gerard
j.	Armington and Sims	50	Grassmo and Gerard
k.	Rock and Co.	50	Grassmo and Gerard
l.	Rock and Co.	50	Grassmo and Gerard
m.	J. and H. Gywnne	25	Grassmo and Gerard
n.	Robert	25	Grassmo and Gerard
o.	Intention and Trecker	40	Grassmo and Gerard
p.	Robert	25	Grassmo and Gerard
q.	Bernard	40	Grassmo and Gerard
r.	Robert	25	Grassmo and Gerard
s.	Schmied and Rüdiger	40	Grassmo and Gerard
t.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
u.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
v.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
w.	Brandt and Luchter	50	Grassmo and Gerard
x.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
y.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
z.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
aa.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ab.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ac.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ad.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ae.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
af.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ag.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ah.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ai.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
aj.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ak.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
al.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
am.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
an.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ao.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ap.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
aq.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ar.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
as.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
at.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
au.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
av.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
aw.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ax.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ay.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
az.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ba.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bb.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bc.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bd.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
be.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bf.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bg.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bh.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bi.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bj.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bk.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bl.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bm.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bn.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bo.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bp.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bq.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
br.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bs.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bt.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bu.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bv.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bw.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bx.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
by.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
bz.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ca.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cb.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cc.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cd.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ce.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cf.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cg.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ch.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ci.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cj.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
ck.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cl.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cm.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cn.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
co.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cp.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cq.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard
cr.	Lange and Wolf	16	Grassmo and Gerard

ENGINEERING.

THE VIENNA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—No. 9.

Means. Ganz and Co., Budapest.—The exhibit, already shown in the machine gallery immediately beyond that of the International Electric Light Company, from which it is separated only by a passage. It consists of dynamo-electric machines and lamps of the Zipernowski system, the inventor being the director of the electric-illumination department that Messrs. Ganz and Co. established at their works in 1880. Part of the apparatus exhibited is at rest; the remainder is employed in lighting the galleries, which is done so far as this company is concerned by Zipernowski and his associates in a manner as follows: Twelve of them, the smallest value of which is rated by the exhibitors as 400 candles, are placed in the eastern transept around the Oriental Pavilion which occupies a central position. Five other lamps, each of 2000 candles, light the main entrance. The current is furnished by two Zipernowski alternating machines, with independent exciters, driven by a Boston and Procter compound engine developing from 50 to 60 horse-power. There are lamps of 4000 candles each employed in the circular gallery of the Rotunda. Each of these is fed by a No. 4 Zipernowski machine, and these three generators are excited by a fourth, the whole being driven by a Deley engine. Eighteen lamps of 600 candles each, light the Ganz exhibit. The current for them is supplied by a No. 2 Zipernowski alternating machine, driven direct by a Geynse engine at 360 revolutions per minute.

The incandescence lighting shown by this firm is on a large scale. Nine hundred lamps are distributed over the stage and in the auditorium of the Theatre of the Exhibition. The theatre has been used especially for ballasts to illustrate the usefulness of the electric light, and for scientific illumination, lectures, etc. The conference, etc. Party, might laugh the Imperial Pavilion at the south entrance; 100 lamps are found in the small far-sighted apartments Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22 (see plan, page 350 note), and the adjoining passage; 50 lamps light the exhibit of electrical apparatus of Messrs. Hov, Wolf, and Co., which is at the end of the eastern transept between the theatre and the furnished apartments. With the exception of the lamps in the rooms 7, 8, 9, and 21, they are all fed by the great Zipernowski machine, the excitation being supplied from a battery of accumulators by the Electrical Power Storage Company. This battery is charged by three Zipernowski machines driven from the Deley engine.

To the foregoing list, there have to be added a Zipernowski generator and its exciter, driven by a Geynse engine, the whole being mounted on one complete, and intended for use on board ships. This is the type that was illustrated by us on page 363 of our last volume, and belongs to the Austrian Lloyds at Trieste. The engine is of 10 horse-power, and delivers at 1750 revolutions. The generator feeds 60 incandescence lamps of 20 candles each, or one or two of 400 candles. There is another a Zipernowski machine driven by a Geynse engine at 700 revolutions, giving out 55 horse-power, and feeding 300 incandescence lamps of 20 candles; and two direct current generators for the transmission of power. The current from one of these flows to a second machine placed on the northern part of the Rotunda, where it drives a mill. To regulate the speed of this latter a rheostat is employed in the form of a number of horizontal plates, against which a copper strip rotated helically on a cylinder, comes successively in contact. This spindle revolves with a variable angle under the action of a centrifugal regulator, the pulley of which is driven by a strap from the shaft of the generator, which thus throws into the circuit a variable resistance.

By far the most interesting part of the Ganz exhibit is the great alternating-current dynamo, which is certainly, with one exception, the most powerful that has been constructed up to the present time. This generator is driven by a variable

compound engine built by the Pungos Maschinenbau-Gesellschaft, formerly Hovon and Co. The main shaft is driven at 180 revolutions, and carries 24 dynamos. The latter is self-exciting, and carries a revolving circuit frame, or wheel which carries the field magnets of the dynamo, and the ring of the exciter, and of a fixed portion within the first and which carries a fixed system of structure coils for the ring of the exciter, and the ring of the alternating excitation magnet. The portion may be separated from the former, which slides on the shaft, an arrangement useful for repair or inspection. The current is 2800 amperes, the difference of potential at the brushes is 100 volts, and the internal resistance is 4025 ohms. The machine is used to feed 1000 Swan lamps. The exhibitors claim many advantages for this arrangement—direct driving, limited space, economy in working, &c. We trust shortly to meet drawings of this interesting invention. Two of the same type are intended for lighting the Budapest Great House, but only one has been constructed to the present time.

The Ganz Company prefer to use alternating-current machines for incandescence lamps, which is contrary to the practice generally followed. Their preference is based on a series of experiments carried out by Professor Pulny of the Kiele Polytechnic of Vienna, and which showed that incandescence lamps fed by alternating currents have a far greater life than those supplied by direct currents. The experiments proved that direct currents set up in the filament of the lamp, a transference of carbon, which accumulates on the negative side at the expense of the positive side, tend-



ing to attenuate and rupture the carbon (see Fig. 1). Further, it was proved that if the direction of the current be changed at regular but comparatively intervals, once a day for example, the top of the filament increases at the expense of the two sides (see Fig. 2), and fracture takes place at one side or the other indifferently. With alternating currents on the contrary, the rupture occurs at one end and thicknesses at the other, as in Fig. 3. We illustrate these experiments Messrs. Ganz and Co. exhibit a series of Swan lamps which have lasted long periods, under the following conditions:

No. of Pendants.	Candles.	Amperes.
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1
10	40	1

Certificates accompany these lamps, which are all in good working order. The last certificate testifies that four lamps exhibited had each burnt during 1875 hours. The second testifies to four lamps which ceased to work after 1800, 1500, 1385, and 1265 hours, and that 58 other portions of the same order—were still burning on August 6, 1883, after 1708 hours. The third certificate testifies that four lamps still in use after 2320 hours. These results are interesting, but they prove little more than that some incandescence lamps have a very long period of useful existence. That is really difficult to ascertain is the mean duration of such lamps, based not on a limited selected sample, but on some thousands taken by chance. Messrs. Ganz and Co. exhibit a list of 1000 lamps burnt by them. The following are the most important:

	Incandescence.
The National Theatre, Budapest	1000
University of Vienna, Vienna	1000
The Austrian Lloyd, Trieste	1000
R.K. Albin and Hoff, Vienna	1000
Central Telegraph Station, Vienna	1000
The Vienna State Theatre	1000

The foregoing list indicates how successfully Messrs. Ganz and Co. are proceeding the business of electric lighting on a large scale.

RAILWAY EXHIBITS AT THE VIENNA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

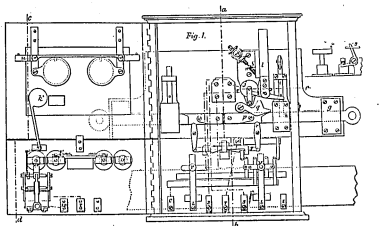


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

frictional compressor in addition, since the holes in the piston being always open, and the water or oil free to run through them, there is nothing to hold the gun in a seaway.

2. *The Hydraulic Recoil Press.*—This name is appropriated to that class of buffer which is used in the very large guns, and whose function is not only to check the recoil of the gun, but to run it in and



Fig. 3.

out. In these buffers (see Fig. 37), the piston is solid, and on recoil the liquid in the press is forced back by the force of recoil, and escapes through a series of spring valves. The size and kind of these valves is so regulated that while the force of recoil is sufficient to force them open, they yet offer sufficient resistance to absorb the recoil within the limits required, while at the same time they are too powerful to be opened by the ordinary hydraulic pressure necessary to run the gun in and out. For a full description of this hydraulic recoil press, see "Hydraulic Manual" by Loutmeant A. Barrow.

3. *The Compressor.*—In this compressor each piston (the rod of which is attached to the fore part of the slide) has a hole in it, and on the front face of it, a similar circular slide valve. This valve is fitted with studs which work in an inclined slot in the cylinder. As the gun recoils, the piston with the accompanying slide valve is drawn to the front of the cylinder, the studs in the valve turning it round, so that the hole is gradually closed. Thus at the outset, the hole in the piston is open to the full extent, while at the end it is closed and the gun can go no further.

In the compressor, which is fitted to the 6-in. breechloading gun, of the two pistons fixed to either side of the slide, one is in the rear and the other in front, both working in cylinders attached to the carriage. A tube joins the two cylinders, so entering one runs free from which the piston-rod is withdrawn. To this tube a cock is attached, which stops the flow of liquid when required, and thus holds the gun in a seaway.

This system certainly gives the best results of any that have been tried in our service, in the even any

that it controls the recoil, the spring being open to the full extent at the time when the gun has its maximum energy of recoil, and then gradually closing as the energy diminishes, so that the pressure on the cylinder is kept uniform throughout.

The question of recoil is a very interesting one, and it would, we think, repay any reader to study it. Information on the subject will be found in "The Manual of Gunnery for Her Majesty's Fleet, 1880," page 62 to 75, and "Treatise on Military Carriages, 1879," page 126 to 138.

(To be continued.)

THE VIENNA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—No. XVI.

RAILWAY COMPANIES' EXHIBITS.

The Eastern Railway of France.—Collectively the three principal departments of this important company—those of management, of rolling stock and traction, and of construction—made a very large exhibit.

The Management Department showed a considerable collection of apparatus, many of which are familiar to our readers. Amongst them may be mentioned a battery of Leclanché cells, portable apparatus for testing telegraph lines and batteries, compasses, commutators, bells, telephones, &c. Among new or modified apparatus the following may be referred to: In one form of Calsud battery the positive electrode is formed of a large lead tube open at both ends and filled with platelets of copper crystals. The negative electrode is a circular piece of zinc; the liquids used are sulphates of zinc and of copper. This battery, it is stated, is economical and easily maintained. Thibaut's dry which the zinc serves as a recipient, the liquid being replaced with moistened plaster. This battery has a resistance of 1 ohm, and 1.5 volts of electromotive force. It has been in use for more than a year without the plaster requiring to be moistened. M. Dumont, Inspector in the telegraph service, proposes to add to the plaster a certain proportion of chloride of calcium to insure its permanent humidity.

Two types of signal masts by reversing currents were shown. The one, in which a magnet is used, as employed by the Postal and Telegraph Department, the other without a magnet, in service by the Eastern Railway Company. The chief organ of the first instrument is an electro-magnet, between the two poles of which a soft iron tongue vibrates; it is jointed at one end to a magnet which gives it a fixed polarity. This tongue is kept at a very slight distance from one of the poles of the magnet, by means of a spring which bears against a screw that prevents contact. Supposing that the magnet is fixed at an intermediate station, it is so far that the ends of the electro-magnet are connected with the right and left line wires respectively. If the coil is so wound that the current carries a pole of the magnet opposite to the one of the polarized tongue, this latter will be attracted, and exert a force upon the stop, and the farther station will be signalled.

Section on c. d.

Section on c. d.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

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Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

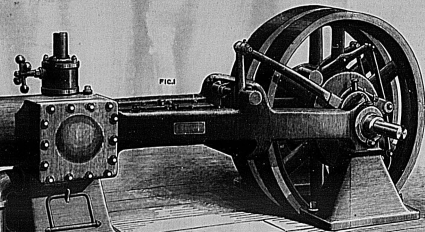
Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

STRAIGHT LINE ENGINE, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.



THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

It is accordance with the plans laid down and announcements made, the International Electrical Exhibition, under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, was duly opened on September 2nd. Compared with former exhibitions this is the smallest as regards space occupied, but one soon sees that the affair is of a highly practical character, and that there are many high-class exhibits and fewer of the gaudy-medical and silver-plating class. The building, which is constructed of rough wood with little attempt at internal decoration, is in West Philadelphia, and is easily reached by the tramway which passes over the Schuylkill by a singularly frail bridge consisting of wooden lattice work. The history of the construction is that during the Centennial Exhibition an extra bridge was required, and this was put up as a temporary erection in the short space of thirty days. It has been condemned as unsafe for some time, and the work of building a permanent structure is slowly progressing.

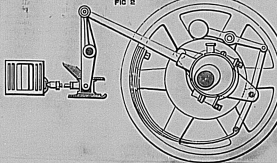
As regards the international character of the Exhibition, one is struck by the almost entire absence of the well-known European exhibitors. All that are represented have placed their goods in the stands of American firms; for instance, the stand of the Electrical Supply Company, of New York, includes a splendid collection of measuring instruments from Elliot Brothers, Cambridge's bitumen covered wire, which is largely employed both for overhead and underground work, and 'Hedges' patent cut-outs and safety fuses, which are also used for the protection of the electric wires in the building.

The arc light is well represented by the well-known systems of Brush, Weston, Hochhausen, as well as the newer inventions of Thomson, Houston, Van der Poeter, and the Western Electric Company. The incandescent display is represented by only a few exhibitors, the principal being the Edison Company, who maintain the most magnificent show of some 2000 lamps, maintained partly by one of the large 1600-light dynamo machines, which is shown at work. The Weston systems, exhibited by the United States Electric Lighting Company, is very complete, and is the most interesting in the Exhibition, in that it embraces some sixty-five Weston arc lamps, 1100 16-candle power lamps, and 100 large incandescent lamps of 125 candles each. We intend shortly illustrating this system, which has undergone considerable alterations. The gridiron form of filament introduced by Maxim has been discarded for a screw kind, which is made from thin sheets of collodion, the exhaustion process being carried out at the Exhibition by means of a specially designed mercury pump. Both Edison and Weston have their most recent designs for working incandescent lights at a distance, with high electro-motive force and corresponding incandescent lamps must be supplied in this manner, in order to compete with the dynamo arc light, which owes some of its success to the ease in which the No. 6 h.w.g. wire can be led into the building to be lighted.

The motive power is obtained from several descriptions of steam engines, one of the most novel, and at the same time the most practical, is that known as the straight line engine, which has been designed by Mr. J. E. Sweet, especially for electric light work. The general arrangement, Fig. 1, is not unlike other high-speed engines, but in details, we find a single eccentric, which is attached to the connecting rod, pivoted and the valve motion so designed that the steam admission is constant. The eccentric can be shifted from its greatest throw, which gives steam during three-fourths of the stroke to its least throw, which only equals the lap of the valve, and as the governor is very powerful, and the work it has to perform is light, the speed is maintained practically uniform independent of the work. The engine exhibited at work is one having a 10-in. cylinder by 16-in. stroke, it runs at 222 revolutions per minute, and indicates 50-horse power at its maximum speed. The line of shafting driven by this engine runs at the high speed of 350 revolutions—in fact, all shafting may be taken as running much faster than is common here. Most of the pulleys, both on the dynamo and shafting, are of the class shown in Fig. 2. They are constructed of wooden segments with wooden rims, securely built on, and are fixed to the shafting either by a taper sleeve or by bolting on, halves. A better adhesion of strap is secured by their use,

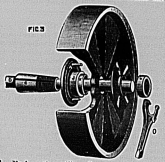
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FIG. 2



and a lighter shafting will carry them. American practice seems to favour high speed horizontal engines, but the single-acting rotary kind is also represented largely by the Westinghouse and Brotherhood engines, which we have already illustrated. In order to facilitate the work of the Board of Examiners, the Exhibition has been divided into twenty-nine sections, of which all the details have been

FIG. 3



settled. Each section will send a report to the executive committee, which will publish the results. The examiners have already commenced, and by the plan of subdivision it is expected that their labour will be much facilitated.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

The International Electrical Exhibition opened at Philadelphia is stated to be the most complete exhibition of the kind ever held, and to surpass all previous exhibitions in showing to what a wonderful extent electricity has entered into common use. The number of exhibits is about 1,500, which are divided into twenty-nine classes, embracing, with a few slight exceptions, every known electrical device. Among the many inventions exhibited are storage batteries for both light and power, and the synchronous multiplex system of telegraphy, by which, it is said, seventy-two distinct messages can be sent over one wire simultaneously. The United States government have a full exhibit, showing the different applications of electricity to the ordnance and light-house departments and the signal service. The Smithsonian Institute have sent, as a courtesy to compare with the synchronous multiplex system machine, the key of the machine with which Professor Morse transmitted the first message ever sent over a telegraph wire. This exhibition will be the seventh electrical exhibition, and it will be the first ever held in the United States. The last electrical exhibition was held at Vienna in 1883. Two were held in 1883 at London (Crystal Palace and Aquarium); one was held at Munich in 1882, one at London (Crystal Palace) in 1881-82, and one at Paris in 1881.

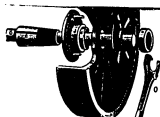
Engineering - Dec. 14, 1884.

A PHENOMENON OF THE EDISON LAMP.

In Mr. Edison's exhibit at the Philadelphia Exhibition a curious phenomenon was shown. Midway between the legs of the filament in an Edison incandescent lamp an insulated electrode of platinum strip was inserted, the tip of the electrode ending about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the neck of the lamp. When the lamp was in action, if a galvanometer was connected between the electrode and one terminal of the filament, a current was observed, which changed in direction according as the + or - terminal of the carbon was connected to the instrument. This shows that there is a discharge or current through the vacuum of the lamp. The current was many times stronger when the + pole of the carbon was that connected. The current was also increased by increasing the current in the lamp. After the lamp has been in use some time the positive-platinum or stronger current becomes weaker, possibly through some effect of polarization such as that noticed by Edmund in his experiments on the discharge through vacuum. On letting the lamp rest the current recovers itself again. A current was also obtained through the glass of the lamp by laying the platinum electrode on it outside. It would appear that in these lamps the air (or carbon) particles are disintegrated in a charged state from the filament in right lines.

The grilliron form of filament introduced by Maxim has been discarded for a serrated kind, which is made from thin sheets of celluloid, the exhaustion process being carried out at the Exhibition by means of a specially designed mercury pump. Both Edison and Weston show their latest designs for working incandescent lights at a distance, with high electro-motive force and corresponding saving of copper. It is well understood that any system of incandescent lamps must be supplied in this manner, in order to compete with the cheaper arc light, which owes some of its success to the ease in which the No. 0 h.w.g. wire can be led into the building to be lighted.

The motive power is obtained from several descriptions of steam engines, one of the most novel, and at the same time the most practical, is that known as the straight line oscillating engine, which has been designed by Mr. J. E. Sweet, especially for electric light work. The general arrangement, Fig. 1, is not unlike other high speed engines, but in details, worked by a single eccentric, which is shifted by a governor, Fig. 2, automatically controlling the cut-off, as the eccentric is so



settled. Each section will send a report in to the executive committee, which will publish the results. The examiners have already commenced, and by the plan of subdivision it is expected that their labour will be more facilitated.

The old German ironworks, Krupperts and Friedrich Karl, are to be equipped with torpedo apparatus.

printing in. 3 N Q is the valve with stuffing box, and with a ground-in seating R.

Hot Water Bib Valves.

This class of valve is very numerous, and they are nearly all made on the same principle as the screw-down cock. Fig. 453 illustrates a very good one, and I wish to draw your attention to the potential kind of boiler nut as shown at A: this is a very simple contrivance, to prevent the nut from turning round when the cock is being screwed off, &c., and is something that has been long wanted to be made better known to the public. In judging cocks and valves, and when selecting them articles, always select those which will work nice and smooth, and without jumping or turning irregularly, for this is a sign that the key and spindle are not true, though in place of it will happen through bad bolting, and in such cases through drunken threads, bent spindles, &c., &c.

Cistern and Boiler Screws.

back nut up without cutting the gasket, unless you use a ball or other washer next the back-nut, which only occasions additional trouble and expense. It may be well to say that this rule holds good with nearly all other connectors, such as pipe or iron cisterns, washers and valves, &c., as illustrated at F and S (Fig. 484 D).

Iron and Steel Cistern Washers and Washers.

These are shown fitted at S W T II (Fig. 489). Fig. 490 is a connection for fitting the lead pipe to top of hot-water cistern, &c. It fits in this Flange F, and is tightened-up from the outside by means of the back-nut D. This is also handy for connecting the waste-pipe to ordinary cistern troughs, &c. It is also used for the bottom of baths, bidets, wash-basins, &c.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

THE International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia is, as our readers are aware, held under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, the object being to give the American electrician an opportunity of comparing his work with that sent from other countries, and also to afford the public an opportunity of becoming acquainted with electrical appliances. Very wisely the committee of management decided not to give medals and prizes, but offered to make official examinations of any machines or instruments when so desired; and, although the Exhibition remains open for only a short time compactly speaking, there is no lack of exhibits and a fair sprinkling of novelties. Besides the usual run of dynamos and lamps, there is electrical machinery, a system of working railway signals by electricity, several suggested methods of putting telegraphic, telephone, and other cables underground, and a variety of storage batteries. The Edison Company, of course, occupy a prominent place as regards the number and importance of their exhibits; but they are run very close in the matter of important novelties by the Weston Company and the Thomson-Houston Company. Two dynamos placed on exhibition by the Edison Company are, in some not unimportant features, essentially novel. One is a type of disc machine, and the other a 1,200 incandescent lamp machine. The principle upon which these two machines are constructed is the same, but the application is dissimilar. In the disc dynamo there are two electro-magnets of the horseshoe pattern placed upon a horizontal plane surface, having their opposite poles in series. Radial segments forming a disc of copper revolve between the poles. These segments are insulated one from the other. Upon the periphery of the disc there are a number of thin pieces of copper—each being likewise insulated—connecting certain pairs of segments. The armature of this dynamo is the disc itself, and, as in the case with the wire of the armatures of dynamos of the regular type, the current is excited by the passage of the segments through the lines of force of the magnet. The axis is the initial point of departure of the current in this machine, thence it traverses the segment *en route* to the circumferential strip. After completing half the circumference and reaching another segment, it is led off by the brushes from the commutator. The current has, therefore, three consecutive times been led by the poles of the magnets; an operation which has served to increase it. The great 1,200 incandescent light dynamo is again different from this. The magnet does not differ from that found in the Edison dynamo of the well-known type, save in its immensity. It is the armature of this machine which is particularly unique. There are circular iron plates forming the core placed similarly to the plates in the ordinary dynamo. On these, however, set up longitudinally, are copper bars of an inch wide and having a thickness of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, each is covered with a coating of parchment paper and mica for the purpose of rendering them well insulated, not only from the core, but from each other as well. There are spaces between these bars through which a current of dry air can be forced, so as to prevent, at all times, the armature from becoming heated. Then there are circular strips of copper at the end of the machine revolved with velocity in order to insulate them from each other. The bars are joined in pairs to three circular strips. The commutator is not reached by the current until the latter has

EXHIBITS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

(For Description, see Page 507.)

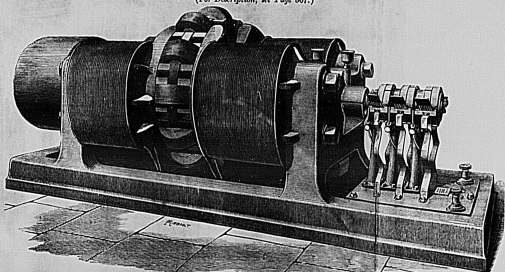


FIG. 1. BRUSH DYNAMO FOR SIXTY-FIVE ARC LAMPS

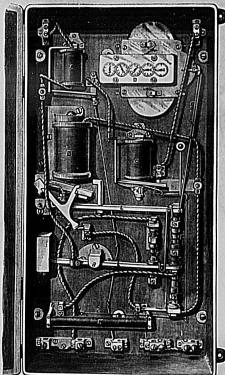


FIG. 4. THE BRUSH SECONDARY BATTERY MANIPULATOR

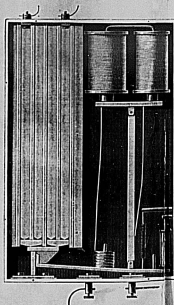


FIG. 2. BRUSH CURRENT REGULATOR

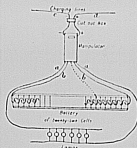


Fig. 3

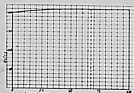


Fig. 4

performed in a Government or private establishment, or by dividing the work between Government and private works. To arrive at this conclusion inquiries were sent to the various private establishments. Lieutenant Jaques considers finally that the question will be thus effectually dealt with if a sufficient appropriation of money is voted by Government.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

The inventions of Mr. Edison were displayed in an exhibit which was made up by seven different companies and individuals. Mr. Edison showed his inventions in tele-

a pilot lamp; in fact, this display comprised all the fittings of a central lighting station of the most improved type. A large cone painted white, round which were fixed some 7500 Edison lamps, plain and coloured in spirals, attracted great attention when lighted, but drove visitors away from the neighbourhood, both on account of the heat and the glare produced by this amount of light.

The dynamos exhibited included those from 25 up to 400 lights, also the large one of 2000 A-lamp power known as "Jumbo," which was driven direct by an Armstrong and Sims' engine, the current being carried across the adjoining street by means of the underground conductors to the adjoining lecture-room. Some idea of the magnitude of this machine may be realised by comparing

bearings however seem to give some trouble, as those in the large dynamo machine were kept cool by means of a stream of water circulating through them. All the Edison exhibits were interesting, but that which claimed the greatest attention from electric engineers or others interested in the problem of the best means of distributing the electric current for lighting purposes was the arrangement of working models illustrating the underground conductors of the Edison Electric Tube Company of Brooklyn. To understand the important changes which have taken place in the form of the conductors, which enable a saving to be made of about 60 per cent. of the weight of copper necessary to carry a given current, one must go back to the Edison exhibit at the Electrical

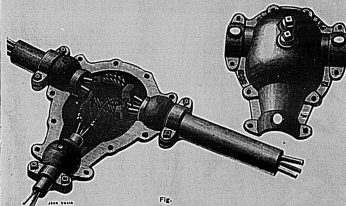


Fig. 6

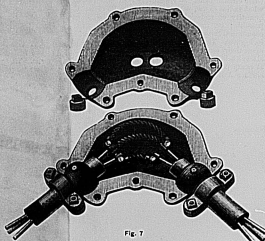


Fig. 7

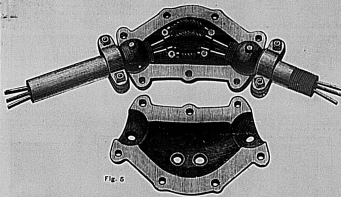


Fig. 8

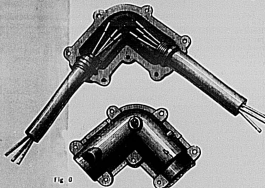


Fig. 9

EDISON'S LEAD CONNECTIONS.

graphy, his etheroscope, odorscope, microammeter, and several other instruments with queer sounding names, which did not come within the objects of our visit. There were the exhibits of the separate companies working the lamp, machine, and underground conductors; also that of

the armature, which is composed of bars of cast copper 1 in. by 1 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. long, and having a total weight of four tons, with that used in an ordinary dynamo. With the exception of "Jumbo," the Edison machines have lost some of their characteristics such as the double pair of

Exhibition in Paris. The Edison underground conductors then were of semicircular section, the flat faces of each pair being opposite to one another, and separated by half an inch of the same composition with which the tubes in which they were embedded were fitted—Fig. 1. At certain distances expansion boxes were put in to allow for the rise in temperature of the conductor, which were so proportioned that the limiting temperature was 50 deg. Fah.

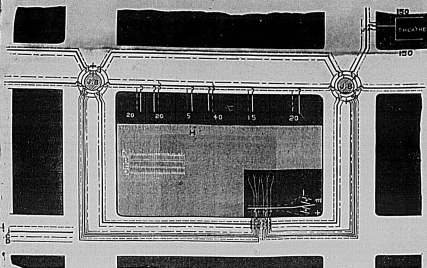
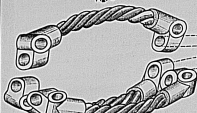


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

These conductors are still manufactured, although we were informed that since the introduction of the three-wire system which we now illustrate there is little demand for system which we now illustrate there is little demand for the older form. The difference between the two plans of the distribution will be easily understood by referring to the



the corporation for central station lighting and private installations. The office of the combined exhibit was also fitted as the testing station, and the wires from the

long poles; those are now much shorter and reduced to two—in fact, the appearance of the newest machine is more like the improved Hopkinson type.

plan, Fig. 3, which represents a Supply Station and arrangement of electric mains. Two dynamo machines are shown in the plan, the third or neutral wire B used to work the system.

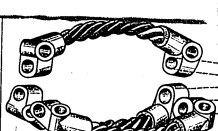
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the corporation for central station lighting and private installations. The office of the combined exhibit was also fitted as the testing station, and the wires from the dynamos were led where numerous instruments were displayed for reading current, testing potential and

long poles; these are now much shorter and reduced to two—in fact the appearance of

The position of the brushes is well arranged in all the Edison machines, and it is quite the same in the new two—



plan, Fig. 2, which represents a Supply Station and arrangement of electric main. Two dynamo machines are used to work the system. They are marked *m* in the plan and are joined in series, the third or neutral wire *B* is connected to the location

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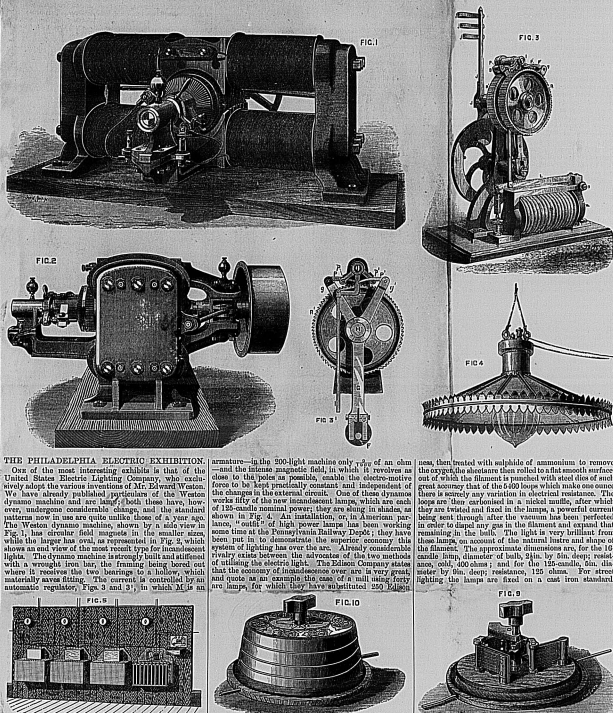
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WESTON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

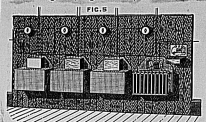


THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the United States Electric Lighting Company, who exclusively adopt the various inventions of Mr. Edward Weston. We have already published particulars of the Weston dynamo machine and are lamp; both these have, however, undergone considerable change, and the standard pattern now in use are quite unlike those of a year ago. The Weston dynamo machines, shown by a side view in Fig. 1, has circular field magnets in the smaller sizes which the larger has oval, as represented in Fig. 2, which shows an end view of the most recent type for incandescent lights. The dynamo machine is strongly built and stiffened with a wrought iron bar, the framing being bored out where it receives the two bearings to a hollow, which materially saves fitting. The current is controlled by an automatic regulator, Figs. 2 and 3, in which M is an

armature—in the 200-light machine only $\frac{1}{8}$ in. of an ohm—and the infinite magnetic field, in which it revolves as close to the poles as possible, enable the electro-motive force to be kept practically constant and independent of the changes in the external circuit. One of these dynamo works fifty of the new incandescent lamps, which are shown in Fig. 4. An installation, or, in American parlance, "outfit," of high power lamps has been working some time at the Pennsylvania Railway Depot; they have been put in to demonstrate the superior economy this system of lighting has over the old. Already considerable rivalry exists between the advocates of the two methods of utilizing the electric light. The Edison Company states that the economy of incandescent lamps is very great, and quote as an example the case of a mail using forty incandescent lamps, for which they have substituted 250 Edison

lamps, then treated with sulphide of ammonium to remove the oxygen, the substance then rolled to a flat smooth surface, out of which the filament is punched with steel dies of such great accuracy that of the 400 loops which make one lamp there is scarcely any variation in electrical resistance. The lamps are then carbonized in a nickel mantle, after which they are twisted and fixed in the lamps, a powerful current being sent through after the vacuum has been perfected in order to disperse any gas in the filament and expand that remaining in the bulb. The light is very brilliant from the glass, on account of the natural lustre and shape of the filament. The approximate dimensions are, for the 10-candle lamp, diameter of bulb, $\frac{3}{16}$ in.; by 6 in. deep; resistance, 400 ohms; and for the 125-candle, dia. 1 in., depth by 6 in.; resistance, 125 ohms. For street lighting the lamps are fixed on a cast iron standard



electro-magnet on the main circuit attracting the armature, which is kept away by the action of the spring S . The pulley P is rotated and causes a horizontal movement to be given to the jaws P^1 and P^2 , which are set so as to slip over the ratchet wheels R^1 and R^2 ; but should the current increase, the attraction of the armature causes one of the jaws to gear into its wheel and causes a rotary movement to be given to the arm A , and thus put a resistance in the circuit of the field magnet by means of the contacts J J , which slide on a commutator. A movement in the reverse direction is brought about by the spring S when the current is weakened. This regulator is applied to all the machines at the Exhibition, and is far more practical than the old form, in which the brushes were moved over the sections of the commutator.

The United States Company have fine displays of machines for incandescent lighting, one of which supplies five hundred and thirty 110 volt lamps on a show-board, arranged after the fashion of the old oil lamp illumination. In external design they are similar to those used for lighting, but are round with a shunt of thin wire, the low resistance of the

lamps, costing hourly 1.08 dols. as against 1.90 dols. for the old system, exclusive of interest in both cases.

The electro-negative force adopted by Mr. Weston in 600 volts, the lamps being in multiple series of four; a special resistance is inserted between each of the lamps, which is either inserted automatically or by hand, the object being to avoid extinction or destruction of those in series should an accident happen to say one or more of them. The right is another electro-magnet, which cuts out all the lamps by opening the circuit as soon as all four lamps are extinguished, and thus saves the power which would otherwise be wasted.

The new lamp, Fig. 6, which is adopted throughout the system, has a filament totally different to that formerly used by Maxim; it is composed of a malleable metal tantulum, which is manufactured in the following manner:—The raw material is cathodic, or a species of hand-drawn gun-cotton, which has long been employed as a substitute for ivory, and is often seen in various forms. It is supplied in sheets which are first split to the required thick-



Fig. 7, which shows the ordinary American practice adopted of furnishing electric light posts with steps, the attendant trimmer having a seat strapped to him which he faces to the top of the posts by means of two loops, the wire run, as shown, from the top of one post to the next. The lamps are fitted into a new form of socket shown in section by Fig. 8; the glass bulb is fitted into a brass socket furnished with an insulated projection which engages with a spring, the other connection being the nut with the socket. To secure the lamp it is turned around so that the pins project into the hollow at top of the holder, which has a switch in its base. This arrangement is simple and well designed, and in common with the many exhibits of Mr. Weston, is the outcome of practical experience with many kinds of fittings. Some trouble has been experienced with the switches used for incandescent work, and a standard form has been adopted, Figs. 9 and 10, in which the contact pieces are separated some distance when the current is turned off; a cast action is employed which necessitates good machine work to

insure accuracy. The Weston arc lamp has also undergone considerable alteration and has lost its original simplicity; the interior parts are shown by Fig. 11, and consist of two solenoids A and B acting on a clutch in the usual differential manner, with the addition of an automatic cut-out which comes into action should the arc

consist of a small dynamo A connected by means of a flexible shaft to the pulley D. The arrangement bears a strong resemblance to that shown by Mr. Gordon at a meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers last year. The United States Electric Lighting Company has taken up the manufacture of carbons on a large scale, and has

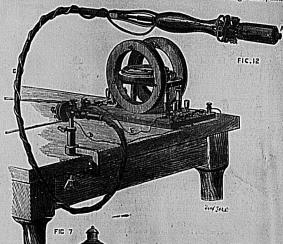
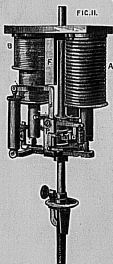


FIG. 6

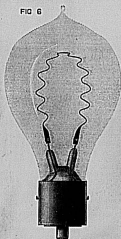
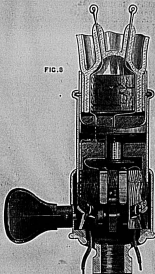


FIG. 8



burn too long or irregularly; it also closes a by-pass circuit until the arc is struck, and prevents a bad lamp from robbing the current of the others on the series.

A very large assortment of instruments is exhibited, including a new form of Clark's standard cell; also an apparatus for exploring the strength of a magnetic field, Fig. 12, which

samples of the process in various stages, a number of explorers at work driving various machine tools of Messrs. William Sellers' make; and the inevitable cascade produced by a small centrifugal coupled to a dynamo attracts great crowds to this interesting exhibit.

hour for each nominal 1-horse power. The contents rating, which is adopted by the engineer of the Exhibition, is 30 lb. of water per hour to the nominal horse-power, so these boilers would equal 225-horse power. The heating surface is produced by causing the fire to pass between a number of slabs consisting of spherical balls termed "units," and which are precisely the same both for the water and steam space. The construction of these units is clearly shown by reference to Fig. 1; also the method of connecting by means of a bolt, which passes through the entire length of the slab, its ends being protected from the heat by being surrounded either by steam or water, which collects in the spherical cap. The spheres are cast iron 8 in. in diameter, the joint being made without red lead by simply allowing the male and female ends to butt together, after each has been accurately turned, the small amount of leakage which occurs at first is soon taken up. A special quality of cast iron, which resembles Bessemer steel, is used for the spheres. The ordinary working pressure is from 80 lb. to 100 lb. per square inch, each unit being tested to 350 lb.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

The class of Mechanical Motors, which includes "steam, gas, water, bent, and wind engines," did not furnish any special novelty; besides, the three last sources of power were not represented, and the gas engines were on the well-known principles of Otto and Clerk. The largest exhibitor of steam engines was the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, of Philadelphia, which had four Porter-Allen engines, together equal to 425-horse power, and one Southwark engine of 50-horse power and another of 100-horse power. This very fine exhibit contributed more power than was actually required, and at the same time astonished the engineer who is accustomed to rate the horse-power on a nominal basis, and who is at a loss to understand how an engine with two 18 in. cylinders and 30 in. stroke can be termed 500-horse power. The Porter-Allen type of hori-

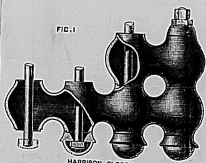


FIG. 1

HARRISON GLOBE.

zontal engine is too well known to require further description, and the Southwark only differs in the construction of the valve gear. Both these engines are very durably constructed with special attention to oiling arrangements for continuous runs without stopping; and it was intended to work the 25-horse power engine for thirty consecutive days and nights, to test its suitability as a motor for an electrical supply station. These engines took steam from a common pipe, which was supplied by the Root, Babcock and Wilcox, and Harrison boilers, which are all of the sectional type, and represent the practice which is now general throughout the United States of employing this class of boiler in preference to the Cornish or locomotive and other allied forms. The Root boiler is well known, and the Edison installations of the electric light on the Holborn Viaduct and elsewhere have made us familiar with the Babcock, which has been described in connection with the Edison system. The Harrison boiler was first introduced some twenty years ago both in the United States and England, and American boilers on this principle are said to have been working satisfactorily for that period, but those boilers failed which were manufactured in this country, probably because the cast iron employed was inferior to that obtainable in America. It has recently been reintroduced by a Philadelphia firm, who exhibited two boilers set together and equalling 160-horse power, on the basis of evaporating 45 lb. of water into dry steam per

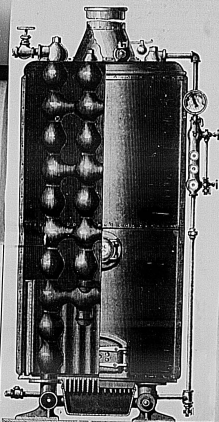


Fig. 2—VERTICAL HARRISON BOILER.

before leaving the works. An experiment was made to ascertain the ultimate pressure required to break these spheres by means of the hydraulic pump, the results being that a four-ball unit burst with 1400 lb. on the square inch, and a two-ball with 2200 lb. A special advantage of this description of boiler is the ease with which it can be enlarged so as to furnish steam for additional power; for instance one set of units termed a slab, is equal to 64-horse power, and the number of slabs can be considerably increased without interfering with the action

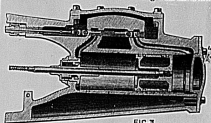


FIG. 3

STRAIGHT LINE ENGINE CYLINDER.

of the boiler. A vertical form on the same principle is illustrated by Fig. 2. In this design the slabs are connected together and supported on the two hollow feet forming mud drums, which, being below the grate, are always accessible, and enable the sediment to be easily removed. The shell of the boiler is enclosed by a sheet iron casing made in halves and connected by bolts through angle iron at the sides, so that it can easily be removed for cleaning or examining the slabs. This vertical boiler was used to furnish steam for the Brotherhood three-cylinder engine, which drove the dynamo machine for the naval search light.

We have recently illustrated and described the general arrangement of the straight line engine, and now

are led in the usual manner. Afterwards the pipe is filled up with mineral oil, which spreads half between the interstices of the wires and effectually insulates them. Any leakage is provided for by having a tank at one end of the line at such an elevation as is necessary to produce a small head of oil. The conductor brought into the Exhibition building is a pipe, which carries eighteen

Morse circuits and seven telephone circuits a distance of eight miles to the branch station of the Pennsylvania Railway. Correspondence could be carried on with this station by means of a telephone on the exhibitor's stand. The wires from induction caused by the Morse circuits is very small. Fig. 1 shows a junction box and the hand holes and outlets for taking wires into adjoining buildings; a similar tube would be used for the electric light are wires. The Brooks system would require several pipes

to accommodate all the overhead wires which at present adorn the side walk of most American cities, and in some instances it may be necessary to build a conduit. The Continental Telegraph and Telephone Company provides for a large number of wires by erecting a conduit of terra-cotta composed of quarter sections joined on a bed or base of the same material, as a foundation. The interior is fitted with

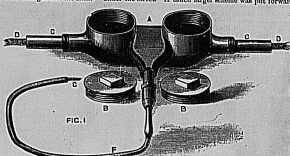


FIG. 1

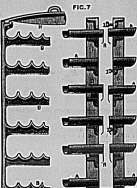


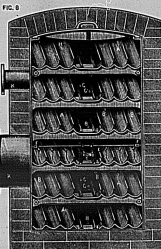
FIG. 7

CONTINENTAL CABLE COMPANY'S MAIN SUPPORTS.

iron frames which clamp plates of some suitable insulating material, which are perforated with holes of various sizes suited to the gauge of wire to be used. In the section exhibited the insulator was a slab of glass, and suggested an easy plan to neutralize the effect of induction with telephone wires, by causing these to be held so as to cross symmetrically round each other, for which purpose the holes in the glass could be numbered to assist the threading of the

are perspective views of the kerbstones, or rather its hollow iron substituting, the wires being shown in position. Fig. 2 is a vertical section at a street corner, and Figs. 7 and 8 are plans of corners, the former having an inlet for the electric cable which is supposed to have crossed under the street. A much larger scheme was put forward

by the Continental Underground Cable Company, which proposes laying the telegraph and telephone wires quite separate from the electric light cables. For the further of a brick conduit is recommended, in which at intervals are



CONTINENTAL CABLE COMPANY'S MAIN SUPPORTS.

placed uprights B, Fig. 7, which support the circular sheet iron pockets A, which extend from one manhole to the next, and secure a perfectly smooth surface. The wires

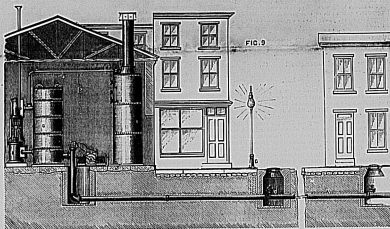


FIG. 9

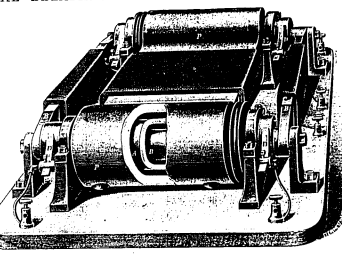
CONTINENTAL COMPANY'S METHOD OF KEEPING MAINS DRY.

wires in the most suitable direction. The American Sectional Electric Underground Company exhibited a full-sized conduit of cast iron, similar to that which has been laid down on Chestnut street, Philadelphia for more than a year, in order to carry the electric wires used for the street lighting. The objection to the system would be the great cost of such a conduit, which is designed so that it can be opened at any part in order to get at the wires, which rest on the bottom and on a tray shown. A plan which has the advantage of accessibility without disturbing the street is that shown by Mr. James Woodward; and although the idea of utilizing the kerbstones is not altogether new, this arrangement has great points. Figs. 2 and 3, p. 318,

are either drawn through by hand or by the use of a small electro-motor C, which runs on rails D, Fig. 8, and to which by means of a cross arm E the conduit is attached to the wires are fastened. The inside measurement of a conduit suitable for 7200 wires is said to be 1 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. Underground electric light wires have been strenuously opposed on account of the tendency to leakage in damp weather, and consequent loss of tension. To obviate this the Continental Company proposes keeping the air in the conduit or tube under considerable pressure and perfectly dry, and in order to do so it would be necessary to erect an air pump and force the air through a dryer. The arrangement as applied to a lighting station is shown by Fig. 9; the street

manholes are necessarily fitted with air-tight lids. This is not the first time a system of air-drying has been recommended; but it appears to us that much simpler methods might be adopted, and the air kept in a sufficiently dry state by placing some moisture-extracting chemical in the manholes, and by means of a natural draught causing a slow circulation of the air through the tube.

THE DELAFIELD DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINE.



THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—No. XII.

By C. J. H. WOODRUFF, Boston.
THE DELAFIELD PIPE DYNAMO.

The Delafield pipe dynamo is constructed for actuating purposes and presents unusual novelties in design. There are two structures consisting of copper tubes revolving upon their axes between the poles of two magnets. In the above illustration, one magnet P P' is straight with hollow pole-pieces, the other magnet H H' is in the form of a parallelogram whose pole-pieces form the support upon which the copper tube revolves. This armature is of course insulated from the magnets by means of hard rubber bushings around the portions of the pole-pieces of the inner magnet where the journals of the armature are placed. The field coils are in shunt, and those on the magnet P' are wound in the opposite direction from those on the magnet P, so that pole-pieces of opposite magnetic polarity are on each side of the copper tube forming the armature. There are no commutators, and the current is collected by brushes D D D D applied directly at the ends of the armatures.

The electromotive force, as the machine is run, is said to be 1.2 volts, and the resistance of the copper pipes serving as armatures .000018 ohm.

UNDESIRABLE WIRES.

There is a widespread feeling of opposition to the use of aerial wires in cities, and several city governments, with all the intemperance of ignorance characteristic of practical politicians, have decreed that the wires must be buried—at some specified time. In the present state of the art of supplying are lights from central stations to scattered cities, the measure is simply prohibitory. The telephone companies have concentrated their best forces upon this problem with indifferent success; and the telegraph companies will have to exercise their prominent faculty of looking out for themselves should an attempt be made to force their wires underground in cities.

The clothes-line system of overhead wires adds no heavily to the landscape, but that is no valid reason for their abolition. The few instances where wires interfered with holders of the fire department might have been avoided; and as to individual peril, a human working on an overhead wire system is in infinitely greater danger from gravity than from electricity.

As far as the writer represents the interests of American underwriters, this matter, he would protest against any serious action tending to put conductors of electric are lighting systems underground, as being a needless liability to produce the most serious results in fire risk of property. Most of the fires from are lighting systems have occurred in places where the current was diverted

from the main circuit by two contacts, one of them being a ground which had existed for an unknown time, and the second and accidental contact, being another ground of sufficiently high resistance to convert electric energy into heat whose temperature was high enough to ignite combustible material. When the conductors are secured to elevated supports, they can easily be kept free from all such earth connection, and a casual inspection shows the place of probable difficulty by contact with other conductors. With an underground system, this danger exists everywhere in the line, and is difficult to locate while the natural deterioration of material renders the hazard an increasing one. Whatever are the merits of the case, this agitation has stimulated inventors, who soon to think the digging of a trench the chief difficulty in the problem, and the protection of patent law has been invoked accordingly. They were in full force at the Exhibition with "no induction," "counter induction," and "anti-induction" devices, none of which embodied any electrical principle, or in all probability were ever put to any extensive practical test. One of these conductors was made of polished copper about 1/4 in. thick, and contained transverse partitions of thick glass, about 10 ft. apart, pierced with holes which constituted an excellent device for scraping the insulation from the wires. This is organized on the Mele and Persian principle, because once laid any change in the wires would be out of the question. In another system the wires are laid on curved pieces of earthenware supported on brackets cast against the sides of the conduit, affording an opportunity for condensation to increase the leakage to a great extent. Ropes are laid to draw the wires through the conduit, with somewhat less certainty of destructive abrasion than in the scheme with the glass disc-parties.

Another exhibit showed the method of using hollow cast-iron tubes for the conduits, with the wire laid in brackets of pottery fastened to the bottom and sides of the iron trough. One gentleman proposed to cover the wires with an insulating covering plated with copper on the outside, connected to the earth, forming an "anti-induction" covering.

There is no example of placing the wires on insulated supports in large houses, which method appears to lack the stimulus of a patent. In criticizing some features of devices for underground electric are currents, no mention has been made of the excessive cost of such conductors.

Fire alarm circuits have been successfully conducted underground in some of our cities for many years, and under appropriate using galvanic currents also operated through underground conductors in exceptional instances. With the cheaper method of aerial wires, electric illumination has been made not only remarkably profitable enterprises, and the enforcement of any law compelling underground conductors would oblige them to stop operations,

and thereby limit the use of are lights to isolated plants.

There has not been up to the present time, except in mines, any electrical are-lighting circuits in use in the United States, where the conductors lie beneath the surface for long distances. The matter is being tried in the city of Washington, where it was forgotten to place the wires when the conduit was being laid, and at last accounts the issue was to decide who should pay the cost of opening the conduit and laying the wires, which should have been put in while the conduit was under construction.

NOTES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE Christmas course of lectures at the Royal Institution will be given this year by Professor Tyndall on the Sources of Electricity. The six lectures will deal with the development of electricity in frictional machines, in the voltaic battery, in the thermopile, and in minerals and dynamo machines. It is obvious that such a subject is rich in experimental demonstration, and may easily be adapted to the statements of a juvenile audience, as is required by the time-honoured custom of the Institution. The syllabus of subjects to be treated before Easter contains four lectures on Heliogeny, by Dr. Gougeon; three on the Scale on which Nature Works, by Professor Johnstone Stoney; five on the Structure and Life History of Crustal Animals, by Professor Moseley; eleven on the New Chemistry, by Professor Hearn; and two on Museums and National Education, by Professor Sidney Gilpin. The course will conclude on Thursday, there will also be three on Greek Sculpture, by C. Waldstein; and one on the Life, Theory, and Work of Richard Wagner.

THE HYPNOSCOPIC.

Sir William Thomson in a lecture to the Midland Institute delivered about a month ago on the new gateway of knowledge, pointed to the possibility of a magnetic sense, which might give a sensation of magnetism similar to that of heat and cold. Soon afterwards Professor W. F. Barrett recounted some experiments which came under his notice, and which have since proved to be of great importance in revealing the presence of magnetism as developed by the core of a powerful electric magnet. Dr. J. Ochorowicz has investigated the subject still further, and observed that all persons sensitive to the magnet are hypnotizable in a corresponding degree. In studying the matter he uses an instrument termed a hypnoscope, which is simply a tubular magnet slit up the side, the edges of the slit forming the poles, which are preserved by an oblong armature. Such an apparatus need only be 3 or 4 centimetres in diameter and 5 or 6 centimetres long; weighing 150 to 200 grammes. Made of Alvar steel, it is very strongly magnetic, and will sustain twenty-five times its own weight. It is applied as follows: After the armature is drawn off, the index finger of the person to be tested is thrust into the tube of the hypnoscope in such a way that the latter hangs from the finger by its poles, which are connected through the finger. After two minutes the magnet is drawn off and the finger examined. Dr. Ochorowicz states that of a hundred persons chosen at hazard, and examined in this way, recently will observe no change, but thirty will experience changes of two sorts, subjective and objective. For example, 20 per cent. declare they feel a prickling sensation as if needles entered the skin, or a cold, or a cold air sensation of heat and dryness. These two sensations may exist, one being felt in the right arm, and the other in the left. The cold sensation resembles that felt in front of an electrostatic machine. Some 8 per cent. of the total will probably feel disagreeable and sometimes painful sensations of numbness, swelling, heaviness of the hand, and irresistible attraction. The objective changes are either involuntary or involuntary. The cold sensation disappears after a few minutes by light friction, but without that, will last some minutes, or even hours. The effects of this class can be hypnotized in a single session. Whether these effects are really magnetic, Dr. Ochorowicz does not say. He thinks, however, that the magnetic effects have only the substratum of another action so feeble from a physical point of view as to be scarcely perceptible by our instruments of research. What

method to be of the light reflected, which agrees well with the prior value. The experiments led M. Violle to the conclusion that the platinum at its fusing point fulfill the conditions requisite in an absolute standard of light, resting as it does on a definite physical phenomenon. The standard chosen is readily comparable with existing standards, and the unit can be multiplied by increasing the surface in fusion.

The Engineer, Oct. 17/84

THE BOSTON ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—The preliminary arrangements for the Boston Exhibition are progressing. The officers have been organized, an advisory board formed, and electrical people generally notified that it is to be opened on the 24th of November next. It will be held in the building of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, and continues about five weeks. Goods will be received between the 5th and 10th of November. It follows very closely upon the Philadelphia Exhibition, and must necessarily, in many respects, be a duplicate of that, if the display is complete. It is, however, possible that there will be too many of them, for the reason that it is probably the most effective manner in which the public can be made familiar with the various electrical appliances. The business is already popularized in certain directions by reason of popular ignorance of the subject, and if there are those who still believe that immense profits are realized in every branch of it, they may learn by examination of various exhibits that considerable sums of money must be invested before any returns are secured. How far the general public will appreciate a technical exhibition of this kind, depends upon its attractiveness, the character of the people in the vicinity of its location, and the prices of appliances.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—No. XIII.

By G. J. H. WOODBURY, Boston.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC LAMP COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.
The exhibit of the Western Electric Company, of New York, Boston, and Chicago, was a re-creation of the telephone. These large establishments represent one of the commercial features for the telephone. Not many years ago, Professor Bell found in Mr. Charles Williams, Jun., of Boston, a man who possessed the skill necessary to prepare the telephone for commercial application, and also sufficient foresight to perceive the possibilities of the invention and have faith in its success. The Bell telephone have always been made in the electrical instrument factory of Mr. Williams, and the Western Electric Company represents a union of this establishment with two others at Chicago and New York, for the manufacture of telephone supplies and other electrical apparatus. The switchboard is the most important of the tributary inventions brought out by the telephone. Without it telephone intercourse would have been limited to isolated lines and the central station system impossible.

The Western electric switchboard for large central stations of telephone companies enables any operator to make a connection promptly between any two persons in an office of 4000 subscribers without leaving her chair. This form of switchboard has been in practical use in some of the large cities in the United States, and the only portion of the apparatus which appears to be liable to derangement is the connecting cords, which will, as the result of long use, break in hidden places. This, however, is not a sufficient defect to counterbalance its other advantages; and it could be diminished by occasional testing of those cords for increase in resistance, and thus make repairs before actual breakages occur.

For smaller stations limited to 500 subscribers, the Williams switchboard in this exhibit is more simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. The illustration shows the brass pins on the front row A, which are used to make the connections by pushing them through the brass strips which run across the board. This method of connection limits the communication to one pair of subscribers at a time on the same strip.

The various switchboards in a telephone station are lettered, Fig. 1 representing switchboard A, and the letters at the sides represent the other switchboards in the room, which can be thrown in the circuit when subscribers whose wires enter on different boards, wish to be placed into communication with each other. When a subscriber calls to the central office, the act of ringing the bell also causes one of the drops D to fall and attract the operator. During an electric storm last year, the earth's polarity kept these drops up, so that there was no communication with central offices. The duration of this storm was variable in different places in the eastern portion of the United States. The "generators" at the alternating current magnetos used to ring the call bells are termed, were run at the Exhibition by a small electromotor near the switchboard. Generally a water motor is used. This exhibit also contained a full line of the supplies used by telephone and telegraph companies, including some fine examples of testing instruments. Among the insulated copper wire were cables made for underground and for aerial purposes, and containing from 6 to 100 conducting wires each. The insulation is paraffin, and the whole group surrounded by lead. It is claimed that as a matter of experience, the use of paraffin renders the static capacity of these cables lower than any other insulator, and thereby avoids to a large extent the retardation consequent on the static charge, which is often a serious difficulty in the use of cables for telephonic purposes.

forings now adopted with so much pride by Woolwich is really obsolete. It was announced, as we say, the Mary Estimation, when dealing with the take from eighteen months to two years to complete of the new type could be made in four months. The cost of a 35-ton gun of steel construction is put down at 16,000, a gun of the new type and the same size his estimate will cost 3000 only.

The writer concludes his letter with the following appeal to the Marquis of Hartington:

"I appeal to you sincerely, that there is yet time, have a fair trial. But let it be tried under the direction of one who understands it and not by those who understand it not, and only half believe in it. I place my knowledge unconditionally at your lordship's disposal. With the able assistance of Colonel Northland and the master at his command, the merits or demerits of the system could be tried at a moderate cost in a very few months. If this offer is rejected, and wire gun construction attempted, and that other nations who have taken to it, suffer up scientifically, will pursue it successfully, and England will again be, as she now condescendingly is, behind in the artillery race."

Thus what we proposed in a previous article is now suggested by Mr. Longridge himself, and it is certainly hoped that those in authority will cast aside egotism and belief in official infallibility, and give the system a fair chance under its own inventor. Knowing what we do about official routine and the number of conflicting elements that have to be brought together to reach the desired result, we cannot be sanguine of seeing our wires carried out at an early date, but public opinion must prevail if, as we persistently urge, we are to be spared the consequences of bringing it to bear to support a cause which we are sure will rebound to the honour of England.

THE WEATHER OF OCTOBER, 1884.

The weather in the British Isles during October has been very changeable, though the rainfall has been below the average, and on the whole the temperature has been seasonable. Referring to extreme positions to which the Isle of Man is central, the mean atmospheric pressure and temperature were as follows:

Position.	Mean Pressure.	Difference from Normal.	Mean Temperature.	Difference from Normal.
	Bar.	In.	Therm.	deg.
North ..	30.19	above 0.09	49	above 2
South ..	30.14 0.22	52 5
East ..	30.07 0.19	50 4
Central ..	30.02 0.21	51 5

The distribution of rain, in amount and frequency, may be roughly represented by the following results:

Places.	Heavy Days.	Amount.	Difference from Normal.
Birmingham ..	26	4.02	above 0.12
Leicester ..	26	4.02	above 0.12
Valencia ..	26	3.10	above 2.05
Lambeth ..	26	3.10	above 2.05

Atmospheric pressure was much above the normal values, and the excess was greatest in the south-west, and central districts. Those are the districts which had seasonable mean temperature, and fell much below the average. In the north, temperature was above the normal. In the east, the rainfall exceeded the average, but this was due to the exceptionally large fall on the 14th. In accordance with the mean distribution of barometrical pressure, the resultant of the daily general direction of the winds in W.N.W., the resultant being from W.S.W. The barometrical column ranged between 30.7 on the 6th and 30.4 on the 28th, these that it was abnormally large, 2.1 in. The highest temperature, 65 deg., occurred at Leicester on the 16th; the lowest, 28 deg., at Cambridge on the 24th. A rainfall of 2.22 in. was recorded at Leicester on the 11th and 1.02 in. at Leith on the 20th. On the 8th, 9 a.m., a cyclonic storm centre was located west of the Hebrides, and travelling S.S.E., reached the entrance to the Bristol Channel next morning, and progressed to the Hebrides and Denmark during

the succeeding two days. A thunderstorm occurred at Oxford on the 9th, and lightning was reported the next day in south-west England. During the night of the 25th and 26th a deep cyclonic storm centre passed northward of Scotland, and the eastward, and gave to these islands generally a severe storm, and

During the night of the 28th and 29th another deep cyclonic storm centre came from the westward, and at 8 a.m. marked 28.63 in. at Aberdeen. From the 1st to the 24th the weather was in places, the barometrical pressure being remarkably high and uniformly distributed on the 6th, with heavy rain, and a little snow in some parts; 12th to 21st, equally, misty, hail in places, sudden and large changes of temperature. At Kew, on the 29th, 8 a.m., air 34 deg., 29 deg. lower than the preceding morning. An estimate of clear days given 10 to the south and east, and 6 to the north and central districts; and of overcast days 14 for the north and 10 for the south; and other districts having intermediate results. The duration of bright sunshine, estimated in percentages of its possible amount, for four weeks ending the 27th, was 57 for these islands generally, 58 for the Channel Isles, east England 52, south England 51, north-east England and east Scotland 50, central and south-west England 50, Scotland 50, north-west England 50, north Ireland 51, north Scotland 18, and north Ireland 17.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—No. VI.

By J. C. B. WOODWARD, Boston.

THE VAS OR PODE DYNAMO.

The armature of the Van de Podes dynamo is of the Gramme type, but contains several modifications in construction, the core of the armature being made up of concentric wrought-iron rings with wrought-iron bars parallel to the shaft rivetted to them. This forms a strong framework, susceptible of ready reversal of magnetism as the armature revolves.

There is a difference in the arrangement of the dynamos, the larger ones being provided with a separate circuit to maintain the field magnets, and

the main circuit. Smaller dynamos of this system would be similar, with the purpose of rendering them "self-regulating."

The armature is governed by an electromotor in a manner which is new to the United States, the commutator possessing some points in common with Thibault's commutator. The electro-motor of the armature is a nut, which revolves upon a screw forming the lamp rod, and the rotation of the nut causes the longitudinal motion of the arm. The bobbin on this armature are double wound in reverse directions, the inner fine winding being in series, while the outer coarse winding is near each other, the current through the coarse winding causes the armature to revolve in such a direction that the distance between the carbons is increased. On the other hand, should the fine carbons too long, the increase of current in the fine winding would bobbin would turn the armature in a contrary direction and move the carbons towards each other.

This company also have another arm lamp regulated by differential magnets. This system belongs to the low-tension class of arm lamps, and its soft light renders it peculiarly adapted to photographic purposes. It is extensively used in western cities for street lighting for each work. The light is secured about two yards in diameter and made of white medium. Because of this, the armature is used by the photographers to obtain desired effects. The best results have been obtained under such circumstances by using rapid dry plates, but giving full exposure the same as with wet plates. The same apparatus is also used for printing and copying photographs.

THE DIETHL INCANDESCENCE LAMP.

An incandescence lamp completely sealed, without any conductors or other electrical contact, heating through the glass bulb, might at first be declared an impossibility, and, after explanation, must be admitted, to be a curiosity. Such is the Diethl incandescence lamp.

The lower neck of the bulb is rather longer than



used in incandescence lamps, and contains a coil of half an ounce of No. 29 copper wire wound upon an iron core, this shape of wire being used to insulate the turns of wire from each other. The coils of the lamp filament are connected to the terminals of this coil.

The neck of the lamp is placed in a coil of No. 14 wire, which is connected to the dynamo circuit in such a manner, that a direct current, with 700 volts, renders it an intermittent current, and the secondary current induced in the coil within the bulb keeps the carbon filaments in the lamp on incandescence lamps of different resistance were

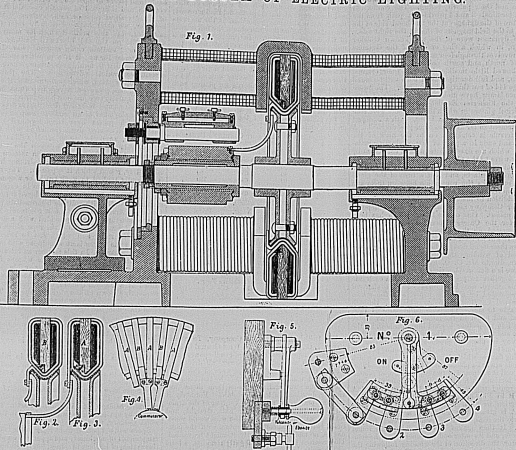
a unique method is used to obtain constant current in the dynamos of between twenty and forty-light capacity, by using a compound round commutator with two sets of commutators. A portion of the bobbin are connected to the smaller commutator, and the current is used only for the field coils; the remainder of the bobbin are connected to the larger commutator, which delivers the current to

the main circuit. Smaller dynamos of this system would be similar, with the purpose of rendering them "self-regulating."

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THE GÜLCHER SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.



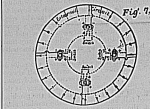
ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

No. XI.

The Eastern Gallery, the Chinese Court, and the Dairies were illuminated by the Gulcher Electric Light Company, of Battersea Foundry, S.W. The current was supplied by eight Gulcher dynamos, of the size known as No. 4, and was utilized in 50 arc lamps and 500 Crookes' incandescence lamps, the whole arranged in parallel arc. It will be scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the Gulcher Company was the first, and for a long time the only firm, which used arc lamps in this way, and this arrangement has always been the feature which has distinguished their system from all others. The advantages which accrue from it are safety from shock and simplicity in the connections. Assuming the electromotive force necessary to maintain an arc to be 60 volts, it follows that when the lamps are in parallel arc, the potential in the leads need not exceed this figure, and consequently it is below the point at which it can be perceived by the sense of touch. But if the lamps are in series, as with most other systems, there must be 60 volts for each arc. Thus twenty lamps require a current having an electromotive force of 1200 volts, a potential which is dangerous, if not fatal, if passed through the human body. The safety of the Gulcher method of working involves the disadvantage of requiring large conductors to carry the current, which, on widely extended circuits, such as those employed in street lighting, may be a serious consideration, but is not of much moment in smaller installations, as, for instance, in buildings and workshops.

The eight dynamos were divided into two groups of four each. One set was compound wound and fed 350 incandescence lamps in the dairies, the electromotive force at the terminals being 100 volts. The other set was series wound and supplied 50 arc lamps of 500 actual candle-power in the Eastern Gallery and Chinese Court, and 138 incandescence lamps and eight arc lamps in the Chinese restaurant. Throughout the Chinese section the lamps were inclosed in Chinese lanterns, and a very special effect, thoroughly in keeping with the decoration of the building, was obtained. The current from this set of machines had an electromotive force of 70 volts, the magnets of each machine being excited by the current from the adjoining one. Either dynamo could be instantly cut out of circuit without in any way interrupting the current or the light, the plan followed being to have one generator there that was required, ready for an emergency, and to let each in turn act as the reserve, so that all go the same amount of wear. This was effected by means of a novel form of switch, illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, which show the switch in front and side view. Fig. 7 is a diagram of connection for four dynamos. The switch has four terminals marked 1, 2, 3, and 4. The first, No. 1, is made in two parts connected by a strip of lead which is movable portion carries two insulated contact-pieces and can be placed in either of two positions as shown in the figure, one connecting piece together the terminals 1 and 2, and the other, terminals 3 and 4. In the second position terminal No. 2 is insulated, No. 3 and No. 4 are connected, and No. 4 is insulated. The positive brush of each dynamo is coupled to No. 1 terminal

the negative brush, to the negative main lead, which is shown by the external circle in Fig. 7. One end of the magnet coil is coupled to the switch terminal No. 4, and the other to the positive lead, shown by the middle circle in Fig. 7. Now supposing the switch handle to be in the position shown in Fig. 6, the course of the current is from the positive brush to No. 1 terminal, thence to No. 2, and along the centre circle (Fig. 7) to



No. 3 terminal of the next switch. Then it passes through the field magnet coils of the adjoining dynamo to the positive lead, and through the lamps to the negative lead and the negative brush. Thus each machine is excited by the current from the adjoining machine.

Suppose it is desired to cut one of the generators out of circuit, say the upper one in Fig. 7, the switch is put into the "off" position, breaking the connection between 1 and 2, and between 3 and 4, and joining 3 and 2. By this the positive brush is separated from the inner circle, and there is no

TELEPHONES AT THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

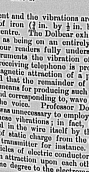
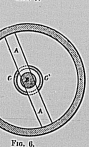
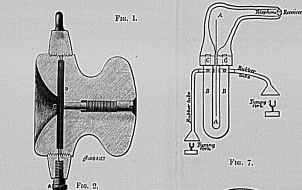
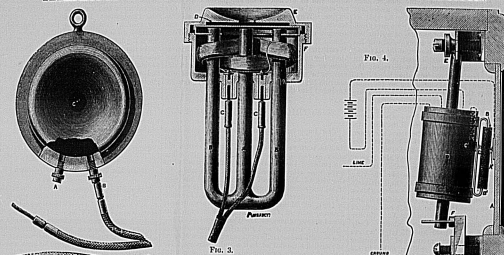


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

Fig. 23.

Fig. 24.

Fig. 25.

Fig. 26.

Fig. 27.

Fig. 28.

Fig. 29.

Fig. 30.

Fig. 31.

Fig. 32.

Fig. 33.

Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

Fig. 36.

Fig. 37.

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Fig. 334.

Scrapbook (Canvassing Reports)

This scrapbook covers the period September-November 1884. It contains correspondence from Alfred O. Tate to Charles Batchelor relating to the canvassing of prospective towns in Michigan and Canada for the installation of central stations. Included are Battle Creek, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec City. The letters also discuss the local agent appointed by Tate for each locality as well as local economic conditions. The front cover is labeled "Tate." The spine is stamped "Invoice." The book contains approximately 35 pages, some of which are numbered, and an index. The pages have been cut out of the book.

A Harris D. 19

A
B
C

Brantford, O. S. Camron. b. 2. 3.

Bay City N. Bay City Mich. 13. 14

B. by Rapids. Mich. 18

B Bullard E. A. Fassar Mich. 9
Bailey O. 10,
Brown J. 13
Burtek H. J. 18

Coldwater Mich. 22

C Camron Eds Brantford, O. 25
Cardman. b. E. 10
Chandler A. b. 22.

West. Mich. 10.

D Walz. A. B. Larina O. 7

D
E
F

E

West. Mich. 13

F

West. Mich. 13

Grand Rapids, Mich. 18
Grand Haven, Mich. 19

G. W. M. Garland 13, 14
H. J. Grant 0

Holly, Mich. 12
Hamilton, O. 0

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Hall, J., Woodstock, Ont. 1, 3.
Holden, C. F. 17.
Horton, G. H. 20
Hall, 1

Ingersoll, Ont. 5

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J. L. Jackson 15. 16.

H. King. A. S. 12.

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London O. 4
Laker. Mich 9
Ludington. Mich 16.

L

W. H. Allen Mich. 5
Michigan Mch. 10.
Hansen Mich. 17
Hansen Mich. 17

M. H. Mather Mich. 16
H. H. Mather Mich. 22

Allen Mich. 20

M. H. Mather Mich. 16
H. H. Mather Mich. 22
H. H. Mather Mich. 12.
H. H. Mather Mich. 18

Orosco Mich. 16

M

M

O

Cross. Oct. 1. N. 1. 1. 1.
Pot. Keuron. Mich. 8.
Poultac 12.
Pittsburgh. Mich. 20.

Poff. Jan. 19.

Red City. Mich. 17.

R

Spaulding. Oct. 6.
Sarnia.
Saginaw. Mich. 7. 15.
Llugo. Mich. 22.

S. Spaulding. E. 5. Pot. Keuron. Mich. 7.

R

S

Pat. R. S. 20

Situs A. b. 21

Vassar, Mich 9

V

Woodstock, Ont; J. Kerr 1.
Windsor Ont "

W Wilson b. b. L. Ingersoll Ont. 5

Hydrol Out Sp 22/24

Edison electric Works
New York

1093
Also: Subject to your approval I have
appointed

John Hall

Agent

Woodstock, Ontario

Terms of Franchise Sale

Insert occupation:

Insurance Agent in Charge of Great
North Western Telegraph Office

Was highly recommended by the Member of Parliament
for this County - Has much influence with
Town Council and leading spirits of the town.

Woodstock: Pop. 7500. Two or three
mills - One of the best towns in Western
Ontario - Great lot with gas. No
Electric lights ever introduced but people
anxious to get it. Agent will devote his
energy to formation of stock company -
jointly

CHAS

Hydrol Out Sp 23/24

Edison electric Works
New York

Also: Subject to your approval I have
appointed

John H. Fisher

Agent

Paris, Ontario

Terms: 5% on Gross Sales

Insert occupation:

Accountant, Insurance, Insurance Agent
& Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Paris has population 4000. Contains
number of corral mills and Carpet factory.
Some time ago the town council was asked to
adopt Elec. lights for street illumination but
refused, causing dissatisfaction among the
residents. Board of Trade will now pass a
resolution and petition Council to get Elec.
lights. ^{Paris is a coal town} If this fails Agent will try to form stock company.
Wants agreement let with coal ^{company}

CHAS



Brantford has pop. of 10,000.
 Number of Mills & Factories -
 Our Agent states that many
 merchants anxious to get Electric
 Light - He will attempt to form
 Company at once - No Electric
 Light has been introduced here
 yet. - Yours truly

[Signature]

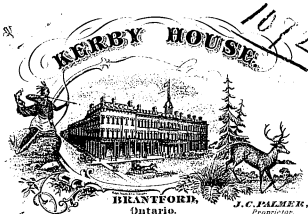


1089
 Sep 24/84
 Edwin Blackwelder
 New York
 I his: subject to your approval
 I have appointed
Ewen Cameron
 Agent for Brantford Ont
 Present occupation:
 Manager Montreal & Winnipeg
 Telegraph Company (S. N. B.)



of Boston are at present installing
an arc light plant on their own
risk. Their scheme is to run it
for a while and then sell out to a
company formed locally.
Instructed our agents to watch them
closely. To profit by any organization
they might form, and when the proper
time comes - before any sale is effected,
to get in a bid. He understands
thoroughly what he has to do.

Yours truly



Chas. Batchelor Esq
New York

Dear Sir: Subject to your approval I have appointed

W. J. Grant

Agent for Hamilton Ont

Present occupation:-

General Ticket agent Grand Line
and several lines of Railway also
Treasurer Hamilton Free Trade Co.
Has excellent connections for our business
Hamilton has a population of about
32,000 - large rolling Mills and
Foundries. The Royal Electric Co

I shall therefore 'play the limits' as regards Agents' Commissions as I desire to secure their co-operation to the fullest possible extent.

I trust that the estimate lists are nearing completion as an agent who cannot quote prices, is of course handicapped, and I cannot do much business until these are distributed.

Yours truly



Higginson Oct

Sep 29th 1892

Respectfully,
Chas. H. H. H.
New York

1092

Sir,

In reporting the appointment of Agents for Stratford and Brantford, Ont., I omitted to state that my terms with them are for 5% on the gross sales.

I intend to have every town under my control worked for all it is worth, and although I have made three appointments today, which is pretty quick work, I have exercised great care and discretion in the selection of Agents - In most cases



Freemans House.

London, Ont.

is being used at the intersection
of a few of the main streets, it
being an exhibition plant put in
by the Ball & Co of Toronto,
but will be taken out when
the County Exhibition, now in
progress, closes on Saturday
next. They are not attempting
to form a company - About six
months ago the Gas Company
renewed their Contract with
the Municipality for lighting the
streets for a period of five years -
Municipality

[Signature]



Feunisch House

London, Oct. 14.

Sep 25th 1888

Disenclach Kk
New York

New York

Sir: Subject to your approval I have appointed

J. A. Nobles

London Agent for Ontario

Present Occupation.

Funeral Insurance Agent
and Secretary of the Board of Trade

London Pop. 35,000. Is the commercial
centre of Western Ontario and one of
the finest cities in the province.
Has mills, factories, Asphalts & Lumber
Asphalts &c &c. An excellent light

OPPOSITE NEW BATH HOUSE. | H. CONNER, Propr.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH

Oct 21 1884

MT. CLEM
 Union Chas. Toks
 AS New York

Yrs. ^{New York} Subject to your approval I have appointed

E. A. Young

M. Clemens

Agent

Michigan

Terms 5% Gross

Present Occupation - Amalgamator
 pag #500. First mills. Struts hit with
 naphtha. April says there has been
 depression many parties of this occurrence
 relative to ordinary electric light. It is
 a pencher and will communicate with persons
 re procuring on schedule on 40 lights.
 It would be well to anticipate him -

Sincerely



Tecumseh House

London, Ont:

Dep

557

Edison Mach. Wks 3
New York 3

Sirs: Subject to your approval I have appointed S. C. H.

appointed
C. C. L. Wilson

Parent

Ingersoll Agent for Ontario

Тембурово

Present occupation:

Manager of a Packing Establishment

Ingersoll Bk. 4500 - two or three
factories. Had town for company -
Riviera Woodstock and if we get one we
get the other. Think can sell plant to the
Licking Coal. Arthur Wilson is manager
probably *W.H.*

[Signature]

Amson House

D. J. STEPHENSON, MANAGER.

Post Amson, Mich., _____ 1884.

surplus number of lamps that
can be rented to private con-
sumers, the profits on such
surplus paying for the street
lighting, and which latter will
therefore cost nothing. Agent
considered it excellent scheme and
will use all his influence to carry out.
He spoke of a church, with power
close at hand, and says he can
sell them one of our 3-light
plants. This is an enterprising
town. Streets well paved. Quicker
first class compact.

per Amson

Amson

Amson House

D. J. STEPHENSON, MANAGER.

Post Amson, Mich., Oct 1st 1884.

Edison Mach. Wks
New York

Yours. Subject to your approval
I have appointed

H. Nicholson

Agent

Shalabay Ontario

Terms 5% Gross.

Present Occupancy: Insurance Agent &
Member of the Town Council

Pop. 4000. No gas. Streets lit with
coal oil which costs town about
\$200. per year. In order to
compete with this, unbracketed
Agent to try and sell town a plant
of sufficient size so that when
streets are lit there will be a

Huron Houses

101 N. STREETS, N. Y.

Telephone 1111

Post Huron, Mich.,

1884.

is on the Council Committee detailed to consider proposition and will oppose it, advocating electric lights. The matter however has gone so far, and local interest is identified to such extent with Gas Co. that I doubt his success so far as selling plants to town goes. If he fails will try to form company.

Authorizes this agent to work
Point Edward, Ontario
which place consists of mills - pop 1000.
20 minutes ride from Sarnia by Great Wrs.

As the following place is out of the line of my present route, and as agent has business which takes him there quite often, I give him authority to make sales in

Huron Houses

D. J. STEPHENSON, MANAGER.

Post Huron, Mich.,

1884.

Edison Chas. Wks
New York

Sir: Subject to your approval have appointed:

A. H. Dalziel

Agent

Sarnia, Ontario

Salary \$500 Gross.

Insurance Agt. Agent Chicago & C. T. Ry.

Member of Town Council

3000 Mills & Factories. Agent thinks can do good business in isolated place. Gas Company just starting. Mains all laid and works about completed. They have made proposition to town to give them 50 lamps @ \$20 per year each. Our Agent

Sherman House.

OPPOSITE NEW BATH HOUSE. | H. CONNER, Prop.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.,

1884

comprise several very influential men
and our prospects in this town are good.
We authorize them tract and patents for

Fort Gratiot, Michigan
Ap. 3000 - consists chiefly of the work
shops of the Grand Trunk Railway -
They will also work

St. Clair, Michigan
which is a popular summer resort
(Lebanon Springs) within easy distance of
Oshkosh. They think they may be able
to light some of the hotels -

Yours truly



Sherman House.

OPPOSITE NEW BATH HOUSE. | H. CONNER, Prop.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.,

Oct 2 / 1884

Edison & Mach. Wks
New York
Devs:

Subject to your approval have appointed

C. H. Spalding & Co.

Agents

Huron - Mich

Sum 5 1/2 Acres

Several licenses apply

Pop. 14000. Mills and factories - Streets and
Stones lit with Gas. An Elec Light Co
has already been formed and has
obtained 20 years option on exclusive
rights for it - They have not yet
adopted any light - Spalding Co
are stock holders with it -
The personnel of the above firm

City of Vassar County of Tuscola State of Michigan (Form 5.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your agent for

Vassar

Name E. A. Ballard
Business Buyer of Telephone Exchange
Address W. O.
Terms 5% on gross sale
Territory Town of Vassar

REMARKS:

Pop. 2000 - Some good mill
to which (probably) plants can
be sold -

ABE Gen'l. Agent.

City of Lapeer County of Lapeer State of Michigan (Form 5.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your agent for

Lapeer

Name R. N. Tennant
Business Dept. of War Horse
Address as above
Terms as with Tennant Bros.
Territory Town of Lapeer

REMARKS:

No mills - Town is a
grain centre. Tennant will
keep us posted as to any over-
the coming in there. Do not consider
the place worth while being a day
in -

ABE Gen'l. Agent.

City of Detroit County of Wayne State of Michigan (Form 4.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Detroit

Name Chas. C. Cadman
Business Electric Light
Address 153 Truquair St. Detroit
Terms 17 on Gross Sales
Territory Detroit City

REMARKS:

About every electric light on the market can be seen in operation
on Detroit. Lower lighting pronounced a failure.
Cadman will devote all his time to pushing our business.
He is an old Bank Manager and has good connections
among the business men of the city, and is an
excellent canvasser - notwithstanding all the Elec. Light
Co's who are operating in the city, I anticipate
a good deal of business for us -

Chas. C. Cadman

Gen'l. Agent.

City of _____ County of _____ State of Michigan (Form 4.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS. (B)

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Name John Bailey
Business Electric Light (Edison)
Address 153 Truquair St. Detroit
Terms 17 on Gross Sales
Territory The Upper Peninsula

REMARKS:

The Upper Peninsula is that part of the State which lies north of Lake Michigan
and south of Lake Superior and includes the following Counties:
Ontonagon - Alcona - Noughton - Baraga - Marquette - Delta
Schroeder - Chippewa - Mackinac - In Peninsular.
This is a wild region which would not repay me for the expense
of visiting it - Bailey has an interest in mines up there and
is going to push Electric Light. I have made the appointment
subject to my will as regards etc.

John Bailey

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Windsor County of Ontario Date of Oct 21, 1884

EDISON MACHINE WORKS
CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Name, Chas. C. Cadman
Business, Electric Light
Address, #153 Front St Detroit
Terms, 2 1/2 % on Gross Sales
Territory, City of Windsor

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Windsor

Oct 11, 1884

REMARKS:

Mr Cadman is well acquainted with the
officers of the Windsor Elec Lt Com'y
and will watch our interests in accordance
with the circumstances set forth in my
letter to you of same date -
There is a little trouble are righting
that he will also work up

Chas. C. Cadman

Gen'l Agent.

City of Pontiac County of Oakland State of Michigan (Form 4)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Pontiac

Name, A. S. King
Business, Country & Machine Tools
Address, Pontiac, P.O.
Terms, 5% on Cash Sales
Territory, Area of Pontiac

REMARKS:

Pop. 4647 - Two or three mills - Prospects
here for City Plant are very good - Mr
King is one of the leading men of the
place and as soon as estimates are
made he will push it.



Gen'l Agent.

City of Holly County of Oakland State of Michigan (Form 4)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Holly

Name, E. C. Stewart
Business, Machine Tools & E. Tools
Address, Holly, P.O.
Terms, 5% on Cash Sales
Territory, Area of Holly

REMARKS:

Pop. 3000 - Several mills - Could
obtain water power for a
town plant -



Gen'l Agent.

City of Flint County of Lenawee State of Michigan (Form 6.) 13

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Flint

Date Oct 24 1904
Name C. L. Brown
Business Cashier First Nat'l Bank
Address Flint
Terms 5% on Gross Sales
Territory City of Flint

REMARKS:

Pop. 8418. Only two or three mills -
The Vandaporter Dry has an arc plant of 24
lights in operation - in stores and a few on
the streets. They have made a bid for all the
street lighting which is being considered by the Board.
If it is accepted they will have to increase
to the extent of about 40 lamps and our agent
will watch them & make bid. The above is so
composed of local people.

[Signature]

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Bay City County of Bay State of Michigan (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Bay City

Date Oct 6 1904
Name M. Garland
Business First Standard Mfg Co
Address Bay City, Mo.
Terms 5% on Gross Sales
Territory _____

REMARKS:

Pop. 32,000. - Lumft. Co. operating plant lighting
streets and stores - have contract with city
which I understand is yearly.
This is third best city in the State
and San Diego's good business.

[Signature]

Gen'l. Agent.

City of West Bay City County of Bay State of Michigan

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

West Bay City

Name, M. Garland

Business, Real Estate & Realty Co

Address, Bay City, Mich

Terms, 5% Commission

Territory, Bay

REMARKS:

Pop. 12,000. The wires of the swift
are over here but they are
in trouble with Council as to
rent to be charged - Agents will
work for introduction of our light.

Excellent opportunities for isolated work

MB

Gen'l Agent.

City of See below County of _____ State of Michigan

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Towns as below

Name, M. Garland

Business, Real Estate & Realty Co

Address, Bay City, Mich

Terms, 5% Commission

Territory, Bay

REMARKS:

Banks
Shelburne
Rosville

Ascona
Am Samble
East Tawas
Indiana City

County
Isos

Harrisonville - Alcona County
Alpena - Alpena County

Towns
on the
Mackinac Division
of the
Michigan Central Railway

Prospective Sales

Isolated plants for mills

MB

Gen'l Agent.

(Form 4.)

City of Saginaw County of Saginaw State of Michigan

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.
CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Oct 6 / 1904

Name John Jackson
Business Thompson & Macdonald
Address Saginaw City Mich
Terms 50% on order & bill
Territory Saginaw City

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for
Saginaw City

REMARKS:

Pop. 19,000 - Gas - No Elec Light
ever used here - Town is ripe for
it & prospects more than ordinary
good - Excellent field for Swathed
work - Agent will (he says) purchase
a plant to light his works, which he
is rebuilding.

Charles Batchelor
Gen'l Agent.

(Form 4.)

City of Saginaw County of Saginaw State of Michigan

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.
CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Oct 6 / 1904

Name John Jackson
Business Thompson & Macdonald
Address Saginaw City
Terms 50% on order & bill
Territory Saginaw

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your
Agent for
Saginaw

REMARKS:

Pop. 39,000 - Swift Co. operating
a plant in the city & in town -
they cannot light Saginaw City from
here no shops are not allowed to cross river
with their lines & cannot go around on
distance - Excellent field for Swathed
work.

Charles Batchelor
Gen'l Agent.

City of Cross County of Seawaco State of Michigan (Form A)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GENL. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Cross

Name John L. Jackson
Business foundry & machine
Address Grand Rapids Mich
Terms 5% gross sale
Territory Cross

REMARKS:

Pop 2500 - mills - isolated work -

Chas. E. Baker
Gen'l Agent.

City of Ludington County of Calhoun State of Michigan (Form A)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GENL. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Ludington

Name J. P. McMahon
Business Insurance Agent
Address Ludington Mich
Terms 5% gross sale
Territory Ludington

REMARKS:

Pop 5000 - Mills - Shuts lit with
Coal oil - Prospects isolated
work good - City work fair.
town is sustained by the mills
and is only about fourth rate

Chas. E. Baker
Gen'l Agent.

City Manistee County of Manistee State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir: Subject to your approval, I have appointed as your Agent for

Manistee

Name Ed. H. Mahon
Business Insurance Agent
Address Ludington, Mich.
Terms 5 per cent. sale
Territory Manistee

REMARKS:

Pop. 5000 - Another such place
as Ludington - Good field for
isolated work as it has
many mills -

Chas. H. Holden

Gen'l. Agent.

City Badley County of Oscoda State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir: Subject to your approval, I have appointed as your Agent for

Badley

Name Chas. H. Holden
Business Insurance Agent
Address Badley, Mich.
Terms 5 per cent. sale
Territory Badley

REMARKS:

Pop. 5000 Mills - Agent is a member
of town Council and says he can
without doubt put a plant in at
once for town lighting
Good isolated work can be done
here -

Chas. H. Holden

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Big Rapids County of Alcona State of Michigan (Form 2)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval I have appointed
as your Agent for

Big Rapids

Name, J. F. Burtch

Business, Insurance Agent

Address, Big Rapids

Terms, 5% on Gross Sale

Territory, Big Rapids

REMARKS:

Oct. 6, 1900. Prospects for Central Station plant excellent -
Agent says he can raise capital very soon -
No electric here - Agent personally owns a
water power which lies idle which can
furnish any TP required - They will start
with about 40 lights - Can use over a
hundred - Good field for isolated work

Chas. B.

Gen'l Agent

City of Grand Rapids County of Kent State of Michigan (Form 2)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval I have appointed
as your Agent for

Grand Rapids

Name, Marion W. Kew

Business, Insurance Agent

Address, 25 Canal Street

Terms, 5% on Gross Sale

Territory, Big

REMARKS:

Sept. 27, 1900. - ranks next to Detroit -
Much operating, about 80 lights -
Excellent field for isolated work -
Rec my letter of even date re
this place

Chas. B.

Gen'l Agent

City of Grafton County of Ottawa State of Michigan
 EDISON MACHINE WORKS.
 CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MGR.

(Form 4)

Oct 9 1894

Dear Sir:
 Subject to your approval, I have appointed
 as my Agent for

Grafton

Name John R. Hall
 Business Insurance Agent
 Address 5700 Grand Ave
 Terms 5000 of Ed.
 Territory South of Ed.

REMARKS:

Pop 5000 - Mills - Isolated work -
 No Rec. Lt ever introduced here -
 Gas Co just starting - No contact
 yet with city - Prospects off
 Central the plant moderate

John R. Hall
 Gen'l Agent.

City of Muskegon County of Muskegon State of Michigan
 EDISON MACHINE WORKS.
 CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MGR.

(Form 4)

Oct 9 1894

Dear Sir:
 Subject to your approval, I have appointed
 as my Agent for

Muskegon

Name David W. Andrews
 Business Insurance
 Address 1111 1/2 W. 2nd St. Muskegon
 Terms 5000 of Ed.
 Territory Muskegon

REMARKS:

Pop 5000 - Mills - Isolated work -
 Brush people operating extensively -

{ This agent will work
 two or three villages
 villages - mills }

David W. Andrews
 Gen'l Agent.

City of Peterborough County of Peterborough State of Ontario (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Peterborough & Campbellford

Name, R. F. Tate

Business, Gen'l. Engineer

Address, Campbellford

Terms, 5% on Gross Sales

Territory, Peterborough & Campbellford

REMARKS:

Peterboro: Pop. 8000 - Local Co. operating
50 Rural Electric are lights -

Campbellford

Pop. (about) 2500 - No Gas - Excellent
water power and a number
of factories which we can get

R. F. Tate

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Hills County of Berrien State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Hills

Name, C. H. Barker

Business, Telephone Exchange

Address, P.O.

Terms, 5% on Gross Sales

Territory, Town of Hills

REMARKS:

Pop. 5000. Gas. Agent has 23 subscribers to
Elec Light and several gentlemen ready to
go into the personnel of a company.

Individual people wanted \$5000. for 30 light
plant exclusive of power. Three or four
mills here want Elec. Light. Prospects
all around & Allent

C. H. Barker

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Three Rivers County of St. Joseph State of Michigan (Form A.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Three Rivers

Name, A. C. Titus
Business, Insurance agt.
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5 per gross sale
Territory, Gen'l. of Three Rivers

REMARKS:

Pop 3500. Coal Ab. Central Station
prospects Excellent. Isolated
prospects ditto. For details
relative to this town see my letter
of Oct 23/84



Gen'l. Agent.

City of See below County of Michigan (Form A.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

See below

Name, A. C. Titus
Business, Insurance agt.
Address, Three Rivers P.O. Mich.
Terms, 5 per gross sale
Territory, as below

REMARKS:

Constantine
White Pigeon
Mendon
Centerville

County
St. Joseph

Isolated work
mills & factories



Gen'l. Agent.

City of Sturgis County of St. Joseph State of Michigan (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your agent for

Sturgis.

Name, Murray W. Klein
Business, Water Works Pump Works
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% on Gross Sales
Territory, City of Sturgis

REMARKS:

Exp. 38.70 - Coal Oil - Central Station
and Isolated prospects Excellent -
See my letter Oct 23/04

A. F. Chandler

Gen'l Agent.

City of Caldwate County of Branch State of Michigan (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your agent for

Caldwate.

Name, A. F. Chandler
Business, Insurance Co. Insurance
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% on Gross Sales
Territory, City of Caldwater

REMARKS:

Exp 5000 - Gas sells @ \$3.50 per ct
and coal oil very extensively used in
consequence - Central Station prospects
Good - Isolated prospects average.

A. F. Chandler

Gen'l Agent.

City of Hillsdale County of Hillsdale State of Michigan (Form 3)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent

Hillsdale

Name, W. B. Hall

Business, Latex of Maple & Oak

Address, P.O.

Terms, 5% on gross sales

Territory, Hillsdale & Battle Creek

REMARKS:

Pop. 6000. Gns. Central Station
prospects Excellent. Isolated
prospects Very good. See my
letter re this town under date
Oct 23/84

Charles Batchelor

Gen'l Agent.

City of Battle Creek County of Calhoun State of Michigan (Form 4)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Battle Creek

Name, Hall

Business, Latex of Maple & Oak

Address, Hillsdale P.O. Mich

Terms, 5% on gross sales

Territory, Hillsdale & Battle Creek

REMARKS:

Pop. 8000. Landrebeck Co. running a
plant here - Central Station prospects
doubtful - Excellent Isolated
work - See my letter Oct 23/84

Charles Batchelor

Gen'l Agent.

City of Adrian County of Lenawee State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Adrian

Name, John W. Mason
Business, East 1st & 2nd Sts. Adrian Mich
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5 Year lease Sales
Territory, Adrian & Secumseh

REMARKS:

Pop. 10,000 - Gas. Requires working for
Central Station but think we can get it.
Isolated prospects Excellent.
See my letter Oct 23/84



Gen'l Agent.

City of Secumseh County of Lenawee State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

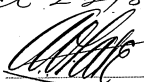
Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Secumseh

Name, John W. Mason
Business, East 1st & 2nd Sts. Adrian Mich
Address, Adrian Mich
Terms, 5 Year lease Sales
Territory, Adrian & Secumseh

REMARKS:

Pop. 3000. Consists chiefly of Mills.
and Isolated prospects Excellent.
Central Station prospects fair.
See my letter Oct 23/84



Gen'l Agent.

City of Jonia County of Jonia State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:
Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Jonia

Name, E. J. Montgomery
Business, Cashier
Address, Yellow River Bankers, Iron Mich.
Terms, 5% on gross sales
Territory, City of Jonia

REMARKS:

Pop. 5500 - Gas - No Elec. Light ever
introduced here - Good Central Station
town but requires working up -
Isolated work fair.

Ch. B.

Gen'l Agent.

City of Charlotte County of Eaton State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:
Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Charlotte

Name, Harner Green
Business, Telephone Exchange
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% Gross
Territory, Zone of Charlotte

REMARKS:

Pop. 3800 - Coal Oil - No Elec. Light ever
introduced here - Agent states
that number of capitalists are
talking of putting in Elec. Light.
Small returns Isolated work -
Central Station town

Ch. B.

Gen'l Agent.

City of Marshall County of Calhoun State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Marshall

Name, W. B. Joyce

Business, Shipper Exchange

Address, P. O.

Terms, 5% Gross

Territory, Town of Marshall

REMARKS:

Pop. 4500 - Gas - Central
Station Town - Small
returns related work



Gen'l. Agent.

City of Kalamazoo County of Kalamazoo State of Michigan (Form 6)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Kalamazoo

Name, Geo. H. Williams

Business, Insurance

Address, P. O.

Terms, 5% Gross

Territory, City Kalamazoo

REMARKS:

Pop. 15,000 - Gas - Some time ago Bush people attempted
to form company here but failed - Light manufacturing
Gas people recently reduced price to \$ 2.00 per cft
and anticipating Electric light rivalry distributed
a lot of their stock so as to collect and concentrate
local interest in their business. Think however
that prospects for Edison Stations are good -
related work good.



Gen'l. Agent.

City of Lansing County of Ingham State of Michigan (Form 4.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Lansing

Name, Clarence E. Bement
Business, Appl. Mch. Co.
Address, Lansing Mich.
Terms, 5th Press
Territory, Lansing City,

REMARKS:

Exp. 8000 - Vandepole's operating plant
of abt. 40 lights in store only - Gas
interest has been too strong for them to
get strato - Excellent prospects for
Isolated work

W. H. K.

Gen'l. Agent.

City of See Below County of _____ State of Michigan (Form 4.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Same as above

Name, Clarence E. Bement
Business, Appl. Mch. Co.
Address, Lansing Mich.
Terms, 5th Press
Territory, as above

REMARKS:

Grand Ledge } County of Eaton
Eaton Rapids

Portland

Mason

Williamston

Isolated work

Jonah
Ingham
W. H. K.

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Law Law County of Tan Burren State of Michigan (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir: Entirely your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Law Law

Name A. G. Beebe
Business Gen'l. Manager
Address P.O.
Terms 5% Gross
Territory Town of Law Law

REMARKS:

Pop. 3500 - Isolated prospects poor.
Town is in debt \$50,000.
Taxes last year 3% of assessed
value of property. Enterprise
strangled.

A. G. Beebe

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Allegan County of Allegan State of Michigan (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir: Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Allegan

Name E. J. Van Dine
Business Telephone Exchange
Address P.O.
Terms 5% Gross
Territory Town of Allegan

REMARKS:

Pop. 3000. Gasoline. Could rent from
mills sufficient power for town
lighting - Isolated prospects
Good.

A. G. Beebe

Gen'l. Agent.

City of Jackson County of Jackson State of Michigan (Form 6)
EDISON MACHINE WORKS.
OCT 16, 1904

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Jackson

Name, W. F. Hatch
Business, City Treasurer
Address, P. O.
Terms, 5 to 10 days sales
Territory, Jackson City

REMARKS:

Pop. 20,000 - Landlords to running about
50 lights stores only. Consumers pay
from \$12 to \$15. per month per light.
A number of merchants will discontinue the
use of it after they run through their present
Contract. Excellent field for Central Station
and Isolated work.

[Signature]

Gen'l Agent.

City of Albion County of Calhoun State of Michigan (Form 6)
EDISON MACHINE WORKS.
OCT 16, 1904

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Gen'l. Manager.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Albion

Name, W. B. Guickerbaker
Business, Dep. Town Manager
Address, Albion Milling Co.
Terms, 5 to 10 days
Territory, Town of Albion

REMARKS:

Pop. 3,500 - Gasoline. Town requires
vigorous working for Central Station
but can get influential support.
Can sell ten or fifteen lights to
Albion Milling Co. as soon as
estimates ready - Isolated
work fair.

[Signature]

Gen'l Agent.

City of Ypsilanti County of _____ State of Michigan (Form 3.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Ypsilanti

Name, C. H. Leonard
Business, Electrician
Address, Ypsilanti, Mo.
Terms, 5% cash
Territory, Ypsilanti

REMARKS:

Pop. 7000 - Agent desires himself
to start a plant of 20 lights -
See my letter Oct 29th 1884 -
Isolated prospects good.

[Signature]

Gen'l Agent.

City of Ann Arbor County of _____ State of Michigan (Form 4.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Ann Arbor

Name, Andrew Christie
Business, Incandescent Light
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% on cash sales
Territory, Ann Arbor

REMARKS:

Pop. 8000. An Edison Incandescent Co
is operating 200 lights -
Windsor people lighting streets -
Isolated prospects good.
See my letter of Oct 31st 1884

[Signature]

Gen'l Agent.

(Form 6.)
City of Ottawa County of Provincie State of Ontario

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Ottawa

Name, Athearn & Soper
Business, Telegraph & Electric Light Supply
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% on gross sales
Territory, Ottawa

REMARKS:

Pop. 40,000. Royal Leo. have 3 year
contract with City for 165 lights.

Isolated prospects excellent.

See my letter under date Nov 9/88

C. Batchelor

Gen'l Agent.

(Form 6.)
City of Bellville County of Simcoe State of Ontario

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your Agent for

Bellville

Name, W. Stewart Hunter
Business, Mining Engineer
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% on gross sales
Territory, City of Bellville

REMARKS:

Central Station prospects excellent.

Isolated prospects fair.

See my letter under date
Nov 9th /88

C. Batchelor

Gen'l Agent.

TRADE MARK
ATHearn & Soper,
Manufacturers, Engineers and Electricians
Telegraph,
and Electric Light
Supplies,
INSTRUMENTS, PATENTED
WIRING AND LINE-EQUIPMENT
LEARNER'S TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS,
OTTAWA, ONT.
BRANDED U.S. PATENT

City of Quebec County of Quebec State of Quebec (Form 3)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

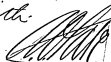
Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your agent for

Quebec

Name, F. G. Whittle
Business, Gen. Merchant
Address, St. Peter St.
Terms, 5% gross sales
Territory, City of Quebec

REMARKS:

Pop 70,000. Royal (local) Co.
operating 20 lights - will increase
shortly - Good prospects for
isolated work - See my letter
of even date herewith.



Gen'l. Agent.

City of Montreal County of Quebec State of Quebec (Form 4)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as your agent for

Montreal

Name, Alex. MacKenzie
Business, Gen. Merchant
Address, St. Jacques St.
Terms, 5% gross sales
Territory, City of Montreal

REMARKS:

Pop 190,000. The largest and
best city in Canada -
See my letter Nov 13/04



Gen'l. Agent.

City of Kingston County of Quebec State of Ontario (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as my Agent for

Kingston

Name, J. Y. Grek Manager
Business, Federal Bank of Canada
Address, P.O.
Terms, 5% on gross sales
Territory, City of Kingston

REMARKS:

Pop. 14 000 - Central Station prospects
good. Isolated prospects
excellent. See my letter under
date Nov 9/56



Gen'l. Agent.

City of Brockville County of Quebec State of Ontario (Form 6.)

EDISON MACHINE WORKS.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, GEN'L. MANAGER.

Dear Sir:

Subject to your approval, I have appointed
as my Agent for

Brockville

Name, Comstock & Halladay
Business, Brokers
Address, P.O.
Terms, will advise later
Territory, City of Brockville

REMARKS:

Pop. 9000. Central Station prospects
excellent. Isolated prospects
good. See my letter under
date Nov 9/56



Gen'l. Agent.

Scrapbook, Cat. 1138

This scrapbook covers the period February-December 1885 and contains clippings concerning electric railroads. Included are clippings relating to the installation and operation of electric motors and railway equipment on New York City elevated railroads. There is also material about electric railways in various other cities. The spine is labeled "E. R. Co. of U.S. No. 1." The book contains 171 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 27-171.

THE "L" AND ELECTRICITY.

The Money in Hand for the Test on Second Avenue—How the Motors will be Made and Look—Their Cost and Weight—A Trial to be Made in Three Months.

[illegible]

application of an electric fire alarm which will be made to sound its warning by an increase of ten degrees in temperature. A fire cannot occur without first making itself known by a rise of temperature. A charring effect is also produced by the insertion of an electric wire into a wire basket of shavings in the grate, the perfect heat is obtained, the current is turned off from the grate, it is impossible to burn yourself sitting in the grate, and the glowing coals are for each room of the dwelling. The lamps on the wall of the hall—turn a knob and instantly illuminate any apartment.

The first group of lamps in this light system a complete survey of the premises, but the second group is designed to be recently performed. The second group of the work of the electric locomotion on railway.

Mr. Whitfield's first impulse, saying: "What has been done for THE ENTREPRENEUR."

Has been done, and last evening the meeting was held at the residence of A. Edgren and Stephen D. Field to determine the time for the motor to be started. Mr. Edgren is to start the motor for an absence of several weeks, and it is therefore best to arrive upon the details most difficult part. We consider that the motor has been prepared for a fund of \$75,000 has been subscribed for the proposed test. The subscription of all the money to the proposed subscription was necessary, and to the present time the subscription is not complete. It is necessary to complete the correspondence with all the subscribers, and to the present time the correspondence is not complete. Everything has now been arranged, and only one thing is wanting to be required before the test is made, and it will be for the formal ratification of contracts.

THE TASK OUTLINED.

"The Edison Electric Light Company and the Field Electric Railway Company have been consolidated under the title of the Electric Railway Company of the United States, and this company will be the first to use, and perhaps the only one to use, the Edison system. This company has obtained the right to make an experiment on the second avenue line of elevated railway, and I understand that the Manhattan Company has obtained the same privilege to the Sixth Company on the Ninth avenue line. The Vanderpoole Company, of Chicago, and certain individuals, have been interested, but the whole work of preparation will be the construction of a motor, and when the operation of trials to our satisfaction is effected we will call on the Board of Arbitrators, Sir William Thomson, of the University, President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Board, of the New York Central Railroad; President Harris, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Prof. Cross, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to inspect the system."

"How will the \$75,000 be expended?" Mr. Cyrus W. Field and myself have been appointed the Committee on Expenditure, and the money is now in our control. It will cost about \$200,000 to lay a third rail from Chatham square to the Harlem river, but the other expenses cannot easily be estimated. Mr. Nathan D. Field, the electrician, has discovered engines and boilers not now in use under the Harlem river tunnels, which we have leased to furnish the steam power required, and I have proposed that dynamo be leased from the Edison Electric Lighting company, that not much money will need be expended for a plant. It was thought best, however, to have an experiment fund of \$75,000 available.

NOTES UNDER CHAIR.

"Every car is to have its motor. Our plan is to take the trucks from one of the Manhattan car and attach the motor at Mr. Ellis's works, No. 112 West Street, the premises owned and operated by John Smith's works. When one model is complete we shall fit up many trucks as we desire for our experiment and put them back underneath the cars to which they belong and begin the test. We do not know what the cost will be, but the locomotive of the Manhattan Company cost about \$10,000 each, and we expect that motors for a train of four cars will not cost more than that, and probably not nearly as much."

THE FORCE AND ITS APPLICATION.
What force of electricity will you employ?
"It is our purpose to make the test with a current of 600 volts, but the current has not yet been determined. With a seventy-pound motor and a 600-volt current is an adequate current may be cautiously estimated."
"What will the motor be operated?"
"A man will be required to operate each motor, but it has not been decided whether there will be a place for him by the side of the motor or on the top of each car, or to have a man on the motor. A train will look as if it were a locomotive, for all the present if it is not a little heavier a train, it will not be moved separately or in pairs. The cars will be controlled more easily with electricity. They will be moved by the power of the motor."
"Will your experiment be run with steam?"
"The regular traffic of the Second Avenue line will be run at all times with steam. The cars of the track will be run with regular trams, and respect to the tram run on time from the beginning."

It is uncertain, but you can say that we will push things as fast as we can, and I think it will not take more than two or three months to have everything ready. I have appointed to direct the business. I have proposed, and I shall devote myself to that task.

WORK ON THE MOTORS

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT ELECTRICAL TESTS.

**Edison's Works on George Street and the
Second Avenue Exhibition - The Daft
Company Laying Its Ninth Avenue
Rail-Both to be Ready in April.**

The green cars which run from Grand Street Ferry across the city to Forty-second Street Park avenue into the Grand street ferry once after leaving the East river, and a short distance further on they pass the Edison Machine Works, the entrance of which is No. 101 of that street. The premises were formerly occupied by John Huch, the shipbuilder, but five years ago Messrs. Thomas A. Edison and Charles Batchelor took possession, and the latter is the general manager of the establishment, the business of which is the manufacture of dynamos for the various Edison companies. Mr. Batchelor has been associated with Mr. Edison in all his enterprises since 1880 and is now

of apparatus for the motors to be used in the exhibition on the Second avenue line of elevated railway," said Mr. Batchelor yesterday afternoon, "when all the work preparatory had been done, and the preparation for that event."

Messrs. Cyrus W. Field and Edward H. Johnson, the committee in charge of the expenditures for the experiment, are coming here to inspect it. Our plan is to place a motor in each truck of a car, and perhaps one on each axle, and we wish to perfect the construction of the machines so that there will be no waste of power."

"There will be some delay beyond the time anticipated for the experiment, because the cars will be moved by electricity on Second avenue

but much study and testing are required in applying the motors to the cars properly. It would be very easy to lay a third rail from Chatham square to the depot and to put on an electric line to move elevated cars out of the way rather than the trolley I have mentioned, but what would be the advantage? We have already shown that much at Menlo Park and elsewhere, but what we now desire to do is to develop a device for the practical application of electricity as motor power on elevated railways. It requires a hard study to determine how to attach the motors to the trucks so that a train of cars can be operated with the simplest mechanism.

"How many drivers will it require for a train, if motors are attached to each car?"

"One driver for the whole train."

Only one will be under the control of one person, and the system will permit two trains to be of any desired length. Five cars can be controlled as easily as one. Air brakes will be used and one of the steam brakes will be controlled on the elevator rails, and there will be no difference in the operation of the cars in the elevator in many ways. The distribution of the weight of the motive power will be an important one. One common locution of the railroads is that the Company weigh about 100 tons, but air motors will increase the weight of each car perhaps not more than one ton, thus raising far from 100 to 101 tons, and the weight of each car will be of dead weight for each train. It will be better, too, to have the weight of the power applied to the wheels of the cars, rather than concentrated at one place."

"Not at all. Our plans were made before left, and I think he will return in about forty-eight hours. As soon as we have adjusted matters we shall lay a temporary track here and run a car back and forth until we satisfied that the mechanism is perfect. This is the programme, as I understand it, when the work is complete here at the tunnel. It will take only a few days to lay the third rail and begin operations on Secaucus."

THE DAFT COMPANY.

"We are laying the third rail for our extension on Ninth avenue as rapidly as possible," said Mr. H. M. Hawkensworth, the business manager of the Erie Company, at the office of the General building, yesterday afternoon. "We began at Fourteenth street, and shall reach Fifty-third street in about ten days, probably. We use a fifty-six-pound rail which is quite heavy enough at that distance, we think. You may have seen the chairs on which the rail is laid, and as a spoke he took in his hand a short piece of bolted to the bottom of an inverted iron T into which is inserted a round block of wood one end of which is fastened to the iron rail which is to rest upon the ties of the track. A block of wood between the iron cap and the strap insulates the rail.

"What power will you use?"

We are putting up a 150-horse power boiler and engine, furnished by the Wright Steam Engine Works, of Newburg, on Fifth street, just west of Ninth avenue, and a seventy-horse power motor is nearly ready for the test.

THE ELECTRICITY REQUIRE

will be generated by two fifty-horse dynamo. The force of electricity we intend employ is 200 volts," and as he spoke gave a call through the telephone for Gust at the factory of the company, in the village, a suburb of Jersey City, for confirmation of the statement.

"It will look somewhat like the locomotives now in use by the Manhattan Company, except that it will be smaller, its weight being only eight tons, or less than half of that of steam locomotives. Its driving wheels will be larger, however, their diameter being five feet. The motor will be about twelve feet long and nine feet high. It will move elevated trains of four well-filled cars at desired rate of speed."

"Within thirty days, I think, and
certainly before the end of April. We
deferred the test on the Brooklyn bridge
where we would be allowed to use
motor cars from 1 to 5 o'clock in
morning, preferring to have

"We shall make a trial at night, over regular Hamilton street, and if successful, and at once we are satisfied with action of the motor we shall attach it to train to carry passengers on the route between Fortieth and Fifty-third streets regularly."

"We are perfectly confident as to the result," said Mr. Robert W. Hawkesworth, counsel of the company, "and also as to extension of the electric trolley generally. The amount of our stock has recently passed to a syndicate of capitalists, and now have ample capital for the enlargement of our business. We shall soon have a electric trolley running six miles longer, and more, and we expect to use electricity substituted for horses as well as for steam as power to move passenger cars."

Please tell us something more about the electrical motor and its ignorant friends.

[illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

Electric Motors Nearly Ready.

Within a few weeks we shall have a car propelled by an electric motor running on the Second Avenue elevated road from Chinaman square to the Harlem, and another by a similar motor on the tracks of the Electrical Railway Company. —The 300 tons of steel rails for the third track have arrived, and they are being belted off to the structure. A firm at Pittsburgh is making a new line of rails, which will be refined in a tower-fourth street, near Park avenue, is being made in a furnace.

It is intended to close the first car experiment, and to build a kind of motor in one track and another and another track. The first car has been run up already, and the second track will be run up in a few days. As much as the other track is ready with its motor a car will be run up. The third car will be charged from one generating station, and the other two from another. The present contract with the elevated road is only for the main line.

THE KREKENZAMP has recently brought out a new improved car in England. It has two motors of about 100-horse-power, weighing 420 lbs., each of which is connected to a small truck, one axle of which is a driving-axle. The small truck is connected to the main axle of the motor by 1,000 revolutions per minute, the car running at 7 miles per hour, and a reducing gear employed consisting of a cone on each motor-axle, and a worm-wheel on the driving-axles, giving a speed of 100 miles per hour. The power is obtained by means of a compound of acid and alkali, and the motor-circuits so that the machines shall work in parallel or singly; the power and speed varying in direct proportion to the resistance of the circuit; while for greater range the motor-circuits are still further divided by means of a series of commutators, thus obviating cumbersome gearwork. Mechanical brake-power is employed. The coal recharging the batteries is four pounds per horse-power.

LEO DART, a poor electrician, (left) and his wife, Mary, (right) were persecuted by the capitalists for their unremitting obstinacy. In 1881 he sued the neighbors in the little village on the outskirts of Denver, City, Colo., in which they were brought to trial. On the evening to witness an exhibition of a miniature electric-locomotive he had constructed. It ran on a little circular track, and was operated by means of the electricity receiving steam from the above line. After this ill-fated demonstration succeeded in inducing capitalists to allocate money to build a line for the construction of a two-ton electric locomotive, which pulled successfully a ten-ton tender car up the railroad on Mt. Evans, N. Y. The next day, however, on his trip of the dying bear Grant up its incline. This motor attracted some

N.Y. Post
Aug 24 / 88
AN ELECTRIC MOTOR READY.

An Experiment on the Elevated Road to Make This Week-End Successful Work in Baltimore.

The *Electric* is the first motor built by the Baltimore and Potomac Electric Power Company for use on the elevated road of the city. It was made last week and is now on a side trip to the city. The motor is a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway. The motor is a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway. The motor is a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway.

For more than a month the Electric Company has had two of its motors in use upon the Baltimore and Potomac Electric Power Company's elevated road. The first motor was a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway. The motor is a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway.

South Atlantic Railway.
 The electric road, which is the electric road, was running from the city to the city. The electric road, which is the electric road, was running from the city to the city. The electric road, which is the electric road, was running from the city to the city. The electric road, which is the electric road, was running from the city to the city.

N.Y. Times
Sept 1 / 1888
TESTING THE DFT MOTOR.

EXPERIMENT ON THE ELEVATED ROAD TO MAKE THIS WEEK-END SUCCESSFUL WORK IN BALTIMORE.

A test of the practical working of the motor was made last week. The motor was a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway. The motor is a 20-horse power, 220-volt, 1000-rpm motor, built in the Baltimore City Electric Works, formerly occupied by a steam railway.

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Journal
Sept 1 / 1888
THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

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Cleveland, O.
Aug 17 / 1888
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Journal
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N.Y. Mail & Express
Sept 15 / 1888
THE DFT MOTOR.

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Wall St. News
Sept 15 / 1888
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Philad. Inquirer
Sept 15 / 1888
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N.Y. Star
Oct 2 / 1888
THE DFT MOTOR.

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N.Y. Star
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N.Y. Star
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THE NEW MOTOR.

Dr. Harkness explaining the experiments they were invited to see. Dr. Harkness at his room in the Hotel Adlon.

to show how easily it could mount the stairs and a stop was made while Engineer No. 1 arranged the brushes of the dynamo to run back as fast as the steam motor on the cars. Inside the cars were Cyrus B. Stinson, Dr. Robert L. DeKamp, D. L. Duff, the inventor; Appertion A. Stinson, Edward B. Johnson

ELECTRIC MOTOR ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Preliminary trials of a Daft electric motor, the Ben Franklin, have been in progress for some time past on a portion of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad of this city, extending from 14th to 52d Streets. The dimensions of the principal parts of this motor are as follows:

Driving wheels, 48 in. diameter; trail wheels, 36 in. diameter; length over all, 14 ft. 6 in.; spread of shock, 5 ft. 6 in.; diameter of armature, 25 in.; weight of armature, complete with shaft, 850 lb. Total weight of motor, 8½ tons. Ratio of armature revolutions to drivers, 1:55. Ratio of peripheral speeds of armature and drivers, 1:284. The reversing arrangements consist of four brushes attached with compound levers, and so connected that the direction of rotation must necessarily be that best suited to the proper contact and wear of the brushes. There is also abundant provision made for varying the points of contact in proportion to the load, speed, etc. The regulating switch consists of a sliding plate having metallic contacts arranged on its surface in such a manner that a number of spring contacts of it changes in the internal resistance of the machine, so as to regulate the speed without the use of idle resistances, none of which are employed; the high economy is therefore ob-

tained with light as with heavy loads. The electric brakes are of the pendulum type, which were first used on the Mt. McGregor motor. In 1883, and are connected with a switch conveniently arranged to vary

their power by variation of internal resistances. The mechanical brake consists of a compound lever attachment operated by a screw shaft through a thoggle mounted out. Contact with the third rail, placed between the main rails, is ef-

fectuated by means of a phosphor-bronze wheel attached to a movable framework, which can be raised and lowered as occasion requires, by means of the lever shown in the side elevation, Fig. 3.

Upon each end of the armature shaft is a small wheel, formed with corrugations on its face which fit in corresponding corrugations on the face of a larger wheel mounted at each end of the driving wheel axle. As will be seen by reference to the drawings, Figs. 3 and 4, the electro-dynamic machine is pivoted at one end in resilient bearings and attached to a vertical screw shaft at the other end, so as to enable the operator to vary the frictional contact between the friction gearing at will, and also affording an easy and convenient means for raising the whole machine to effect a change of armatures.

In order to avoid damage to the gearing and other parts of the electro-dynamic machine from shock, the whole machine is maintained in about equal resilience by means of alternating laminæ of iron and India rubber placed over the bearings of the drivers in lieu of the ordinary springs, and again in the pedestals at either end of (Continued on page 326.)

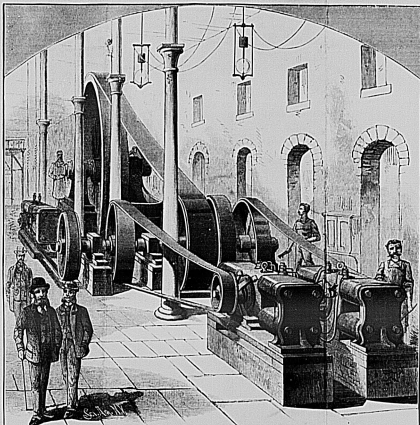


Fig. 1.—DYNAMO STATION OF THE DAFT ELECTRIC MOTOR.

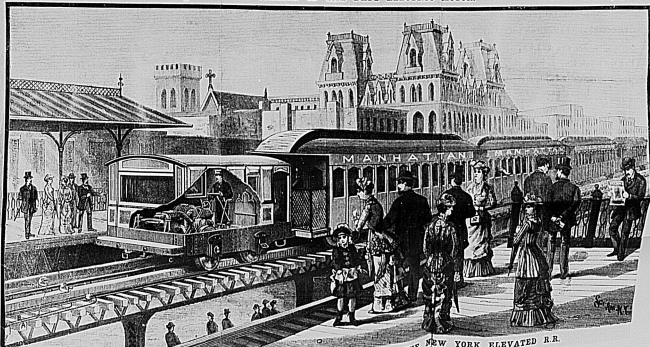


Fig. 2.—A STATION VIEW OF THE DAFT ELECTRIC MOTOR ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED R.R.

ELECTRIC MOTOR ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED R.R.

(Continued from first page.)

the electro-dynamic machine. The object of using these insulated caissons is to avoid the too considerable motion which would result from the use of the ordinary springs, and at the same time provide a degree of resilience which enables the machine to run over very rough roads without the least derangement of parts.

The cab contains also a voltmeter, which shows the engineer the difference of potential on the track, just as the ordinary pressure gauge now indicates the pressure in a boiler.

The rails are the ordinary 56 pound steel rail, insulated by means of the Daft insulator, which consists of an umbrella of cast iron with head so formed as to readily admit of locking the base of the rail by means of two cap screws and washers. The standard is formed of any suitable insulating material, the standard now in use on the elevated road consists merely of luted hard wood saturated with asphaltum, which has so far been found to afford ample insulation for all practical purposes—the leakage with four miles of track now involved (two miles of double track), plus the switches, being inconsiderable. The joints are made by drilling holes in the web of the rail, and riveting strips of copper from one to the other; this method has been found entirely satisfactory, both here and on the road now in operation in Baltimore—the resistance having thus been reduced to nearly the calculated line resistance.

No difficulty has been experienced in making the switches, though in some instances a considerable interval has to be bridged by momentum alone, due to the necessity for leaving out the third rail in order to permit the passage of the ordinary steam locomotives; this difficulty would of course be removed in the event of the entire road being operated electrically. The maximum gradient is one of 103 feet per mile between 23d and 34th Streets. This has been surmounted with ease with fully well loaded trains, and on several occasions an average speed of 20 miles an hour has been attained.

The track is vitalized by dynamos (Fig. 1) situated at the main station on 15th Street, about 200 yards

from the track, it having been considered desirable to place the vitalizing machines as near one end of the track as possible, so as to show the influence of distance in lowering the potential.

The effect of these two miles is, therefore, rendered equal to four miles where the station is centrally placed, and the loss of energy at the extreme end is

alarm. There is also an attachment to indicate when the short circuit is removed. The machines are connected to the track by means of 0000 copper wire, with Underwriter's line insulation suspended upon poles.

The motor has already run several hundred miles on the short track at 14th Street, making many hundred stops and starts, involving much severe work, hauling four cars for a considerable portion of the time, and also a two-car train, for the purpose of making close observations as to the difference in consumption of fuel. With regard to this all-important question, the tests are as yet necessarily incomplete; but so far as they have gone, the indications are deemed to be eminently satisfactory. The extraordinary adhesive properties of a locomotive operated in this manner are evident. This feature is well illustrated on the line in Baltimore, which at one point has a curve of 75 feet radius on a gradient of 353 feet, and yet no difficulty has been experienced by the motor in ascending this grade with a loaded train. So successful has been the working of the Baltimore road that two more motors have been ordered, making a total of four.

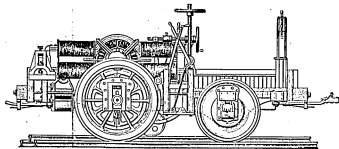


Fig. 3.—SIDE ELEVATION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR

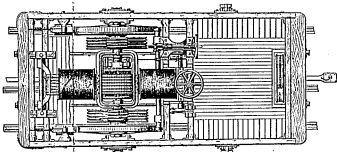


Fig. 4.—PLAN VIEW OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

barely observable. The vitalizing system at the station consists of three No. 5 Daft dynamos, actuated by a Wright automatic cut-off steam engine, having a cylinder 18 x 43 inches and a flywheel 10 feet by 26 inches. There is, in addition, a small arc-light Daft dynamo used for lighting the station and boiler room. The machines are connected with a switchboard, so that they can be placed in "parallel" or "series," as may be desired, and there is in addition an automatic cut-off, which operates in the event of a short circuit on the track, so as to open the circuit at a fixed point, and at the same time give the engineer notice by ringing an

estimated as being very laconic and desirable.

The electric system to be employed by the city has already been thoroughly tested, and the city has had an early date to give an exhibition of the trolley run by this means on one of the main roads. The patents held by the company prevent exclusive power being given to any other method to construct a four-track railway (arcs or tunnels) including the disposition of seven poles and two beneath the surface and between the rails of any city street.

Additional articles of incorporation were filed in Albany to-day by the company to enable it to operate a road underneath Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets. A preliminary inquiry was made at the office of the Arcade company as to what effect the formation of the New York District Railway company would have upon their plans, but, as the latter company is not yet organized, the inquiry was made by the reporter, Myrtle C. Smith, the attorney

1

Scrapbook, Cat. 1140

This scrapbook covers the period 1885-1886 and contains newspaper clippings relating to electric lighting and telegraphy. Much of the material deals with patent litigation between the Edison Electric Light Company and the Sawyer-Mann Electric Light Company. There are also clippings concerning the railroad or "grasshopper" telegraph, overhead and underground wiring, marine applications of the electric light and telegraph, and non-Edison electric inventions. Reprints of Edison Electric Light Company circulars appear in some of the clippings. Included also are clippings pertaining to Edison's purchase of Glenmont and his acquisition of property in Florida. On page 134 there is a telegram to Edison about a telegraph installation on Staten Island. The inside front cover is inscribed "Patent Suits Vol. I." The book contains 134 numbered pages.

No. 8552

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Patent Quilt

Vol. I.

E173-159

WREATH
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Edison
May 2/10
EDISON'S LAKE CLAIMS

The Underwriters in Edison have been for some time endeavoring to secure a patent for his so-called Electric Light.

The Edison Electric Light Company, which was organized in the United States in 1878, has been for some time endeavoring to secure a patent for his so-called Electric Light.

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EIT

N.Y. World
May 2/10

EDISON LIGHTS AND LAW.

The patent of Edison has been found to be a great deal for the world already. At the great inventor's young man, only ten thirty-eight years of age, it may be done. What would not come out of Edison's pen in one patent.

Among the inventions Edison has given us are the duplex telephone, the phonograph, the telephone and the practical application of electric light. Indeed, a number of others of undoubted merit of importance.

Little more genuine, Edison appears to have the faculty of looking after his own material interests. Usually a great inventor puts over his work more than in his own hands, while other people fear the public. But Edison has come into the matter of his, had heard the United States Court to maintain what he claims to be his rights in the incandescent electric lighting business and in securing some small army of alleged holders of his patents. Thus the electric light will suffer, brightest and brightest to many buyers, whatever gain and disappointment it may cause to the gas companies, whose means he has been recognized by competition.

Star - Providence R. I.

May 2, 1885

Mr. John Edison, who is an inventor of incandescent electric light patents, has been for some time endeavoring to secure a patent for his so-called Electric Light.

Monkland Times
May 2, 1885

UNION some inventors, Edison is doing his best to allow other people, no matter under what pretences he will, without consideration the patent rights, the discovery of duplex telegraphy, the phonograph, the telephone and the practical application of electric light, besides a number of others of undoubted merit of equal importance. Goodbye and electric light were considerably lost on account of these patent rights, who not only worried them financially, but made them constantly behind the curtain, so that it became impossible for them to turn their inventions to the best advantage.

Edison, however, was not prepared to allow himself to be trifled with, and it became the United States Court to maintain what he claims as his rights in the incandescent electric lighting business, and in bringing into action a number of alleged holders of his patents.

Spencer
May 2/10
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN COURT.
EDISON BRINGS IMPORTANT SUIT

Applies his Patent Company for Infringement and Against New York Edison Electric Light Company.

The Edison Electric Light Company has filed in the United States circuit court for the Eastern District of New York a bill to compel a representative number of the Edison Electric Light Company to pay damages for infringement of the Edison Electric Light Company's patent for incandescent electric light. The bill is signed by the Edison Electric Light Company, which was organized in 1878, and is the first step in a long and important litigation.

The Edison Electric Light Company, which was organized in 1878, has been for some time endeavoring to secure a patent for his so-called Electric Light.

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Editorial

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N.Y. World - May 2/10

This week has been a busy one in the electric light business. The Edison Electric Light Company, which was organized in 1878, has been for some time endeavoring to secure a patent for his so-called Electric Light.

REVIEW
MAY 9, 1885
PRINT
ELECTRICITY
709 B
W

Electrical Review May 9, 1885

The United States and Edison Company's Suits.

The views of the United States Electric Light Company, one of the foremost electric light companies in the city brought by the Edison Electric Light Company, for infringement of patent upon the divisibility of the electric current, is expressed in the following interview:

President G. W. Hubbard, of the United States Electric Light Company, said that the Edison suit, in his judgment, was brought for advertising purposes. The company had received no notice of an official character. On the other hand, it had brought suits in the United States circuit court upon Mr. Edison for infringement of patents. These were brought in the names of Edward Weston, Moses G. Farmer and William M. Saxton, and covered dynamo-electric machines, regulators, incandescent lamps, and other devices. The company has had the Saxton incandescent system of lighting in the Equitable building since 1883, and Mr. Edison evidently has just asked that Mr. Farmer had his house lighted with the incandescent light when Mr. Edison was a schoolboy.

The apparatus of the company in arc and incandescent lighting was protected by about 150 patents, a large number of which covered the incandescent system.

Yonkers Herald
May 11, 1885

Electricity and Law.

Electricity interests are coming to be the law. The law has proceeded for some time, but their electricities take the points of property, and there are some interesting questions in progress or proposed. All over the world people are looking to see how the title of the Edison and Edison systems of running current on the New York Elevated Railways will result, and when it is demonstrated that we can operate successfully by lighting, there will no doubt be a legal battle fought as to patent rights involved.

But pending that contest, Thomas A. Edison has opened another one in National Circuit. The Edison Electric Light Company have begun suits in the United States Circuit Court, at New York, against alleged infringers upon Edison's patents for incandescent electric lighting. Six light companies are to be sued, and these suits are accompanied by others brought against New York City people who are using lights that are said to be infringing on Edison.

It is claimed that his patents have been fully admitted in Germany, and his lawyers talk confidently of making the other companies pay tribute. Of course they do, that is what they are hired for. The great legal battle that was inevitable in this business has begun, and Edison has fortified himself by bringing great expenditures on his side of the case.

Brooklyn Eagle May 14, 1885

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A View of the "Inventor's" War on Edison's Patent.

A decision of the greatest importance and magnitude was rendered on Thursday last by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was brought by the Edison Electric Light Company, and was against the United States Electric Light Company, and was for infringement of patent upon the divisibility of the electric current. The Edison suit, in his judgment, was brought for advertising purposes. The company had received no notice of an official character. On the other hand, it had brought suits in the United States circuit court upon Mr. Edison for infringement of patents. These were brought in the names of Edward Weston, Moses G. Farmer and William M. Saxton, and covered dynamo-electric machines, regulators, incandescent lamps, and other devices. The company has had the Saxton incandescent system of lighting in the Equitable building since 1883, and Mr. Edison evidently has just asked that Mr. Farmer had his house lighted with the incandescent light when Mr. Edison was a schoolboy.

Commercial Advertiser May 14, 1885

An interview with Thomas A. Edison and William B. Sawyer and John M. Hall, for electric lamps made of uncoiled, twisted, or spirally coiled instead of in a vacuum in an Edison incandescent light receiver, was held on Wednesday last. The Commission of Patents holds that the Sawyer-M-Hall invention was patented in March, 1879, and that of Edison was not until October, 1879.

N. Y. World May 15, 1885

An Interesting Interview with the President of the Edison Company.

In view of the interest that has been awakened in the Edison Company, the following interview with the President of the Edison Company, Mr. John M. Hall, was held on Thursday last. Mr. Hall was interviewed by the Brooklyn Eagle, and was asked a number of questions. He was asked if he was a member of the Edison Company, and he answered that he was. He was asked if he was a member of the Edison Company, and he answered that he was. He was asked if he was a member of the Edison Company, and he answered that he was.

The Edison Co. has no fear of a different result. The company has been made to feel that it is not a member of the Edison Company, and it is not a member of the Edison Company. The company has been made to feel that it is not a member of the Edison Company, and it is not a member of the Edison Company. The company has been made to feel that it is not a member of the Edison Company, and it is not a member of the Edison Company.

ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT FUNDAMENTAL PATENT, ISSUED TO SAWYER & HALL, FOR THE INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On this 13th inst. a patent was granted by the United States Patent Office to the United States Electric Light Company, and was for infringement of patent upon the divisibility of the electric current. The Edison suit, in his judgment, was brought for advertising purposes. The company had received no notice of an official character. On the other hand, it had brought suits in the United States circuit court upon Mr. Edison for infringement of patents. These were brought in the names of Edward Weston, Moses G. Farmer and William M. Saxton, and covered dynamo-electric machines, regulators, incandescent lamps, and other devices. The company has had the Saxton incandescent system of lighting in the Equitable building since 1883, and Mr. Edison evidently has just asked that Mr. Farmer had his house lighted with the incandescent light when Mr. Edison was a schoolboy.

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Harford Times May 15, 1885

Edison, the real inventor of electric light, has his legal claim to priority in the incandescent light, owing to the fact that he was the first to perfect the Edison system, and others who have since followed him. The first controversy between Edison and Sawyer & Hall was in 1879, when the latter secured a patent for the incandescent light, and the former secured a patent for the incandescent light. The controversy was settled in 1880, when the Supreme Court decided in favor of Edison.

See claim all - May Cannell & Co.

Electricity in the Courts.

Industrial interests are coming to be a law. The law has proceeded for some time, but their electricities take the points of property, and there are some interesting questions in progress or proposed. All over the world people are looking to see how the title of the Edison and Edison systems of running current on the New York Elevated Railways will result, and when it is demonstrated that we can operate successfully by lighting, there will no doubt be a legal battle fought as to patent rights involved.

Est Times May 28, 1885

Character of article

From the
Editor
May 28, 1885

Which Edison was working over the problem of dividing the electric current in a way to make double use of the light, a possibility, he was laughed at by the world. It was then commonly understood that he was the man who was solving the great problem, but now we have a decision that the Sawyer-Hall light has the precedence. That is what bolsters the lay mind just at present.

13

Character of article.

From the

Published at

Date

One of Thomas Edison's experts has been experimenting during the last four days with an invention on the track of the Staten Island Railway Company. The new device is intended to permit engineers or firemen to communicate easily with one another when the trains are a mile apart and in motion. The nucleus of communication is the telegraph wires along the railroad and an instrument in the engineer's cab. The appliance is designed to prevent collisions in foggy weather at curves or on terminals. It resembles the telephone in some respects. Flagmen and depot-watchmen can also use the instrument to communicate with approaching or passing trains, no matter at what speed they may be running. The trials thus far have been conducted with a good deal of secrecy, and neither the operator nor Mr. Edison's private secretary would give any particulars of the invention except to state that the experiments were successful and when the plans are ultimately perfected, collisions between trains will be almost impossible. It is considered most valuable invention and Mr. Edison desires to secure all the foreign patents before making anything known about it. He expects to have it completed in about two weeks.

Character of article.

From the

Published at

Date

Over three the Electric Traction Company has made a valuable contribution to the cause of the electric light. The company has been successful in securing a patent for a new electric light. The patent is for a new electric light which is said to be the best yet invented. The company has been successful in securing a patent for a new electric light which is said to be the best yet invented. The company has been successful in securing a patent for a new electric light which is said to be the best yet invented.

Character of article.

From the

Published at

Date

PLATINUM AND ITS USES.

Almost wherever the Freedom Bellman stands, there is a new demand for platinum.

There is no other establishment in the city where platinum articles are manufactured. The place is on Broadway, near the corner of the city hall. It is a large building, and the platinum is made in the third floor. The platinum is made in the third floor. The platinum is made in the third floor. The platinum is made in the third floor.

"There isn't much to tell you," he said. "You, this is the only place of the kind in the city, and it has been established here a good many years. Platinum, generally speaking, is made in the third floor. It is worth, in round figures, \$5 a Troy ounce. Most of it comes from the United States of America. We get it from Russia in what is known as 'the gold, or silver, and in thick wire rolls'."

"Isn't it found in America?" asked the reporter.

"Not so easy. We do get some from Russia and South America, but not much, and the trouble now is that the price is going up with time as our new supplies for laboratory use, in collages and elsewhere. The whole and wire are made into small vessels and are used for experimental purposes, the wire of the platinum is used in the manufacture of the platinum. The article made from it is called platinum, and is used in the manufacture of the platinum. The article made from it is called platinum, and is used in the manufacture of the platinum."

The article made from it is called platinum, and is used in the manufacture of the platinum. The article made from it is called platinum, and is used in the manufacture of the platinum. The article made from it is called platinum, and is used in the manufacture of the platinum. The article made from it is called platinum, and is used in the manufacture of the platinum.

"What is the increasing demand for platinum?" was asked.

"The electric light. In these, of the incandescent design, the platinum is used in the globe of the burner, being the two fine wires that are fused in the glass to meet with the leading wires. No other metal could be fused into the glass that would not become oxidized. Of course, the increased demand for the electric light has increased the demand for platinum. Why, to show you how much of it it is, the platinum of the electric light companies was estimated and were both using and selling a great many of their lights, they were selling more than \$1,000 per week for platinum wire."

The Evening Standard.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1885.

Published at

Date

Character of article.

From the

Published at

Date

Character of article.

From the

Published at

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From the

The Evening Standard.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1885.

Published at

Date

Character of article.

From the

Published at

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Character of article.

From the

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From the

ELECTRIC LIGHT TEST.

Report of the Franklin Institute's Commission.

When the Franklin Institute held its Electrical Exhibition the various electric light companies that had gone to the expense of preparing exhibits were permitted to exhibit their exhibits in the various rooms of the building. The Franklin Institute held its Electrical Exhibition the various electric light companies that had gone to the expense of preparing exhibits were permitted to exhibit their exhibits in the various rooms of the building.

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Character of article *718*
From the *Saturday*
Published at *Chicago, Ill.*
Date *Oct 1880*

The common council at the last meeting passed the electric light ordinance, of which frequent mention has been lately made. That this action was anticipated does not make less glaring the rule disregarded by the council, under the lead of its head, of the expressed wishes of many citizens and the marked inconsistency of the municipal legislature of Milwaukee in granting to strangers, "or to their assigns" a valuable franchise, against earnest remonstrances when they stealthily refused three successive citizens a similar privilege, to well-known agitators, of the responsibility, and placed their refusal on the ground of the unavailability of running electric power or light wires alone enough.

Now when it has been proven by experience to be dangerous to do so, and when other cities are requiring such wires to be run underground, a party quite unknown in Milwaukee, not residing here, and having no interest here, is able to procure the grants of the franchise for his company or anybody he can sell to, against the remonstrance and opposition of a large number of taxpayers and business men of the city.

2. His free will has been used to "buy" the franchise with the "moral" "bribe" of the franchise. We have no knowledge of the motives which have actuated him. He has been free to charge opposition to his measure by others to improper motives. That freedom encourages suspicion and the remarkable interest manifested by the "boss" is open to question as to his own reason. The granting of a valuable public franchise with dangerous powers to a stranger is in such marked contrast with the recent refusal to grant the same right to home parties, that a demand for explanation is warranted.

Character of article Acad.
From the Times
Published at NY
Date Aug 2 1885

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Character of article Ed
From the Times
Published at _____
Date Sept 1. 85

[illegible][illegible]

This company has been in operation about three months and is reported to be on a dividend-paying basis from the start, a rather unusual thing. It generally has been paying a dividend year to year. Its losses on a paying basis, however, are not too great, the result with starting central electric light stations on the incandescent system. It has generally taken a long time to get customers to pay for wiring their houses, and it has been necessary to make the owners pay half for all the wiring they purchase, simply requiring a contract for a year at so much a lamp, payable monthly. The average charge is 75 cents for a lamp, and the company has been able to get the customers to pay so much that they are not so dissatisfied that they have decided to operate their works. They have among their customers the lighting of the State Capitol, at \$1,000 a month the lighting of the State House, at \$1,000 a month, and their present district there are twelve blocks, large and small. There have all discarded gas oil over the house and use nothing but incandescent lamps. The company has been able to get the customers to pay for the light as the engines are always at work. With few exceptions the Edison lamps are fitted to the old gas fixtures and the average expense to the company has been about \$2.50 per lamp. The popularity of the Edison lamp is such that the company has been able to save the cost of the gas, and the company's work takes out their gas meters.

Most of the central stations using the Edison system have held their wires under ground, without overhead systems being so expensive. In fact, working the wires are all over the country. The electric lighting station is one of the best ever directed, and situated among residences close to the street.

The electricity is developed from six No. 20 and two No. 10 Edison dynamos. They are driven by our high-speed engines belted direct to the dynamo. The steam is generated in four six-foot steel horizontal cylindrical boilers, made at the "Central Furnace," and the fuel used is \$1.06 a ton. Amalgamous screenings that cost less than \$1.94 a ton. With this quality of light, steam power can be furnished at a very low price.

The incandescent lights is really selling better than gas, and the cheaper this power can be produced the better the results. The success of this installation owing to the company adopting the overhead system has been a great help to them in getting orders for wiring the stores and residences of their customers. They do not waste any power in running long lines of shafting, and use only waste fuel to make steam. It will pay anyone interested in the subject to visit the works or to visit Hordburg and see the plant in operation.

stions answered in the amended law are perplexing the city authorities. Among them are those regarding the separate jurisdiction of different departments in regard to the adoption of an underground system, and the probable attitude of the wire companies toward the action which the subcommittee may take. There is at present among the authorities no clear idea of the intentions of the statute. Several hypothetical questions were put to Corporation Counsel Lacombe regarding the meaning of the statute this morning, but he confessed inability to answer them. "I do not look into the matter closely," he explained, "and until I am requested to do so I cannot."—*Editorial.*

70

It was rather a weird experience, meeting

"But is that possible?" I asked. "How far do you think you can throw the current over the water?"

Then Faxon rapidly sketched on paper a map of the two continents and the Atlantic, and illustrated his plan of telegraphing from ship to ship so as to establish certain communication between the shore and any

Perhaps the most interesting thing he had to say was respecting his exploration for a "new force." At present he calls it simply X.Y.Z. He does not intend to know what it

1. RECEIVED 1964 APR 10 11 11 AM

Haskins and Edison have been intimate friends for many years, and prior to the perfection of his invention of the incandescent lamp Edison asked Haskins if it were possible to work a series of such lights on one line, and Haskins positively asserted, "It can't be done." The statue is meant to immortalize the defeat of a scientific principle by perseverance."

alichet, *W. J.*
Polio 90 00

In common with others who use its light, we have been entirely content with the regularity and steadiness of this company's service, and the comfort our employers have experienced during hot weather in being relieved of the blaze of gas is of itself a sufficient compensation for the slight excess of the cost of the light over that of gas.

1. **Identify the main idea of the passage.**

Alleged Misfortunes of the Electric King— —and the Iron Man

done a tremendous amount of work in making the lamps, laying mines, and introducing its system, the companies have been overwhelmed. It is a new busi-

sending four messages along one wire (the same time Edison made the move with which he began his electric light experiments). It was sufficiently w

~~Col~~

Date: 10/26/2016

Character of article.....*Journal of the American Academy of Religion*
From the.....*Journal of the American Academy of Religion*

Will Introduce the Arc Lights.
Dr. Weist of the Edison Electric

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Also,

Edison's Experiments. Y.

where there are but two inter-
self, at night. He was chiefly
his new idea of telegraphing
trains in motion. 'This is not
a cabin laid along the track, a

Then Rabson rudely sketch-
map of the two continents and
and illustrated his plan of
from ship to ship so as to est-
communication between the s-

Perhaps the most interesting to say was respecting his explanation of the "new force." At present he could not explain it. He does not understand it.

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erected in Menlo park
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APR 1967

The statue is to be
N. J., by Thomas
Mr. Jacobs, the
of the Ed-

and pointing to the
which, in bold relief,
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The testimony in relation to priority of invention was somewhat exhaustive, and the case was laboriously argued before the examiners and commissioners and the secretary of interior, and the award of priority of invention to Sawyer & Ellis gives to the incandescent Electric Light company, "no right of incandescent electric lighting." The counsel for Edison were Rose, McKim, Mendenhall and C. H. Sawyer. The counsel for E. I. H. were Brounson, of N. Y., City; H. R. Gannett and Ex-Judge Lysander Hill. The flooding of the commissioners' opinions holds that the Sawyer invention perfected in March, 1879, and that Edison not until October 1879. Several known residents of Brooklyn interested in the successful com-

TELEFERRAGE is a new method of locomotion. The "line" consists of steel bars elevated above the ground-level; these are charged with electricity from a dynamo at the engine-house. Suspended from wheels and pulleys on the bars is a train of small metal carriages, which, of course, be filled with anything from passengers to the newly enfranchised. The electrical motor, which converts the electric current into motive power, runs in the center of the train. Public experiment has been made at St. Louis, where it is said to be a thorough success. But all statements about new electro-motors are to be taken *cum multa erant salis*.

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perment and construction in our own country. The light is carried by the freight or passenger by electricity through the air. The wires or cables in double line, borne upon stout posts about the same as the telegraph poles, are strung in series for carrying passengers or freight and are supported by the same posts or are borne upon and guided by the undercables as it were at the line. The lines are adapted to carry a heavy burden of weight, including the car, and, as in the case of the telegraph, the weight of the cable is supplied by strain rods in any desired direction. The driving power is electricity, which is carried by a cable, or, at the extremity of the line, the carrying cable is connected with a cable which is either double, the current being purveyed by the car, or a cable which is run through an electrical motor which operates under or at the side of the car and is connected along with the cable. The model of this in operation, the model being made of wood, is shown carrying one hundred weights over a line of about a mile in length. The model is now used to work this model was an enlargement of the size employed to drive a sewing machine, and it is a smooth and simple affair. We are concerned, and at their own expense, the inventor has a right to be so, and it is as true in all other matters of the kind, as in this.

What we can say now is that the large number of people who have been arrested in the past few months are not being held to furnish a valuable auxiliary to our military forces. They are being held because we have no military, as mentioned in the article, and we are not going to have one until we can send them away in order to build and equip a new army. It is not a question of doing so, but of doing so in a way that will not be a disaster to the country. It is a question of doing so in a way that will not be a disaster to the country. It is a question of doing so in a way that will not be a disaster to the country.

"You have also made other studies recently to aid vessels in a fog, haven't you?"

"No studies in this line to deal with echoes. A friend of mine has a ride on his steam yacht. I want to show you something," he said. He began firing blasts of sound at vessels at various distances from us. The vessel now got away and signalled him to fire in other directions; but from each one came back an echo. These echoes varied instantly according to distance and demonstrated conclusively to me that by the means of the "echo" principle, as it is called, ships could get a "fix" on vessels in the fog. The idea struck me. It would be really genius by this means.

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHTS.
Electricity for headlights on locomotives was tried for the first time on the engine of train No. 8 on the Lehigh valley Road, on Saturday night, which left Jersey City at 7 o'clock. The effect was startling in its brilliancy, but not dazzling. The light of the approaching train was seen at a much greater distance than was possible with the oil light.

Character of and
From the *Spencer Bulletin*
Published at *Cumham, N.Y.*
Date *Aug. 29, 1883*

A Rival to the Electric Light.

Edison has a rival to his electric light. In an invention of "Professor" T. R. C. Lowe, his latest fluorescent light, which is not electric, is produced by allowing a ignited jet of the cheap fuel gas to come in contact with a spiral of metal, whose composition has not yet been made public, but which is said to be made indestructible. This is heated to a white heat, becoming brilliantly luminous, the gas burning apparently without flame. There is positively no flickering of the light, and the flame with gas is the chief cost of the gas used in producing the light may be indicated by the statement of the inventor, that a light of twenty candle-power will cost the consumer but one quarter of a cent per hour.

Contestant Name: _____

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From the _____
Published at _____
Date _____

PROFESSOR HELL ON HIS LABORS
POSSIBILITIES OF THE TELEPHONE.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, was in this city recently a guest at the Gilley House. In answer to a TIMES reporter's inquiry as to his views on the Garland case, he said:

"I do not think it would hurt well for me to say anything on the subject, particularly as Mr. TIMMONS has stirred it up and brought him down. The Bell Telephone Company, as you know, has triumphed in all its legal warfare, which has been long and circumspect."

"Perhaps you would prefer to discuss the future

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Character of article

From the

Published in

Date

On Saturday a most useful addition to the carrying resources of the country was made in the shape of what is called a 'Tolliver,' or aerial electric railway—the first of its kind which has been erected in England. The company of engineers the line took place at Glyde, the seat of Lord Fitzwater, the late Speaker. The railway consists of rails propped upon beams set at moderately close intervals. The cars are suspended from stout iron rods made to work upon the rails. An automatic "lock" arrangement allows these aerial cars to be dispatched one after another in quick succession, so they can by no possibility get within a certain minimum distance of each other. The auditors power is electricity, and the experiments made in the presence of the spectators showed that it works with the greatest ease and efficiency. In this case the aerial cars, conveying clay for the purpose of manufacturing enamel, were carried right over railway tracks, into which they were filled with the greatest rapidity. For purposes of modest portance, where power is not required upon a large scale, the Tolliver railway promises to be exceedingly valuable. The works are light and inexpensive, costing little for construction, and conveying not to so great. The little line on Lord Fitzwater's property is nearly a mile in length, and, with trucks and locomotive engines, was constructed for £1,250, and carries the clay at the rate of 754 per ton. The ease and simplicity with which this method of carrying can be adapted to local circumstances soon to promise for it a very extensive adoption in districts where the goods traffic is insufficient to support the more costly appliances of an ordinary railway.

Received in Edinburgh, on

Character of article

From the

Published in

Date

Prof. Hall, has been making some suggestive predictions in regard to the time when we shall be able to see people at a distance by means of electric light. He says the idea seems to be more, or less, a chimera. The invention will be made sooner or later. But it might be supplemented by an invention enabling a man to avoid seeing his important neighbor or anybody else capable of becoming a bore. No Edison is likely to be so successful, and there may occasionally be an advantage in imperfection of the organs of hearing, sight and speech.

Character of article

From the

Published in

Date

THE FIRST TELEPHONE.
A New Chain—An Embryo Invention
Used on States Island.
Several towns on the coast of America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Doctor R. H. Edson, of New York, and Mr. D. H. Humphrey, representing Antonio Menet, the Italian claiming the priority of invention of the telephone, and the little Telephone company in the contest to overthrow the Bell patents, have established headquarters at the Edson house and are going to fight the case through. Doctor Edson with him a immense stock of affidavits to show that Menet first discovered the principle of the transmission of the voice by electricity.

The story told by the affidavits is very interesting. It is that in 1847, Antonio Menet, who was operating in electricity in Havana, was driving an electric clock to a servant. The servant had the instrument at the end of the wire in his mouth, and four rooms removed from him Menet had the instrument at his mouth. The man cried out when he received the shock and the electricity thought he heard the sound. He made a cordial proposition to the instrument of a piece of paper and then could hear the sound of the servant's voice quite plainly, but not the words. From that he continued making experiments until, it is claimed, he made use of the telephone as we know it, by using the diaphragm and the magnetic needle. He went to New York to sell, where he met Garibaldi, then an exile from Italy and Garibaldi. It was him for four years previous to this that, it is claimed, he made many experiments and got advice from persons well known who claim to have talked through a telephone running from the basement of his house on Staten Island to his third story where his wife was confined as he layed. With this instrument, Antonio Menet makes affidavits that "some of his friends have directed to the clock the kitchen, using it constantly from Nov. 10, 1850. The great of money is given as the reason of the failure to introduce it. An affidavit from the friends who made the original discovery, together with what is claimed to be the drawings, are given in evidence.

About 1871, it is said, Menet met with an accident by the explosion of a boiler and was obliged to great expenditure of money. He afterwards, after disposing of his property, sold all his instruments to a second-hand dealer and got some improvements on the telephone. From these improvements Doctor Edson with him an immense stock of affidavits to show that Menet first discovered the principle of the transmission of the voice by electricity.

Character of article

From the

Published in

Date

ELECTRIC MOTORS NEARLY READY.

Electricians who Want to Suggest
Stems on the Elevated Roads.

The plan for "pooling" the patents and interests of the last dozen inventors who have patents for electric motors) having come to nothing, Messrs. Edison and Field on one side, and the West Electric Company on the other, have concluded their preparations for proving to the public, especially those interested in elevated railways, that electricity is a motor power far superior steam in economy and efficiency. The West Company began some months ago to lay rails for electricity on the West River bridge, but stopped work when an opportunity was offered it by a rail along the Hudson. Around Elevated Railway structures for a distance of nearly two miles. Mr. West proposes to be very confident that his motor will pull four cars at a speed of eight, and at less cost than for steam. The road and motor will be ready in about three weeks.

Two weeks ago the machines embodying the principles of the Edison and Field motors was tested at the Edison works in Great Street. Mr. Stephen B. Field was one of the first inventors to take the company to experiment with electricity as a motor power. In his first experiments in electricity he was very poor. In his second he was very good. In his third he was very good. In his fourth he was very good. In his fifth he was very good. In his sixth he was very good. In his seventh he was very good. In his eighth he was very good. In his ninth he was very good. In his tenth he was very good. In his eleventh he was very good. In his twelfth he was very good. In his thirteenth he was very good. In his fourteenth he was very good. In his fifteenth he was very good. In his sixteenth he was very good. In his seventeenth he was very good. In his eighteenth he was very good. In his nineteenth he was very good. In his twentieth he was very good. In his twenty-first he was very good. 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From the
Philadelphia
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EDISON

The Algeon Experiment Which Has Overcome the Electric Light

Although the system of lighting New York known as the incandescent electric light has made great strides during the last three years, and although we now have one whole district of nearly a square mile actually lighted by the Edison system, it was not till 1874 that Edison began to use the Edison system. It has been generally supposed, however, that the inventor of the Edison system has managed things in a derivative and somewhat superficial point of view. He has managed things in a derivative and somewhat superficial point of view. He has managed things in a derivative and somewhat superficial point of view.

After the company, he was in operation that the stock fell in value and Edison found himself with a good deal of money to show for his eight years' work, but with but very little to show for his eight years' work. Since the first Edison was opened, two years ago this coming autumn, very little money had been made, and the work of extending the business had been done. In the way of putting in isolated plants some money had been made, but not by Edison personally. Of late matters have gone forward to some extent, and it was to be expected that the future would show signs of being better than the past. The Edison system, it was to be expected that the future would show signs of being better than the past. The Edison system, it was to be expected that the future would show signs of being better than the past.

From the
Philadelphia

THE ELECTRIC MACHINERY

Some Points, but Not So Very Ready as Edison's

"We had heard that the Edison system was the best in the world, and that it was the only one that was really practical. We had heard that the Edison system was the best in the world, and that it was the only one that was really practical. We had heard that the Edison system was the best in the world, and that it was the only one that was really practical.

It is this. Mr. Edison showed that the electric light was a thing that was to be used in the future. It was a thing that was to be used in the future. It was a thing that was to be used in the future. It was a thing that was to be used in the future. It was a thing that was to be used in the future.

From the
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Character of article

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Character of article *Boyle's*
 From the *Call*
 Published at *St. Louis, Mo.*
 Date *July 1, 1885*

Thomas Edison's Patent.
 From *July 1*—The July number of the *Call* contains an article on the patent litigation which is now pending between Edison and the American Electric Lighting Company. The article expresses the opinion that the three patents which are mutually claimed by the Edison Company to establish itself as the originator of the incandescent lamp are not original inventions, but have already appeared under the names of various preceding inventors who were not patented although being patented in this country. Strong evidence is also produced in support of the position that the Edison patents are also invalid for want of novelty. The question is a very important one, and involves considerable industry.

Character of article *Ed.*
 From the *Call*
 Published at *St. Louis, Mo.*
 Date *June 1, 1885*

President Johnson's
 Although President Johnson, of the United States, is a native of the State of Ohio, he has never before been elected to the position of President of the United States. The election of Johnson to the position of President of the United States is a very important event in the history of the United States. The election of Johnson to the position of President of the United States is a very important event in the history of the United States.

Character of article *Ed.*
 From the *Call*
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Thomas Edison's
 One of Thomas Edison's experiments has been experimenting with an invention on the trains of the Great Northern Railway Company. The new device is intended to permit the engineers of trains to communicate with one another when the trains are a mile apart and in motion. The medium of communication is the telegraph wire along the railroad and an instrument in the engineer's cab. The appliance is designed to prevent collisions in foggy weather at curves or on turn-outs. It resembles the telephone in some respects. Playmen and depot-watchers can also be connected to communicate with, reproducing or repeating trains, no matter at what speed they may be running.

Character of article *Ed.*
 From the *Call*
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 Date *June 1, 1885*

The Edison Electric Light Company
 The Edison Electric Light Company of this city, controlling the Edison franchise for the State of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, has received instructions from the parent company in New York to have a correct list made of all parties within these three States that are using unpatented electric light plants other than those of the Edison Company. The Edison Company has become an "unpleasant" party in the proceedings of the Edison Company. The Edison Company has become an "unpleasant" party in the proceedings of the Edison Company.

Edison's New Invention
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Character of article *Rept. Daily Beacon*
From the *Daily Beacon*
Published at *Wilmington, Del.*
Date *July 19, 1915*
The story of a great invention.

How near America was to the loss of the world's first telephone.

At the time of the invention of the telephone, the world was in a state of confusion. The telephone was a new invention, and the world was not prepared to receive it. The telephone was a new invention, and the world was not prepared to receive it. The telephone was a new invention, and the world was not prepared to receive it.

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It is not entered on the records of the world, but it is well known to the world. It is not entered on the records of the world, but it is well known to the world. It is not entered on the records of the world, but it is well known to the world.

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They disagreed, but the world was not prepared to receive it. They disagreed, but the world was not prepared to receive it. They disagreed, but the world was not prepared to receive it.

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Character of article *Rept. Daily Beacon*
From the *Daily Beacon*
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Date *July 19, 1915*

TELEPHONE INVENTION.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS RELATING TO IT TO YOU 'S THIS STARROW.

After Ten Years of Labor He Was to Make It Truly American.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the scene in the great telephone office was one of the most interesting in the world. The second day of the latest international conference opened up by Mr. Morrow at the front. He began by stating that the defendants in their manner had been to the Dicks transmitter. That was in a separate patent, and was introduced for commercial use in 1876, 1878, and was patented early in 1879. He then took a model furnished by the Western Pa. Co. and illustrated the principles involved in that by way of comparison with the Bell instrument now in use. He claimed that it was substantially the same although different in the mode of structure and the material used. Mr. Morrow then referred to Mr. Bell's first invention, the instrument which was used in the first telephone, and which was the first of the kind.

Among the affidavits submitted by the defense attorneys, it was stated that the Bell patent would not stand. The question was whether the instrument could be made after the original that would not stand. Those people had all been given in the proceedings, and it was stated that the instrument was a good one. The Bell patent was a good one. The Bell patent was a good one.

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son received. A thousand words were said in the course of the proceedings. The Bell patent was a good one. The Bell patent was a good one. The Bell patent was a good one.

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Character of article *Edw. American*
From the *American*
Published at *Wilmington, Del.*
Date *July 19, 1915*

The Electric Lighting of Trams in Germany.

The railway administration at Frankfurt-on-the-Main have recently requested some experiments on the lighting of trams by electricity, which, according to the present conditions, have been attended by great difficulties. The experimental tram was composed of a first, second, and third class carriage, and a luggage van, which contained a special compartment for the dynamo and accumulators. The dynamo was of the Magneto type, and was driven by a suitable arrangement of pulleys and belts from the axle of the wheels of the van, and at a velocity of 700 revolutions per minute, when the train was running at a speed of 18 to 22 miles an hour. When the train is running at full speed, the lamps remain in circuit while the accumulators are being charged; but when the speed is less than 18 miles per hour, then the lamps are thrown out of circuit, and the current is supplied direct from the accumulators, a specially constructed automatic controller regulating its intensity. During the day the lamps are thrown out of circuit, and the accumulators are charged by the dynamo when the train is in motion.

The train was lighted by 12 incandescent lamps, of which two were in the luggage van, two in the first class carriage, four in the first, and the remaining four in the second class carriage.

These experiments clearly demonstrate, says a contemporary, the practicability of lighting trams by electricity, the light being perfectly steady during the journey, and at variable speeds, no need arising stoppages at stations, only at starting by the incandescent lamp, a perceptible, as all is regular, dimly, or at all. The experiments were continued for six weeks, at the end of which the result was found in perfect order. The lighting is estimated at ten centimes per lamp per hour.

On the other side there are J. H. Farner and J. B. Backerth, Esqs., of New Orleans; Messrs. Brimmer & Steel, of New York; Q. Q. Kearby, of Newark, N. J., and Geo. H. Chisley, Esq., and Messrs. Jakkewell & Kerr, of this city.

The court room was well filled yesterday morning with attorneys, electrical engineers and capitalists, among them Superintendents Metzgar, of the Bell Company, and Mr.



our thoughts aimlessly wander from one another, without compass or guide.

to

Character of article,
From the
Publisher,
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DOUBTED THEIR CLAIM.

Falling in the Local Court the Western Union Mopla Telegraph Case Against the Electric Light Co. Into the U. S. Court.

Yesterday's *Observer* contained a full abstract of Judge White's decision in the injunction case of the Western Union Telegraph Co. against the Springfield Electric Light Co., proceedings in which were dismissed at plaintiff's cost. By preconcerted arrangement, it is likely, upon announcement of the decision the result was telegraphed to Chattanooga about four o'clock in the afternoon the officers of the Electric Light Co. were notified in writing by Manager Z. W. Bruger, of the W. U. Telegraph Company, upon authority as a general attorney of Chattanooga, that a temporary injunction had been granted by the U. S. Court, thereby preventing them from erecting their lines along Main and other streets in the city already occupied by the telegraph lines. The telegram further stated that an officer of the U. S. Court would arrive here this morning with papers to make formal legal service in the new case, in accordance with that statement a U. S. Deputy Marshal did arrive here and entered summons in the case upon Mr. H. H. Pierce, as President of the W. U. at St. Louis, and as Secretary of the Electric Light Co. The time set for the hearing of this matter is the first Monday in January, which will certainly give the parties abundant time for preparation. This case of course has the effect of delaying the lighting by electricity of Main, State streets and perhaps other streets for several weeks at least, and the property is proceeding with erection of poles and stretching of wires and expects to light one street, comprising three miles of Main, by Sunday night according to contract. While all this is going on positively known about it, it is the expectation that the grounds of application in United States Court are the same as formed the basis of the action in Clark County Common Pleas.

There was some little feeling among the public relative to the action of the telegraph company in the former case, but it is likely to be intensified by the new proceedings. At least, this is to be judged from expressions already heard.

Character of article,
From the
Publisher,
Date

Knows—Hanna Tolson, the lawyer, although somewhat deaf, is positively fond of music. A friend of his described how he passed the time when he took vacation from his studies. "He has a piano in his elegant home that is pounded on most vigorously by the famous electric pianos two or three times a day. He does not play by ear, but has a wonderful quick ear to catch popular and even difficult opera airs. His definition is not as great as his perfecting with his long memory. It is amazing to see him getting a tune out of his long ears. He looks very much as if he were at a telegraph key—making of a quick dispatch, and wanted to catch the note at the other end by his lightning rapidly. Sometimes he will play a piece with his finger tips only. It moves like a phantom finger, upon frequently, and immediately upon returning home, no matter how late the hour, he sits at the piano and rattles out some of the early airs. It is a very pure opera that Mr. Tolson does not play some part of. Opera bouffe is his favorite style of music. All at once he will strike up "Lille Duke" or "Fatale." His playing is not bad. He has a nervous, quick touch, which, if combined with a ready knowledge of notes, would make him a great performer. He plays now to amuse himself, but anything he touches, he touches with the mind of the strata he puts upon it by constant study. When questioned about his musical qualities, he laughs and says he does it to rest. It may be possible that he intends to invent an electric piano, or to play the recent model of construction."

Character of article,
From the
Publisher,
Date

The Four Great Brevitarians.
There are not four names to be written, current or historical, who discovered the effects of the various currents upon the human system, and who were the first to use them for the relief of suffering. The four great names are: Galvani, Volta, Faraday, and Ohm. Galvani discovered the connection between electricity and magnetism. Volta discovered the connection between electricity and chemistry. Faraday discovered the connection between electricity and magnetism. Ohm discovered the connection between electricity and magnetism.

Character of article,
From the
Publisher,
Date

IMPORTANT DUPLEX TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

The duplex telegraph, which was introduced on the lines of the Franklin Telegraph Co. in 1868, and on those of the Western Union in 1872, was never commercially successful until after the addition to the original apparatus of a condenser for neutralizing the electrostatic effects which are manifested upon long lines. A patent for this improvement was granted to Joseph H. Stearns in 1875, and was purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is the ownership of this patent more than anything else which has enabled the Western Union company to maintain for more than a dozen years, a virtual monopoly of duplex and quadruplex telegraphy.

During the past year the Baltimore and Ohio company has been understood to have made extensive use of the condenser in connection with its duplex and quadruplex circuits. The Western Union company, on June 23rd, made application for an injunction against the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co., its agents and employees, alleging an infringement of the Stearns patent. The motion was to have been heard on June 21st, but has been postponed for three weeks. This will probably prove to be one of the most important cases which has ever occupied the attention of the Supreme Court. It is no exaggeration to say that the Stearns invention has been worth many millions of dollars to the Western Union company, and the result of the proceedings will be awaited with the greatest interest in telegraph circles. It is not known what line of defense will be adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio company, but it is assumed as the action has been commenced on a return which was taken out nine years after the date of the original patent, it is not difficult to conjecture that in view of many recent decisions of the Supreme Court, one of the principal defenses will be that the released patent is invalid. Assuming the patent to be valid there would seem to be little doubt of the fact of infringement, provided the Baltimore and Ohio company makes use of the condenser in connection with an artificial line, as it may be presumed that it does.

Messrs. Buckingham, Dickerson and Duncan appear as attorneys for the Western Union, and Messrs. Lowrey and Bacon for the Baltimore and Ohio.

OVERSEA WIRE

The Oversea Wire is a new invention for transmitting telegraphic messages. It is a wire which is laid on the ground, and is used for transmitting messages between different parts of the world. It is a very important invention, and it is one of the most important inventions of the present time. It is a wire which is laid on the ground, and is used for transmitting messages between different parts of the world. It is a very important invention, and it is one of the most important inventions of the present time. It is a wire which is laid on the ground, and is used for transmitting messages between different parts of the world. It is a very important invention, and it is one of the most important inventions of the present time.

Date _____

A decision has just been made in the Patent Office which will probably be very soon followed by the use of electricity as a motive power on the elevated railways in New York. For four or five years a contest has been going on between Mr. Field, of New York, Mr. Edison and Sir William Siemens, lately deceased, for priority of invention of the system of electrical railroading employing, in whole or in part, the rails and wheels of the cars as conductors. The case has been successively decided in favor of Mr. Field's claim at every stage of its progress through the Patent Office, and Commissioner Montgomery has just affirmed the previous decisions by refusing an appeal made by the other contestants.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Preparations for the Use of the Edison Lights Nearly Complete.
The work of substituting the Edison incandescent for the Amouré arc electric light is progressing very satisfactorily. The new lines recently put up to accommodate the new system in the business portion of the city were tested last evening and found to work well. The time for the introduction of the changed plan is drawing near and it is expected that the light will be ready to burn on Saturday night.

only light. The last test run, even-
ing the two large dynamo
Edison dynamos were run at 850 revolu-
tions per minute. Their regular rota-
tion is to be 900 revolutions, and each one
will at that rate be able to supply
800 candle power each.
There are besides the two smaller ones
two smaller ones of one-half the capacity.
The larger dynamo are run by a 140
horse power engine, built by the Fussy &
Jones Company. The smaller dynamo runs
the Armox dynamo which will also
one and will remain so until the substitu-
tion of the Edison lights is completed,
when they will be replaced by additional
Edison dynamos. A 50 horse power en-
gine, built by Armstrong & Simms, has
been put in for the purpose of furnishing
power to run the two smaller
Edison dynamos.

3 Page

The important suit which has been begun to test the right of the Edison Electric Lighting Company to use the incandescent light invented by Mr. Edison illustrates anew the practical failure of our patent system to accomplish its object. Mr. Edison claims to have invented the method of electric lighting in use by the company bearing his name, and claims priority of invention. The Sawyer-Man Company also claims priority in the same invention. Upon hearing before the Patent Office, the use of the fibrous filament was finally awarded to Sawyer & Man, and the suit is now brought to restrain Mr. Edison from infringing their patent.

Thus it comes to pass, in nearly all cases where large sums of money are believed to be involved, that the question of the division of the Patent Office is held of no account, and the question is taken directly to the courts. The courts, however, do not make any final and binding decision can be otherwise reached. Out of this results the consumption of large sums of money, and the delay. Unless the inventor has to demand the large sum of money required to defend his rights in prolonged and costly suits, for the purpose of obtaining a decision from the courts, the inventor is forced to employ lawyers and experts with very little basis, and to meet all the expenses of a contest prolonged for years. The inventor is thus forced to pay out large sums of money, and to lose his time. Any claimant or pretender, having a longer purse, can defy him with impunity. Nor is this all. The inventor is forced to make a compromise, if he is not able to pay the large sums of money. It is not infrequently happens that one party to a controversy is successful in obtaining the rights of the other party, and the years the rights of the parties remain undetermined. Under the present system it does not seem possible to avoid this state of things, and, therefore, it is believed that the courts have recently favored the abolition of the Patent Office altogether. They say with some truth that the Patent Office is a source of confusion to the divisions of the Patent Office, that the patent has really ceased to have any sub-

But the remedy proposed is probably worse than the existing evil. The American patent system, with all its faults, has been of great service in stimulating the inventive genius of our country, and in securing a rapid and improvement, particularly with a view to the inventor advantages which, as matters now stand, usually accrue mainly to the capitalists who undertake the prolonged struggle in the development and defence of a patent. The proposed change would mean more than that it does. It ought to be a serious investigation of the facts upon which a claim is based, and of rival claims, and a decision so trustworthy that it shall carry with it a measurable assurance that it will not be disturbed. If the proposed change is crushed, and such patents issued by the Department as are granted, it would then be far inferior in value.

holders of patents some rights with respect to the defence of their claims in the courts which they do not now possess. The root of the difficulty is that the decisions of the Patent Office have not been found trustworthy. The fault has indeed been many times with the courts which have undertaken to decide patent questions without adequate inquiry or knowledge that it is also true that in many other cases the Patent Office itself has been found in fault. It is worth while to consider whether means can not be devised to secure more thorough investigation, and a sounder decision by the Department at Washington.

[illegible]

“large passenger airplanes are now lighted by electricity, and it seems somewhat surprising that the electric currents affecting the compass, under the influence of the earth's magnetic field, have not attracted the attention of navigators has been called electric compass error. It is found naturally that the compass is affected by the same “wires” carrying back the current to the dynamo, a depressed wire, and the ship's lamp used to complete the circuit, and the compass needle is deflected to take the place of one of the wires which it pierces. Therefore the influence of electric currents on the compass is dynamo, and the influence of electricity on the compass has been detected as early as the time of the first electric light. It does not need to be a commander of a vessel to see here a very palpable danger. The compass is a life line, and if the compass has been tried, but in no fixed way, it is not safe to use. It is not safe to be so practically careless, and it is not safe to be so imprudent. It is not safe to be so imprudent as to use a compass which has been tested by experiment to see whether the compass has been fixed. Several compasses are also suggested, which so far as we know have not been practically tested, and even rated. What effect, if any, does this line electricity have on the compass? It is not known, and it is not known if the compass is electrically disturbed, or on the proposition that it is not, it is not known. And, finally, is the earth an insulator?

CHARACTER OF ARTICLE.
From the
Published in
Date

DRAWN BY LIGHTNING.

Electricity Is the Substituted for this Work as the Second and Third Avenue Elevated Road.

The project of New York is not generally aware of the fact that the completion of the elevated road is not in the place of creating a new line to be built on the elevated road. The elevated road is not a new line, but a new line to be built on the elevated road. The elevated road is not a new line, but a new line to be built on the elevated road.

The work of putting the Edison light system on the elevated road is not a new line, but a new line to be built on the elevated road. The elevated road is not a new line, but a new line to be built on the elevated road.

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William Forester News on the Wire.

CHARACTER OF ARTICLE.
From the
Published in
Date

New Telegraph Company Formed.

A new company has been incorporated in New York and New Jersey. The company is known as the New York and New Jersey Telegraph Company. The company is known as the New York and New Jersey Telegraph Company.

CHARACTER OF ARTICLE.
From the
Published in
Date

EDISON'S WHITE LIGHTING.

The American and Edison systems are the most important in the history of the world.

The use of the light is an essential part of the system. The use of the light is an essential part of the system. The use of the light is an essential part of the system.

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CHARACTER OF ARTICLE.
From the
Published in
Date

Edison's Latest Invention.

Mr. Edison's latest invention, an arrangement to telegraph from moving trains, is thus described by a recent visitor to his laboratory. Overland is a board eight inches wide, supported from the ceiling by ropes fastened to one of its edges. One side of the board is covered with a material of fine twine, and the other side is covered with a material of fine twine.

The use of the light is an essential part of the system. The use of the light is an essential part of the system. The use of the light is an essential part of the system.

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THE EDISON LIGHT.

at the Office of the Great Northwest Telegraph Company.

Last night the office of the Great Northwest Telegraph Company, at 110 Broadway, New York, was the scene of the first trial of the Edison system of incandescent electric illumination. The work was carried out by the Edison Electric Light Company, Inc., of which Messrs. A. J. L. and J. W. are the owners.

The Edison system of incandescent electric illumination is a new system of lighting, in which the light is produced by the use of a small electric lamp, instead of the gas or oil lamp.

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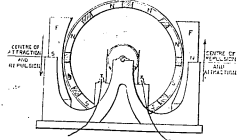
[illegible]

Although deaf people seem to be few in number yet take them throughout the world and the aggregate will be found so large that I predict, if it will really accomplish that which Edison claims, the deaf will be made to hear—that he will realize from the invention quite as large a fortune as he has from his greatest inventions. All of which I have from a private source, and am the first to convey the good news to the public through the columns of the EXCELSIOR.

—Mr. Thomas Brady of New Britain, Ct., recently patented a very valuable and convenient addition to the electric light apparatus. One of them was recently tried in Hartford and gave great satisfaction. The patent is coming into general use throughout the country. It is said that Mr. Brady refused to sell a share in the patent for \$100,000.

After the rules respecting patents were abolished in 1871, as has been stated above, the Publication Regulations were issued, by which copy-right, lasting for thirty years, was granted to all publications, translations, and photographs. Several persons have since appeared against infringements of their rights thus secured, and publishers and authors have derived little benefit from the regulations. Publications and translations, however, belong to the field of general learning, and there are numberless

Character of article.....*Rep.*
From the *World of Science*,
Published at *London Eng.*
Date *July 17, 1885.*



GANT'S PATENT ELECTRO MOTOR

[illegible]

This difficulty is insurmountable wherever the only source of power is through first generating steam. Such cities as Chicago, Cleveland and Kansas City may therefore be forced to use a number in which electricity could be profitably employed in manufacturing. It is only where water power can be used to generate the electricity that the latter form of power can be applied to manufacturing. As has been said with regard to steam, it will be seen that there is no gain from the use of electricity where the water power can be applied immediately to the driving of the machinery in the factory. The advantage arises only from the fact that the electricity can be generated wherever the water power is found, and then transmitted over a distance to manufacturing establishments situated at a distance. Herein is the great advantage which Denver may enjoy over Chicago and St.

It might be that during the winter months the water power could not be used. This objection applies to every place in the North where water-power is utilized. Besides, it is an objection which would hold good during only a part of the year. If steam were used then, there would still remain as a saving from the use of electricity the cost of generating steam during the other months of the year. The Committee on Manufactures of the Chamber of Commerce can spend its time very profitably in investigating this subject.

MM. Crova and Garbe claim to have discovered a means of determining automatically recording the exact amount of energy stored in electric accumulators and so regulating the discharge as to be able to ascertain the quantity available in reserve at any given moment. The machines used in their experiments were of the Plante storage type as described by Favre.

it would be very costly, but it is a question whether it is worth it to do it. The question ultimately is to extend our underground to the station from Twenty-third-street to Forty-second-street, and to run the line through the tunnel and along the railroad to Harlem. There is not much difference in the cost of the two plans, and I am in favor of the latter. There is not much difference in the cost of the two plans, and I am in favor of the latter. There is not much difference in the cost of the two plans, and I am in favor of the latter.

[illegible]

Mr. Edison has also made an important discovery and patented an improvement on his quadruplex telegraph. I do not know that I fully understand Krates Whelan's other technical account of what this is. But I received the impression that Mr. Edison's quadruplex machine enabled him to read simultaneously several messages over a single wire. The improvement which he speaks of here seems to break in a very true and important way on the wire for his particular current. Mr. Edison asks \$10,000 for the patent, but will license for each station as low as \$100. The patent fee has already been secured.

Character of and by Ed.
From the Independence
Published at Schaffersville, Pa.
Date June 18, 1891

NEW USES OF ELECTRICITY.

The possibilities of electricity have been known to men of science for many years, but its actualities are only now being realized. It is now being introduced into mines for a great variety of uses, especially as an illuminant; but also as a motive power and a means of communication. It is being used to light the low candle, and there is no longer any need of the safety lamp. For the light can be carried in hand and is not liable to explode. It is being used for the who's twenty-four hours, as in the case of the electric lamp. I use in lighting cities which have been curious result. It has diminished crime, for deeds of murder and robbery are less frequent. It has also covered of darkness. Statistics prove that crime of all kinds has diminished in the portions of cities that have been so illuminated. Another fact of great interest is that it has been found that under a continuous electric light it is superior to sunlight, because the latter is necessarily interrupted by the day and night. It is now being used in the case of the member, requiring it to be used in the light to master. It has been used to light the foliage of the

to the midnight sun of Norway, was exceptionally brilliant and vital, due to the fact of there being no night for half the year to obscure the rays of the great luminary. It is now suspected that in hot horses and conservatories the use of electricity after the sun goes down will produce remarkable results in way of plant development, notwithstanding the wonders already brought to light by this subtle power of nature. Scientists say that we now know only the A B C's of electricity. When all its factors are combined for the use of man there will be created for him a new and wonderful environment.

Demoree's Monthly.

Character of article *Ed.*
From the *Press*
Published at *Newark N. J.*
Date *Aug 27, 83*

✓ ELECTRIC LIGHT CONCENTRICS.

[illegible]

THE EDISON SUITS.
The suits brought by the Edison Electric Light company in New York last week will be among the most important cases from

business point of view, ever prosecuted in this country. The corporations sued are the Edison Electric Light company, the United States Electric light company, the Consolidated Electric Light company, the Swan Incoandent Electric Light company, and the Edison General Electric Company, and the actions are brought by the Edison Electric Co. claiming the absolute ownership, by patent, of the right to control all the essentials of the present electric lighting. Besides the Edison Electric Co., who have already begun against users of the patents, among them the Union club, the Mortimer estate, the owners of the Edison building, the directors of the Edison building, the directors of the Edison building, the directors of the United States bank, Wm. H. & Co., 21 Nassau Street; the Providence & Northington Steamship company, which was granted the right on the steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts, W. C. Costello, confederator, 209 Broadway.

Dexter & Holmes, 64 Vesey street, and John Maynard Handard theater. There are several other individuals

Mr. Edison has delayed these suits until he could perfect his system of incandescent lighting, and is fighting them off systematically. His claims have been so far successfully defeated by the inventor and patentee of the incandescent light caused by the passage of a current of electricity through a filament of carbon of high resistance contained in a globe of air and exhausted of glass from which the air is exhausted, who also claims the subdivision of the current by high resistance, that his discovery and the great principle upon which his inventions are based. His claim to be sole inventor of the incandescent light has been sustained by the high courts, and he is confident that his twenty-fourth claim, which relates to the incandescent lights will be sustained by the United States courts. As these cover every possible way of having in the incandescent system, Mr. Edison's system is then being practically the only one in use in the world.

The importance of these suits is even greater than that of the suits to determine the telephone patent priority rights, since the incandescent electric light will eventually supplant all other forms of interior artificial illumination.

Character of article *Report*
From the *Ingubien*
Published at *Philadelphia Pa*
Date *Aug. 13. 85*

The Ellice Avenue

[illegible]

Character of article Sci.
From the Sci.
Published at Herrnstadt, N.Y.
Date June 27, 1881

One of the most important elements among the various contrivances which have been brought forward as auxiliaries to the following English device, enabling a person ringing an electric bell to know whether, on making contact with the circuit, rings. Beside the press button, which is connected with a simple tele. no. receiver, consisting of an electro magnet with a soft iron armature free to vibrate over one of its poles. The sounding or "clicking" core of Page may also be employed instead of the diaphragm as in the case of the electric bell. It is formed up in circuit with the battery and battery, so that when the bell is in action with its contact interrupting the current the telephone or electro-magnet will emit a musical note or hum, which, being heard by a person, ringing the bell informs him that the bell is ringing always, regardless of course, that the current is strong enough.

Character of article: *News & Obit*
 From the: *Philadelphia*
 Published at: *Philadelphia*
 Date: *June 3*

The latest thing in electrical invention is the electric-light carriage or "motor-car" system, which is being tested in Philadelphia. The idea is to transport people by 600 or 1,000 pounds in weight upon cables strung on wires, like electric-light wires, by means of electric motors. Two cables are used, one above the other, the carriage being suspended from the upper and steered by the lower, invention is English and it is to be in use in South American cities. The Commercial Gazette writes that this which runs the telegraph and telephone wires in the mid-way out-work of private lines, by which known men shall speed home, with in his own wire age. Traveling "my silent lightning express" the enthusiastic heralded call it.

Character of article: *Telegraph*
 From the: *Telegraph*
 Published at: *London through P.*
 Date: *Aug. 27, 85*

Recent test of new electric light. Important experiments were made a few nights ago at the Lyceum station in New York, U. S. A. The electric light, which is used as the household, and the mechanical period is operated now by electricity, as well as the ordinary one. The new light was tested in a small house, and the results were most satisfactory. The light was tested in a small house, and the results were most satisfactory. The light was tested in a small house, and the results were most satisfactory.

Character of article: *News*
 From the: *Philadelphia*
 Published at: *Philadelphia*
 Date: *June 3, 85*

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES AT RISK. The case of the Consolidated Electric Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Light Company, is a case of great importance. The company is a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Light Company. The company is a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Light Company.

Character of article: *News*
 From the: *Philadelphia*
 Published at: *Philadelphia*
 Date: *June 3, 85*

A Chance for Inventors. The world is very slow about light, though it is not light about everything. There is no one who is a genius or a genius who is not a genius. There is no one who is a genius or a genius who is not a genius. There is no one who is a genius or a genius who is not a genius.

The Edison Electric Light Company.

The exhibit of the Edison Electric Light Company of New York City, at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, is recognized as having been of great magnitude and of surprising brilliancy. The New York Graphic devotes two of its large pages in illustrating the various devices brought into exhibition through the liberative genius of Edison. The illustrations comprehend a portrait of the inventor, his home and laboratory, at West Park, the birthplaces of this and many other wonderful inventions, together with numerous sketches of the present invention of the various corporate and manufacturing enterprises connected therewith. The inventor is too well known to need any other introduction than the mere mention of his name.

A late report of the Board of Trustees to the stockholders, shows the progress the company has made during the past year. The experimental expenses of the great inventor alone 1878, have reached the figure of \$254,414. The cost of his patents alone in the United States and Canada has been \$100,000. South America and Mexico, \$10,000. The first Edison dynamo ever manufactured for other than experimental use was placed at the disposal of the officers of the ill-fated Arctic steamer, the Fenianist, and with that report new life at the bottom of the Arctic.

Character of article: *News*
 From the: *Philadelphia*
 Published at: *Philadelphia*
 Date: *June 3, 85*

Mr. Edison claims a telephone invention, which he has patented in the United States and in many other countries. The invention is a telephone, which is a telephone, which is a telephone.

Character of article: *News*
 From the: *Philadelphia*
 Published at: *Philadelphia*
 Date: *June 3, 85*

Edison's New Invention.

One of Thomas Edison's reports has been announced during the last four days with an investigation on the basis of the Edison Patent. The new device is intended to permit engineers of trains to communicate with each other in the train of communication in the future. The device is a new invention, which is a new invention, which is a new invention.

From the: *Philadelphia*
 Published at: *Philadelphia*
 Date: *June 3, 85*

MR. EDISON MAKES A NEW INVENTION. One of Thomas Edison's reports has been announced during the last four days with an investigation on the basis of the Edison Patent. The new device is intended to permit engineers of trains to communicate with each other in the train of communication in the future. The device is a new invention, which is a new invention, which is a new invention.

Character of article: *News*
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From the June
Published at 12
Date 12/12/12

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Character of animal: *S. ...*
 from the ...
 old-habitat: *S. ...*
 ate

Edison, the real inventor of electric lights, loses his legal claim to priority in the incandescent lamps, owing to the slowness with which he perfected his discovery, and others got in ahead. The legal controversy between Edison and Sawyer has been going on for five years, and now the Commissioner of Patents decides that the Sawyer invention was perfected in March 1878, and Edison's not before October 1879. The company that now holds the patent is the assignee of the original inventors.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TEST.

[illegible]

ELECTRIC LIGHT, TEST.

The success of the Franklin Institute's Company has been a source of much interest to the public. The Franklin Institute's Company has been the first to exhibit the various electrical appliances, and the public has been very much interested in the same. The Franklin Institute's Company has been the first to exhibit the various electrical appliances, and the public has been very much interested in the same. The Franklin Institute's Company has been the first to exhibit the various electrical appliances, and the public has been very much interested in the same.

COPEN & CONARD's Dressmaking is conducted by people trained in Parisian schools.

1910

Phil, 1/2

may. 27/88

From the Mail & Co.
Published at 224 -
Date May 30/81

THE ELECTRICIANS

The Exclusive Right to Operate Rail
Trains by Electricity—Rivals and Injun
tions—The Motors on the Track—Junc
the Month for the Exhibition

"I have been at work day and night a week to finish the electric motors of trucks of the Manhattan car at the Edison Machine Works, No. 104 Goreck street," said Mr. Batchelor, the general manager, at a hour last evening. "I have had the truck running on a track in our works, and it now requires less than a day to put them in condition for service."

[illegible]

"What effect will the invention have on the operation of rival motors?" Stephen-son asked.

"I am a member of the American Telegraph Company, No. 14 Broadway, instead of a shareholder," said the inventor.

"It gives us power to stop it," said the rival.

"I do not know how soon the electric railway of the United States, which is now being constructed, will be completed, but I suppose my patents may decide to start an injunction to stop every rival motor in the country, and if the owners of the rival motors are not willing to give some in court all I stand with to try to exterminate the rest," said the inventor.

"My patents have been traced to be well, and their foundations are just as solid as the foundations of the American Telegraph Company," said the rival.

"They cover the whole ground of the operation of railway trains by electricity,"

[illegible]

"We have several elevators in operation with electricity as motive power," said Mr. H. M. Hawkesworth, business manager of the Duff Company, "and we believe that electricity can be advantageously substituted for steam and hydraulic power in elevator service generally, and especially in buildings of great height, where the shafts of the elevators traverse through which run wires for the transmission of electrical power. We are running several printing presses as well as elevators with power from our generating station in Spruce street.

"As to our experiment with electric motors on the Ninth Avenue 'L,' the third rail is being run under the same conditions for the dynamometer tests. The new motor was tested in the Fifteenth Street tunnel, and we expect to make a trial of the rails in two or three days to ascertain if their conductivity is perfect. The motor is still in the factory near Jersey City, and it is being painted today, but it will very soon be hoisted around the river and elevated to the Manhattan Company track. We know exactly what day we shall start the first train by electricity on Ninth Avenue, as some unexpected delay may happen, but the enterprise is very near a focus and the experiment will be botched early in June."

Character of article Ed
from the Gourmet.
published at Dayton, O.
date June 27, 1888

At a meeting of the Berlin Electrical Society, Dr. Aron has exhibited specimens of vegetable carbon which had been transformed into electrical conductors and made almost insoluble by energetic and prolonged heating in a vacuum or in a neutral atmosphere. These properties are similar to those of graphite—the mineral carbon used in pencils—that the product may well be called artificial graphite, although it is not crystalline.

Character of article.....
From the.....
Published at.....
Date.....

[illegible]

Under these conditions the price per gram rises per day to 100 rubles for the frame, from 425 to 470 rub for the electrodes, and 125 frames for sodium amalgam, assuming that the cost of the electrodes is 100 rubles. The cost of the rest of the iron per kilo, to be 2.5 times that of silver, is 475 rubles. The cost of the sodium amalgam is 100 rubles, which will soon be reached. It will be seen that from the cost of the electrodes, the cost of the sodium amalgam exceeds to only one-fourth the amount of work done by the sodium. This latter represents itself on the cost of the electrodes, and the cost of the sodium amalgam of sodium amalgam played in a very light dense electrolyte producing a waste of electric work. The cost of the sodium amalgam is 100 rubles, and the cost of the sodium is rendered unnecessary, because the sodium amalgam is used to maintain the humidity of the electrodes. The cost of the sodium amalgam is 100 rubles, and the cost of the sodium is rendered unnecessary, because the sodium amalgam is used to maintain the humidity of the electrodes. The cost of the sodium amalgam is 100 rubles, and the cost of the sodium is rendered unnecessary, because the sodium amalgam is used to maintain the humidity of the electrodes.

[illegible]

There is another question, however, which is of still greater moment, and that is, What steps are to be taken now to compel obedience to the law? Are any effective policy agreed upon? And are those whose duty it is to attend to the matter prepared to proceed at once with the work of freeing the city from the intolerable and illegal obstruction of the streets by the network of wires that disfigure and endanger the city? To these questions also, we are to-day offering the persons concerned an opportunity to make answer.

[illegible]

Mr. Edison, who is venturing in his experiments, has made an improvement in his quadruplex instrument, which enables an operator at any station to break in at any time and have a portion of a wire for his particular current that is already being used by eight or nine operators at either or both ends. Mr. Edison asks the Western Union \$10 a year for each station at a royalty on the patent he has already secured.

Character of article Ed.
From the Union Republica
Published at Winston NC
Date July 9, 1885

The latest thing on electrical inventions is the electric-light carrying or "telescope" system, which is being installed in Philadelphia. The system is transported packages up to 800 ft. in length, and weighs up to 1,000 pounds in weight upon the street. It carries three lines of electric-light wires, by means of electric motors. Two cables are used, one above the other, the package being suspended between them and steered by the lower, and the cables serving as conductors. The invention is being demonstrated by a firm in South America. The *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* want this system tried upon the towering masts of sailing ships. The system is being raised high above the business streets of that city and the imaginative editor of the *Commercial* would like to see private lines reach up to the surrounding hills, by which business men shall speed between Fourth and Fifth streets, and the hills, such as his own wire eye. Traveling "by actual lightning express" the enthusiastic Halstead.

years in.

From the

Published:

[illegible]

change in your address

Character of article... *Ref.*
From the... *seripted milanaka*
Published at... *Milanaka*
Date... *July 8 1885*

A MAGNETIC TELEPHONE.

[illegible]

Please keep this office advised of any change in your address.

Character of article Editorial
From the Kansas State News
Published at Kansas City
Date July 4/

EDISON'S LATEST IDEAS

It was rather a weird experience, meeting him there in the great gloomy room, where the only light came from the candles which the men besides himself, at night. He was engaged with his new idea of telegraphing, this was his own idea in telegraph. This is not to be done by the cable, but by the track, the Pacific plain; but by induction, to one of the cables along the coast. His experiments have already shown that the sparks can be thrown 180 feet. The Morse Morley and the other certain appliances will be used. The battery is to be grounded in the wheels of the car, and can be used. There will be no condensers of the foil spread upon long strips of wood. Arrangements are being made for the same experiment in telegraphing by the same method from one ship to another at sea.

"But is that possible," I asked. "How far do you think you can throw the current over the water?"

"I am afraid to say how far," was the answer. "From the data already obtained, the theoretical conclusion is that we can throw it twenty-four miles. Possibly we can throw it more than that."

Then Edison rapidly sketched on paper a map of the two continents and the Atlantic, and illustrated his plan by a telegraphic cable. He was ship so as to establish certain communication between the shore and any part of the frequented area. Not content with this project, Edison seems to be near its fulfillment. He is also busy upon improvements in submarine telegraphy. He is working generally in virtue of reworking words through cable by the flicker of a flame lamp. Upon a wire, the flame is insufficient, as is shown in the illustration which Edison displayed. The number of dots indicating letters often has to be corrected by the length of time that the flame hesitates. Even the siphon receiver invented by Thomas Edison is being used by one or two of the new cables, and is quite satisfactory, although it marks the letters a trifle less neatly. Edison is trying to devise some means of making a siphon or better regulated rate of speed so that the record may be made that will be of use.

Perhaps the most interesting thing he had to say was respecting his exploration for a "new force." At present he calls it simply $x y z$. He does not pretend to know what it is. But he says that there are many phenomena which are not explained by any force yet recognized, and it is those which he is going to investigate. Vibrations of matter at the rate of 30,000 a second produce the highest sound we can hear. Between these

and the vibrations which, at the rate of millions per second, cause the sensation of heat, there is a larger range, and between these and the vibrations that give sensations of color there is another gap. These gaps, Edison believes, are filled by vibrations as yet unmeasured, which constitute the new, or unnam'd, force he is in search of. He brought out from a drawer sundry loose sheets on which he had sketched a number of diagrams and a few notes, which respond to some degree, still undefined, "if jet these down as they occur to me," he said, "and when I get enough of them together I shall have the machines made and

try to generalize my observations." "Think of it! A man in this skeptical age, who has made a discovery beyond all discovery! Here is a student of nature who is not afraid to have the spirit of a Newton or a Kepler!" "Newton? Kepler?" "You shall learn from him that in returning to faith and insight, aided by bold and daring hypotheses, we must proceed forward by going backward. "What do you think as to the nature of matter?" I asked, unceremoniously. The answer was, "I don't know." "The atomizer is inert, acted upon by an outside force. To me it seems that every atom is a force, and that the nature of primitive intelligence. Look at the thousand ways in which atoms of hydrogen combine with those of other elements to form solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. Do you mean to say that they do this without intelligence?" "I don't know, but together in combination they may act together in certain forms they may also act in certain orders. Finally, they combine in man, who represents the total intelligence

"But where does this intelligence come from originally?"

"Do you then believe in an intelligent Creator, a personal God?" was

"Certainly," said Mr. Edison. "The existence of such a God, in my mind,

It can almost be proved from chemistry. The secretists thought that all atoms were moved by feelings of love or hate—what we call attraction or repulsion. Edison's idea is far more correct. He shows the atoms only a germ of feeling, and then he says that to be quite in keeping with the doctrine of evolution, while it contains nothing that is not in harmony with the doctrine of evolution, we must discover down on Avenue B, in the prosaic city of New York, a philosopher who believes in a personal God, and is at the same time the foremost scientist of the age. Curious that he should be at work here, night after night, in the midst of a million of people, only a few hundred of whom are actually employed during the nocturnal hours. It is usual thing he works until 6 or 6 o'clock in the morning, his supper basket remaining untouched beside

the next day before he leaves the bench of the laboratory. "I can't think out anything," he says, "except when I'm experimenting. I have a library of 6,000 scientific works, but somehow I can't find what I want in books. How do I make calculations? Well, I don't know exactly. I can't do it on paper. I have to be moving

So there he goes, moving around, thinking and working with his hands.

In the big somber building, the lawyer is asleep. He is the central figure of the story. He is a millionaire, a man of business, a successful inventor; yet he is so simple and happy as a child, when wrapped in an old blanket and lying down, in an old room, with a window that can manipulate at will and without corruption the mysterious forces and properties of nature. In meeting him I sought of him about the new music, then as a musician, then as a machinist, then as an electrician. Like the Brahmin I saw him in the street, a poor man, in quite a different but perhaps to the same end, of perfecting man's control over the elements that shape his life. It was a vision that climbed a dark stairway to reach his topmost place of light and intelligence. Americans are practical and skeptical. It was not the vision that I saw, but I learn that the champion of their inventive genius is largely a believer in things unseen and unknown. —*New York American*

fiber.

[illegible]

From the NY
Published at NY
Date June 14 88

[illegible]

Character of article Ed
From the News
Published at Brooklyn, N.Y.
Date June 11, 1935

The brain of Tuomo Edison is ever active. He has succeeded in perfecting another invention—one that will enable engineers of trains to communicate with each other while the trains are in motion, and at least a mile apart, the medium being the telegraph wires along the line of the railroad, and a powerful instrument in the cable. It cannot but result in a great saving of life.

IT WAS LONGER THAN THE OTHERS

Character of article Ed
From the Times
Published at NY
Date June 14 & 15

Improved thermo-electric piles of the
Clamond and Charpentier type were re-
cently exhibited before the Academy of
Sciences, Paris. The couples were of iron
or nickel and an alloy of antimony-zinc.
One pile consisting of 32 sets of 10 ele-
ments gave an electromotive force of 8
volts and a resistance of 3.2 ohms, while
another half that size as regards the num-
ber of elements gave 3.5 volts with a re-
sistance of 0.5 ohm.

Character of Guardian
From the Patterson
Published at 1935

One of the latest of Mr. Edison's inventions is intended to permit engineers of trains to communicate easily with one another when the trains are at a halt and in motion. The medium of communication is the telegraph wire along the railroad and an instrument in the engineer's cab. The appliance is designed to prevent collisions in foggy weather at curves or on terminals. It resembles the telephone in some respects. Flagmen and depot-watchers can also use the instrument to communicate with approaching or passing trains, no matter at what speed they may be running. The trials thus far have been conducted with a good deal of success.

Character of article. *Report*
From the ... *Comm. Adv.*
Published at. *N. Y. City*
Date. *July 10-1955*

—Mr. Edson, the electrician, says that the arc electric light is unsuited for lighthouses because it lacks red and yellow rays. He adds that all other lights are doomed for lighthouses, excepting the incandescent electric light.

Character of article: *Report*
From the: *Director*
Published in: *1915*
Date: *1915*

[illegible]

Character of article Ed.
From the Cincinnati Gazette
Published at Cincinnati, O.
Date June 23/1883

The phonograph was invented by Thomas Edison, and brought to public notice in 1877. It consists of a cylinder, the surface of which is covered with a spiral groove, and about which either silver foil is varnished, or a cylinder of a soft, rounded steel point, is placed, and the stylus is made to move back and forth along the spiral groove, and the vibrations of lengthwise by the stylus, are made to vibrate a diaphragm, which is at the top of an inch thick, against which the sound of the voice is thrown. As the cylinder is turned, the stylus vibrates back and forth, and traces the vibrations of the voice on the surface of a series of alphas, the depressions on the cylinder, and the turning of the cylinder makes the stylus follow the spiral groove, and the stylus follows the former track, the elevations and the depressions, as they pass under it, and the diaphragm vibrates, and the vibrations give back the same sounds that were originally impressed on it. This account is given in the first issue of the *Journal of the Old Subscriber*. Of course the invention of its origin and was described in the newspapers of the time, and therefore this ignorance is excusable. We have, therefore, a description of that ancient work of art, the phonograph, to be furnished when the next issue of the *Journal* is published.

Character of article: Top
 From the: Gazette
 Published at: Washington
 Date: Jan 2

The Airs Electric.—Prof. Palmieri, of the Vesuvius Observatory, finds that the atmospheric electricity is usually positive in clear weather, or, if negative, a fall of rain may be inferred to be in progress at some little distance. Two maxima and two minima daily are noticed in the electric indications, this periodicity being disturbed by atmospheric movements. With dew, rain or an overcast sky the indications increase in quantity and are stronger in spring and autumn than in summer and winter. A rain zone is positive, but is surrounded by a negative zone, which in turn is surrounded by a zone of positive electricity. Thunder and lightning, according to this observer, do not occur without rain.

The Coming Motor.
In electrical discoveries and in the practical application of electric force the United States has, generally speaking, been distinctly in advance of the rest of the world. It seems, therefore, a little strange that electricity has not made greater progress among us as a motive power. Great interest attaches to the experiment about to be tried on the "motor line" in this city. During the past week poles have been set along the line for the support of an electric cable, and in a very few days passengers will enjoy the novel experience of propulsion by electricity. There seems to be a general belief that Mr. Charles Vanooker, who makes the undertaking at his own risk, will secure a success.

Consistent socialist previous trials of the "Reds" in the 1930s, the execution, the flood of "Reds" out of this city state.

"The fact is that it is the first time since the war that we have had a mass movement of any party put in operation in this country for the purpose of saving the lives of thousands of people," said a city spokesman. During the trial, the city's police chief, William J. Harrison, said that the city's police had been ordered to shoot any "Reds" who were found in the city. Harrison, who was a member of the city's police board, said that the city's police had been ordered to shoot any "Reds" who were found in the city.

The city's police had been ordered to shoot any "Reds" who were found in the city. The city's police had been ordered to shoot any "Reds" who were found in the city. The city's police had been ordered to shoot any "Reds" who were found in the city.

The recent success achieved by an electric motor on the elevated roads of New York city goes far to strengthen the opinion that the Minneapolis venture will not fail. And it is understood that, if it succeeds, the use of the steam motors within the city will be given up as soon as possible. With the disbanding of steam will disappear the noise, smoke and clinders; and the popularity of the motor line will be multiplied many fold.

[illegible]

The experiments at Paris, which have succeeded in transmitting electrical power a distance of thirty-six miles with a loss of only fifty per cent., show an important step in advance. In other words, eighty-horse power of electrical energy at the transmitting station became forty-horse power at a distance of thirty-six miles without undue heating of the dynamo or the conducting wires. The question of economy in production or the cost of transmission is not made clear in the report. But as the loss is everywhere been about two-thirds, the program shows by this experiment affords a possibility that the utilization of electrical power may soon reach entire success.

The Edison Light is sure to come. Again comes the assurance, from out-of-town parties, that the Edison incandescent electric light is to be soon introduced in Wilkes-Barre, and through the Electric Light Company new parties are coming to the city for the purpose to combine that the Edison is the out-door light and the other for interior illuminations, both in business houses, public buildings, private residences. The expense is to be no less than \$100,000. It is to be formed, it is caused by the contemplated removal of the Edison plant of the Electric Light Company to a point on the city property, and upon its own ground, the plant being now contracted for on the city land, which if not now sold, will be sold, and the Edison plant, soon will be. It is asserted that our people are not to be deceived by the fact that this matter by the fact of the Edison company controls the incandescent Edison light, and that it will happen to prevent the local company from going to the contemplated adoption of the Edison process, the Edison company will not be bound to hand the Edison light to the demand here for the incandescent light.

"have attracted some attention from the public press. I see a report of my lecture last night in today's Times and something about it in the News. These gentlemen need not think they can turn me from self - I know I've brought to Indianapolis ideas never given before. I'll give you an idea of a ship that you never had before. The more I shall deliver tonight will be on a

"I suppose," asked one of the white men, "it is safe to suppose the incendiary got out of order, wouldn't it be so?"

"I don't have any objections to your asking questions," said the Professor, "but all scientists don't answer questions. Well, without being rude, I think I have given you the valuable information. I must decline to say more."

"Professor Johnston," explained the landowner, apologetically, "we are not ostentatious in this. We are not trying to get into the billing place of your thousands of your kind, who are here, when dismissed."

The Professor has decided to remain in the city for some . . . He proposes to be a public hall and give his lecture on "The Hiding Place of the Wind."

Mr. Thomas A. LORAN, president of the telephone company, said that the system of signaling between moving trains, or between a train and a station, has just been successfully tried on the Staten Island road. The medium of communication is the telephone wires along the railroad and an instrument in the engineer's cab. The appliance is designed to prevent collisions in foggy weather, at curves or on terminals. It resembles the telephone in some respects. Flashes and direct messages can also be sent. The system of communication is the same as that used in the case of the approaching or passing trains, no matter as to what they may be traveling. It is especially needed in winter months, when fog is common. It is sure to be of great service to the railroad, and will make it possible to know about it. He expects to have it completed in about two weeks.

Electric Lights in Evening School
The Edison Electric Light Company are co-

Electric Lights in Evening Schools.
The Edison Electric Light Company are negotiating to light the evening schools by electricity next winter. The School Commissioners have authorized its introduction in the Evening High School as an experiment, and if it be found advantageous it is probable that all the evening schools will be lighted by electric light.

Character of article
From the
Published in
Date

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

Electric lighting is with its infancy and its adolescence in its greatest triumph. That it is essentially a new thing, other methods of artificial illumination are intelligible, person domestic, the particular purposes to which it is applied. French imagination is very fertile in such the leading is a better dressed of lighting the which city with one luminous electric globe, steadily to the power light, an artificial sun, as it were. Not only this scheme prove practicable, but might anybody know, there is quite possible that it would be the most convenient and economical kind of illuminating to lamps as are. Village in this country have been than lighter to advantage, and on a larger scale a system of interest has been successfully employed in the city of Detroit. An interesting account of the latter experiment was read by Mr. W. W. Luggan before the Western Electric Light Association in New York on Wednesday.

A little over a year ago, after a controversy with the gas interest, his company made a bid of \$100,000 for lighting the entire city, in addition to a half square mile, and finally secured the contract. This figure was widely heralded that the idea of the gas and coal companies for lighting a territory might be easier. The territory included in the contract a whole section of about a square mile; surrounding this a belt about a mile in width, mostly shaded and containing the finest residences; outside of this belt a semi-circular section. The expense of putting on one light at every four corners, practically prohibited that method, and, besides, there would be great inconvenience to the eye from the too brilliant lighting of the town. There were three of these they placed in villages, a 1000 feet apart in the center of the city, 5,000 to 5,000 feet apart on the outskirts. At three hours were placed on "surgut," all 2,000 corner lamps and in certain "cases," for special reasons, twenty-three pole lamps were used.

The result was that this unique city was lighted as if by an artificial sun, and the rear yards and alleys were made as light as the streets. The Chief of Police, deeply impressed with the system, and being as efficient as addition to police protection, was a long list of pleasures. All who were accustomed to travel over the city at night found it a little more comfortable in the rear of the city. The great gas testimony in favor of the system, not even the local "surgut" made it the subject of offense. There was a long conference, during which residents of the suburban section, fearing the success of the gas and rubbish supply, turned out with axes and cut down the wooden lamp posts in the suburban section of the city. The electric light people finally won the fight.

Both in Europe and this country the superiority for electric illumination, and it yet remains to be seen whether it will be adopted, if, of course, it is of size comes to be an advantage.

Character of article
From the
Published in
Date

The power has been experimenting on the three latest bulbs of the Edison type, and the result is a very interesting one. The Edison bulb is a very simple one, and the result is a very interesting one. The Edison bulb is a very simple one, and the result is a very interesting one.

Character of article
From the
Published in
Date

The first test made of the durability of the Edison lamp. A lamp proved the truth of this prediction, that his lamp would last for six hundred hours. Out of the twenty-five lamps in the test, only one was found to be defective. This first showing gives new impetus to the hope that the incandescent lamp will be made as cheap as the kerosene lamp.

Character of article
From the
Published in
Date

MR. EDISON'S NEW PATENT. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—A recent visitor to Indianapolis was a gentleman whose name well deserved to be linked with that of Ford. He is connected with the extensive achievements of the telephone. From his speech Dr. T. G. Gilman was interested in electricity and electrical apparatus, and became exceedingly interested and excited in describing the various experiments and the progress of the work. He said that he had been working on the telephone for some time, and had been successful in making a number of improvements. He said that he had been working on the telephone for some time, and had been successful in making a number of improvements.

Character of article
From the
Published in
Date

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF THE LIGHT. The latest triumph of the light is the latest scientific invention that is attracting the universal attention. It is the discovery and invention of Prof. V. G. C. L. of the University of the Pacific, and his discovery is a very important one. The discovery is a very important one, and the result is a very interesting one. The discovery is a very important one, and the result is a very interesting one.

Character of article
From the
Published in
Date

THE "TELEVISION." The latest triumph of the light is the latest scientific invention that is attracting the universal attention. It is the discovery and invention of Prof. V. G. C. L. of the University of the Pacific, and his discovery is a very important one. The discovery is a very important one, and the result is a very interesting one. The discovery is a very important one, and the result is a very interesting one.

THE LIGHT OF THE MATURE.

A little over a year ago, after a controversy with the gas interest, his company made a bloc of \$95,000 for lighting the entire city, an amount ten and a half times as much as the city had been willing to pay. This figure was agreed upon after the city had been shown that the lights would be lower than the bills of the gas and naphtha companies for lighting a territory nearly as small. The territory included in the contract was a belt about a mile in width, extending around the city about a mile in width, and densely shaded and containing the semi-suburban districts; outside of this belt a semi-suburban district was included, and the city was to have every street corner, practically prohibited that method, and, besides, there would be great inconvenience to the eye from the low location of such bright lights. The company built nine incandescent lights, 100 ft. high, and 175 feet in height, the other 150 feet high. These they placed in triangles, 100 to 1,500 feet apart in the centre of the city, 1,500 to 2,000 feet apart in the suburbs, and 2,000 to 2,500 feet apart in the country. The towers were placed on "aggregates," and incandescent power lights and in certain places, for special reason, twenty-three pole lights were

The tennis was that the empire city was lighted as if by an artificial moon, and the fireworks were made as light as the stars in the streets. The Chief of Police, who had been in the system, as being an extra addition to the police protection, and a long list of physicians who were accustomed to travel over the city at night united in a letter commending the new order of things. The press gave testimony in favor of the system, and even the local people made it the subject of effusions. There was no controversy, during which realists of the suburban section, fearing the success of gas and electric people, hurried out with axes and cut down the wooden lamp posts in the sections of the city. The electric light people sealed won the fight.

Both in Europe and this country, the tendency appears to be toward arc lights of greater power for street illumination, and it yet remains to be definitely ascertained at what point, if an increase of size ceases to be an advantage.

Mr. Emcox has been experimenting on the Boston Island Railway with a new device intended to permit engineers of trains to communicate easily with one another while the trains are in motion. The system consists of a telephone in the engine-room in the locomotive and an instrument in the engineer's cab. The appliance is designed to prevent collisions in foggy weather at curves or on terminals. It also secures the telephone in some respect. Engines and depot-water towers can use the instrument to communicate with approaching or passing trains and at vital points they may be running.

The fact just made of the durability of the Edison incandescent lamps proves the truth of that gentleman's claim, that his lamps would last for six hundred hours. Out of the twenty lamps used in the construction of the Great Tunnel 1,925 lamps. This also means gives new impetus to the hope that the incandescent lamps will be made as cheap as to make formidable competition with gas.

MR. ELLISON'S NEW PARTNER.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—A recent issue of the *Indianapolis News* has a name which will deserve to be linked with that of the inventor of the telephone. It is the name of a man who has been one of the most successful entrepreneurs of the telephone. From his youth he has been interested in the telephone and electrical apparatus, and has been accumulating a large fortune in the telephone business. He is now a resident of Chicago, where he has a large business, and is now a partner in the telephone business of Indianapolis. He is now a partner in the telephone business of Indianapolis. He is now a partner in the telephone business of Indianapolis.

Character of article *Rent*
From the *Times*
Published at *Chicago Ill.*
Date *Oct 11 1885*

THE "TELEVID":

[ITEM FOUND IN BOOK]

Remains due to include Photometer, meter
containing accurate measurement of light.

Two specimens of a neutralized glass globe
about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, contained of an
absorption of a film of of sodium acetate
which is a lower level, which has
meant, by the passage of the current through
the level, full light. Lamp placed in a
receptacle known as a socket, for use in
the room.

When lamp
becomes soiled can be removed and be
replaced by new one. Socket provided with
the attachment by means of which light may
be turned, electric current for lamps supplied
by powerful dynamo.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

considered by

There is constantly on hand to remedy the difficulty.

video can be put into practical use
collisions could be prevented.

The three substances which enter into the composition of an electric lamp are glass, platinum wire and carbon or tungsten. Glass holds

Accidents Caused by Electric Lights.
At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday a resolution was adopted and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that steps be taken to remove the hand sign which blocks the entrance to the subway. The board also decided to re-

Standard aperture change. The f/11 to f/16 change is, empty of incident light, a 2-stop change. The f/16 to f/22 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2, a 1-stop change. The f/22 to f/32 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4, a 1-stop change. The f/32 to f/45 change is, incident light reduced by 1/8, a 1-stop change. The f/45 to f/63 change is, incident light reduced by 1/16, a 1-stop change. The f/63 to f/90 change is, incident light reduced by 1/32, a 1-stop change. The f/90 to f/128 change is, incident light reduced by 1/64, a 1-stop change. The f/128 to f/180 change is, incident light reduced by 1/128, a 1-stop change. The f/180 to f/256 change is, incident light reduced by 1/256, a 1-stop change. The f/256 to f/360 change is, incident light reduced by 1/512, a 1-stop change. The f/360 to f/504 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1024, a 1-stop change. The f/504 to f/704 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2048, a 1-stop change. The f/704 to f/960 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4096, a 1-stop change. The f/960 to f/1280 change is, incident light reduced by 1/8192, a 1-stop change. The f/1280 to f/1792 change is, incident light reduced by 1/16384, a 1-stop change. The f/1792 to f/2464 change is, incident light reduced by 1/32768, a 1-stop change. The f/2464 to f/3360 change is, incident light reduced by 1/65536, a 1-stop change. The f/3360 to f/4608 change is, incident light reduced by 1/131072, a 1-stop change. The f/4608 to f/6144 change is, incident light reduced by 1/262144, a 1-stop change. The f/6144 to f/8192 change is, incident light reduced by 1/524288, a 1-stop change. The f/8192 to f/10976 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1048576, a 1-stop change. The f/10976 to f/14592 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2097152, a 1-stop change. The f/14592 to f/19456 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4194304, a 1-stop change. The f/19456 to f/25856 change is, incident light reduced by 1/8388608, a 1-stop change. The f/25856 to f/34336 change is, incident light reduced by 1/16777216, a 1-stop change. The f/34336 to f/45696 change is, incident light reduced by 1/33554432, a 1-stop change. The f/45696 to f/60800 change is, incident light reduced by 1/67108864, a 1-stop change. The f/60800 to f/80960 change is, incident light reduced by 1/134217728, a 1-stop change. The f/80960 to f/107200 change is, incident light reduced by 1/268435456, a 1-stop change. The f/107200 to f/142560 change is, incident light reduced by 1/536870912, a 1-stop change. The f/142560 to f/188160 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1073741824, a 1-stop change. The f/188160 to f/248320 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2147483648, a 1-stop change. The f/248320 to f/328960 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4294967296, a 1-stop change. The f/328960 to f/434240 change is, incident light reduced by 1/8589934592, a 1-stop change. The f/434240 to f/574720 change is, incident light reduced by 1/17179869184, a 1-stop change. The f/574720 to f/756480 change is, incident light reduced by 1/34359738368, a 1-stop change. The f/756480 to f/1000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/68719476736, a 1-stop change. The f/1000000 to f/1328000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/137438953472, a 1-stop change. The f/1328000 to f/1753600 change is, incident light reduced by 1/274877906944, a 1-stop change. The f/1753600 to f/2311040 change is, incident light reduced by 1/549755813888, a 1-stop change. The f/2311040 to f/3030400 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1099511627776, a 1-stop change. The f/3030400 to f/3984000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2199023255552, a 1-stop change. The f/3984000 to f/5228800 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4398046511104, a 1-stop change. The f/5228800 to f/6912000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/8796093022208, a 1-stop change. The f/6912000 to f/9075200 change is, incident light reduced by 1/17592186044416, a 1-stop change. The f/9075200 to f/11968000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/35184372088832, a 1-stop change. The f/11968000 to f/15644800 change is, incident light reduced by 1/70368744177664, a 1-stop change. The f/15644800 to f/20544000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/140737488355328, a 1-stop change. The f/20544000 to f/27040000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/281474976710656, a 1-stop change. The f/27040000 to f/35520000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/562949953421312, a 1-stop change. The f/35520000 to f/46656000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1125899906842624, a 1-stop change. The f/46656000 to f/60864000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2251799813685248, a 1-stop change. The f/60864000 to f/79936000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4503599627370496, a 1-stop change. The f/79936000 to f/105280000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/9007199254740992, a 1-stop change. The f/105280000 to f/138080000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/18014398509481984, a 1-stop change. The f/138080000 to f/180640000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/36028797018963968, a 1-stop change. The f/180640000 to f/234880000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/72057594037927936, a 1-stop change. The f/234880000 to f/306640000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/144115188075855872, a 1-stop change. The f/306640000 to f/399360000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/288230376151711744, a 1-stop change. The f/399360000 to f/519040000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/576460752303423488, a 1-stop change. The f/519040000 to f/678080000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1152921504606846976, a 1-stop change. The f/678080000 to f/889600000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2305843009213693952, a 1-stop change. The f/889600000 to f/1162240000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4611686018427387904, a 1-stop change. The f/1162240000 to f/1519360000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/9223372036854775808, a 1-stop change. The f/1519360000 to f/1985600000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/18446744073709551616, a 1-stop change. The f/1985600000 to f/2592000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/36893488147419103232, a 1-stop change. The f/2592000000 to f/3388800000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/73786976294838206464, a 1-stop change. The f/3388800000 to f/4422400000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/147573952589676412928, a 1-stop change. The f/4422400000 to f/5788800000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/295147905179352825856, a 1-stop change. The f/5788800000 to f/7542400000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/590295810358705651712, a 1-stop change. The f/7542400000 to f/9843200000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1180591620717411303424, a 1-stop change. The f/9843200000 to f/12822400000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2361183241434822606848, a 1-stop change. The f/12822400000 to f/16688000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/4722366482869645213696, a 1-stop change. The f/16688000000 to f/21760000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/9444732965739290427392, a 1-stop change. The f/21760000000 to f/28576000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/18889465931478580854784, a 1-stop change. The f/28576000000 to f/37344000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/37778931862957161709568, a 1-stop change. The f/37344000000 to f/48544000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/75557863725914323419136, a 1-stop change. The f/48544000000 to f/63104000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/151115727451828646838272, a 1-stop change. The f/63104000000 to f/82016000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/302231454903657293676544, a 1-stop change. The f/82016000000 to f/106432000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/604462909807314587353088, a 1-stop change. The f/106432000000 to f/138560000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/1208925819614629174706176, a 1-stop change. The f/138560000000 to f/180640000000 change is, incident light reduced by 1/2417851639229258349412352, a 1-stop change. The f/180640000000 to f/234880000000 change is, incident

the new director of the National Endowment for the Arts, William F. Floyd, who was named to the post by President Gerald R. Ford. O. Mahoney, director for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were also named to their posts. The new appointments were all announced in their praise of the Trust's leadership and its contribution to the nation's cultural life.

Mr. Mahoney said that the Trust's leadership in the field of the arts and humanities was a source of pride to the nation. He said that the Trust's leadership was a source of pride to the nation. He said that the Trust's leadership was a source of pride to the nation.

Mr. Hoover said that the Trust's leadership in the field of the arts and humanities was a source of pride to the nation. He said that the Trust's leadership was a source of pride to the nation. He said that the Trust's leadership was a source of pride to the nation.

Mr. Floyd said that the Trust's leadership in the field of the arts and humanities was a source of pride to the nation. He said that the Trust's leadership was a source of pride to the nation. He said that the Trust's leadership was a source of pride to the nation.

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STEAM SUPPLANT.

A German's Achievement in the Way of Perpetual Motion.

[illegible][illegible]

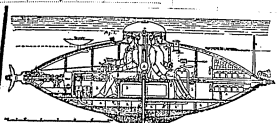
As soon as the patent is granted a four-foot wheel will be built to operate heavy machinery, the inventor says. The wheel can be used to run any machine. "It will be of especial benefit to farmers and country residents," said Mr. Wiercott. "By using my invention they can make their own electric light, traffic cars with it and grind their own grain."

Mr. Wesscott says the whole idea of his invention consists in a mathematical calculation, but he will not explain what it is. He is an old man, and was born near Ulm, in Wurtemberg, Germany, the home of inventors. He is poor, and follows the business of a dyer and cleaner. His leisure hours were devoted to the completion of his work, which he hopes to make successful in his old days and live to see it in successful operation.

A new system of fluorescent electric lighting, the invention of a young German named Scheffer, was successfully tried in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, last night. One of the worthy features of the new invention is that the carbazolin filament enclosed in the lamp is composed primarily of a simple silk thread, which, when carbazolin, rather than the usual carbon, is used as the filament material, is not so brittle as the inventor claims that these filaments have been found to last over 2,000 hours; that 100,000 of them can be prepared in ten hours and that the cost of the filament is only one cent. The lighting is not so brilliant as the lighting of Scheffer has also invented. A dynamo of a novel kind and has patents on everything connected with the fluorescent system, including the globes, the carbazolin filament, the lamp, and the dynamo. The dynamo, which is 26 inches long, is reported to have a brilliancy of from 15 to 20 candle-power and a two-horse-power engine will drive a dynamo to a minimum capacity for furnishing 50 candle-power.

something properly yet to be made into the domain of electric lighting and it is not unreasonable to expect that some form of electric lighting will be the result. The kerosene, gas and oil lamp for the general illumination of private houses, at least in the United States, is a thing of the past. The power is the only consideration which has many persons of mechanical tastes from supplying their own premises with kerosene lamps. The gas and oil lamp, the Siemens or gas engine in dwellings are generally out of the question. Clockwork is deficient in power. Water motors are not so useful in the home. The appliances to meet this want, but there is the room for something better. If the magnetic motor is not the answer, in regard to the capture and storage of the compressed wind power, clock-works, almost likely to waste, could be replaced by the slow-motion of the saw power might be applied to the great advantage of the general public. The three sources of invention at work and the three great problems of the world are thought of now with doubtless be solved before the world is many years older. The world is a great machine and the respect for the venerable Reedy and his

From the 100
Date 100



THE NEW SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT

[illegible]

After the heaviest rains, which may be more than 100 inches in the water under the down-slope of the mountain, the water is absorbed and stored by its massive porous, and stratified, folios which migrate in its upper part. The water is then exhaled into the atmosphere by the surface of the strata which have been exposed by the quarrying. When rain falls on the surface of the strata, it is absorbed by the surface of the strata, and the water is then exhaled into the atmosphere by the surface of the strata which have been exposed by the quarrying. When rain falls on the surface of the strata, it is absorbed by the surface of the strata, and the water is then exhaled into the atmosphere by the surface of the strata which have been exposed by the quarrying.

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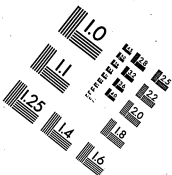
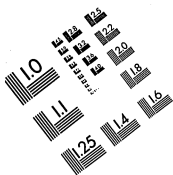
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